"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, with probable showers Monday; fair Tuesday; fresh east to south winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,044. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANS TORPEDO LINER HESPERIAN; ATTACK AT NIGHT WITHOUT WARNING; TWO DIE OF 650 PASSENGERS AND CREW

DUMBA ADMITS PLOT TO CRIPPLE MUNITION PLANTS

Defends as Legitimate Plan He Proposed to Vienna to Foment American Strikes.

NOT PERTURBED BY EXPOSE

Goes to Washington to Explain That He Meant to Call Out Only Austro-Hungarians.

MAY CAUSE HIS EXPULSION

But in the Present Delicate International Situation Washington May be Lenient.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 5.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, admitted today that he gave James F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper correspondent, a letter for delivery to Foreign Minister Burian in Vienna, in which he proposed certain measures to be taken to hamper the manufacture of munitions for the Allies in America.

Dr. Dumba did not seem perturbed over the detention of Archibald at Falmouth and the confiscation of the letter and other official documents which the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies in this country had intrusted to him for delivery to home officials of their respective Governments. He defended as entirely legitimate the measures which he proposed in his letter, as calculated to restrict the output of munitions for the Allies.

According to dispatches cabled to this country, the letter written by Dr. Dumba, which was found in Archibald's cabin on the steamship Rotterdam, represented that "We can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of the money involved." This object was to be accomplished by means of strikes among the subjects of Austria-Hungary employed in the munition plants.

Will Explain to Lansing.

Dr. Dumba will leave Lenox tomorrow morning for New York en route to Washington to see Secretary of State Lansing and explain the letter. To newspaper correspondents he said in a jocose way: "I can't understand how Archibald could have been so stupid."

Dr. Dumba seeks the interview with Secretary Lansing with the idea of preventing the acceptance as genuine of any garbled copy of his letter. The letter it is said, has been photographed and a copy sent to the State Department.

The dispatches which Archibald carried were delivered to him in New York at a dinner at which Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Dr. Dumba, and Archibald were present. It seemed to the Ambassadors to be a good opportunity for communicating bulky dispatches to their Governments. Full copies of all the documents Archibald carried remain in the hands of Ambassadors.

Dr. Dumba received the correspondents at the Embassy on Field Hill. He said that he would give a complete statement of the position of Austria-Hungary in connection with the employment of subjects of that country at Bethlehem and other steel centres after he had called upon Secretary of State Lansing and the Secretary of Labor next Tuesday. Dr. Dumba said that the proposal was nothing more or less than calling out of the munition plants the subjects of Austria-Hungary, and by establishing a labor bureau to find other work for them. This would be a costly undertaking, he points out, and one for which the sanction of the Imperial Government was necessary.

Dr. Dumba denied that there was anything in the dispatch Archibald carried which was not entirely proper to communicate to his Government. There was a memorandum of the number of Hungarians and other subjects of the empire employed at various steel works, and some other information, all perfectly proper, he declared, for the Ambassador to communicate to his Government.

"Open and Proper Method."

"There was nothing in the dispatches which Archibald carried that cannot be satisfactorily explained," said Dr. Dumba. "The proposals regarding embarrassing steel works were nothing more than a very open and perfectly proper method to be taken to bring before men of our races employed in the big steel works the fact that they were engaged in enterprises unfriendly to their fatherland, and that the Imperial Government would hold the workers in munition plants where contracts are being filled for the Allies, as being guilty of a serious crime against their country, something that would be punishable by penal servitude, should they return to their own country.

"There are thousands of workingmen in the big steel industries, natives of Bohemia, Moravia, Carniola, Galicia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, and other peoples of the races from Austria-Hungary," he went on, "who are uneducated and who do not understand that they are engaged in a work against their own country. In order to bring this before them, I have subsidized many newspapers published in the languages and dialects of the divisions mentioned, attempting in this way to bring the felon-

Continued on Page 3.

ROSEN ASKS RIGHTS FOR JEWS IN RUSSIA

Former Ambassador to America Tells Council It Is Time to End Restrictions.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—In a dispatch from Petrograd, Reuter's correspondent says:

"Speaking before the Council of the Empire yesterday Baron Rosen, former Russian Ambassador to the United States, declared that it was the duty of the Legislature to take the initiative in introducing bills abrogating all legislation restricting the rights of Jews and the law concerning Finland. It was time, he said, for the Government to break with the traditional policy so dear to militant nationalism.

"The passage of the measures advocated, Baron Rosen said, would undoubtedly alleviate the onerous task of the Government in the domain of international relations and would be received with satisfaction by Russia's allies.

"'The great European conflict,' Baron Rosen said, 'is not only a conflict of interests, but a conflict of ideas and principles. In this conflict against the trampling down of all rights by German militarism and against the attempt on liberty and independence, Russia stands on the side for right and liberty. For the triumph of the ideas for which we are fighting it is necessary that in Russia itself there should no longer be injustices or oppressions.'

"Baron Rosen pointed out that in January, 1914, when an international outbreak was imminent, he urged the House to give its serious attention to the necessity for an immediate radical change in the course of Russia's internal policy. At that time the majority in the House, perplexed by the appeal, treated it with sarcastic scorn. As a result the European war overtook Russia when she was unprepared, both as regards her military and the internal structure of the State.

"'We shall only enjoy the sympathy of the civilized world,' Baron Rosen continued, 'when our internal front is on the level with the political ideology of our allies. By the direction of our internal policy we give the German propaganda abundant material to excite public opinion in neutral countries against us.'"

TURKS SAY THEY SUNK AN ALLIED SUBMARINE

Report the Crew Lost in Action in the Sea of Marmora.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency made the following announcement today:

"A headquarters report issued at Constantinople Saturday announced that the Turkish coast guardship Bahrsfid had shelled and sunk an enemy submarine southwest of Armudli. It was impossible to save the crew."

Armudli is on the Asia Minor coast of the Sea of Marmora, almost directly south of Constantinople, and lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Ismid.

An Athens dispatch to The London Star Saturday said that a British submarine, after threading its way through the Gulf of Ismid, landed a party at Gebise, twenty-eight miles southeast of Constantinople, for the purpose of dynamiting the railroad bridge. After planting bombs the landing party was said to have returned safely to the boat.'

PLOTTING TO OVERTHROW YOUNG TURK MINISTRY

Djemal Pasha Said to Be Planning a Coup d'Etat Against Enver.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens states that Djemal Pasha, former Turkish Minister of Marine, is said to be in complete disagreement with Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, and Enver Pasha, Minister of War, and is suspected of preparing a coup d'état against the Committee of Union and Progress. After the failure of the expedition against Egypt under his command, Djemal Pasha was ordered to Mesopotamia, but it seems that he did not go there. All friends and partisans of Djemal Pasha are being closely watched.

The dispatch describes the situation in Constantinople as growing worse every day, and adds that an uprising is not unexpected.

U-BOAT EYES PUT OUT WITH OIL ON THE SEA

Tank Skipper Tells of Greasing the War Zone and "Gumming" German Periscopes.

A curious story has reached THE NEW YORK TIMES in a roundabout way concerning novel measures taken by the British Government to combat the German submarines. A new Yorker in casual conversation yesterday with the skipper of an Anglo-American tank steamship sailing from New York harbor for the war zone inquired if he was having any trouble discharging cargo on the other side.

"Not with the last three or four cargoes," replied the skipper. "Our point of delivery is indicated to us by latitude and longitude. It is always some point in the so-called submarine war zone. When we reach that spot we start our pumps and discharge our cargo of oil overboard, meanwhile steaming in a constantly widening circuit. When our tanks are empty our work is done, and we come home again for more oil."

The eye of a submarine is its periscope. If that be blinded, the submarine is helpless. A submarine rising to look for prey merely thrusts its periscope out of the water and a picture of the surrounding sea is reflected on a mirror below. If there is oil on the surface of the water the periscope reflector is "gummed" and the picture cannot be transmitted. To clean its periscope the submarine must come to the surface and open its hatches; it cannot be done while the vessel remains submerged.

"I have wondered," said the skipper of the tanker, "if the spraying of oil on the waters has had anything to do with the increased success of the British patrol boats in combating the submarines."

At Bayonne, where Standard Oil tank ships load, are several tank steamers employed by the British Government which carry from 45,000 to 50,000 barrels of oil at a loading. British Admiralty orders could be sent to their Captains without the Standard Oil people being any the wiser.

RUSSIANS CHECK TEUTONS' DRIVE ON WIDE FRONT

Invading Armies Are Exhausted or Fear to Go Further, the British Observers Think.

FIRE BRIDGES ON DVINA

Strong Russian Offensive Menaces Germans if They Try to Advance on Vilna.

MAY SEEK WINTER LINES

Operations, Especially in Marshy Districts, Cannot Be Carried On Many Weeks More.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Either the driving power of the Austro-German offensive against Russia is nearly exhausted or the German Generals have decided that their armies have penetrated the Russian Emperor's dominions as far as is considered safe, and are preparing to dig themselves in for the Winter. This is the opinion expressed by military writers here.

Certainly very little progress is now being made, and at many points the Germans and Austrians are contenting themselves with repulsing the counterattacks of the Russians.

The Germans having set fire to the bridges over the Dvina in the region of Friedrichstadt by their artillery and with reinforcements started a movement to force a crossing, the Russians, according to an official communication issued today, have crossed to the right bank of the stream. Elsewhere the Russians have attacked the Germans and repulsed onslaughts, the report says. They are advancing in the neighborhood of Riga and Jacobstadt and have taken prisoners in counterattacks in Golilia.

To the north, southwest, and south of Vilna, the fall of which has been predicted for some days, the Germans are faced by very strong Russian forces, who by their offensive make it dangerous for the Germans to push their way east, north, or south of them.

The Germans, on the other hand, are massed between Grodno and Kobrin and on the Brest-Pinsk Railway, but their immediate object is not obvious, unless they are looking for a good defensive position on which to hold the Russians throughout the Winter.

Further south the Russians are offering fresh resistance, as they are firmly established in a fortified area of which Rovno and Dubno are centres, while in Galicia they still hold the line of the Sereth River.

With the rainy season a few weeks off, the opposing armies, especially in the marshy region of the centre, cannot hope to carry on the operations much longer, and some reports state that the Germans and Austrians are already moving troops to the Serbian, Rumanian, and western fronts.

RUSSIANS SHOW STRENGTH.

New Leaders and Increasing Munitions Serve to Check Invaders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Out of the mist and confusion of long-continued reverses, clearer and firmer outlines are now emerging. The appointment of General Alexiev as chief of the Grand Duke's staff is very popular in the army. The front is divided into three parts: General Ruzsky is Commander in Chief of the northern front; General Evert, hitherto commanding the fourth army, holds the western front, and General Ivonoff, as before, the southern front. All these commanders have proved their skill and resource and enjoy general confidence.

The supply of munitions is daily increasing. The front is more compact and manageable than before, and the German pressure is less severe. Courland, Grodno and Volhynia are for the moment the chief points of interest.

On the Dvina the Germans are cautiously laying a hand as at Friedrichstadt on the railway leading to Dvinsk. The attempt of General von Eichhorn and Prince Leopold's group to join hands at Grodno and encircle the Russions has been frustrated by the sudden incursion of the Russians into Grodno town, where in street fighting they took guns and prisoners.

In Volhynia, just north of the Galician frontier station of Radzivillovo a sharp Russian counterattack brought in 3,500 prisoners and finally near the Rumanian frontier at Zalieszeziki the Russians are holding firm against determined Austrian attacks.

RUSSIANS USE SWAMPS.

Able to Assume Offensive in Places Against Austrians.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (via London.)—The Tageblatt's correspondent at the Austrian Headquarters wires that the Russians are resting on trackless swamps and have taken prepared positions 100 kilometers (about sixty-two and one-half miles) northeast of Brest-Litovsk on the Sagfodje chain of hills and along the Jasiolda River, where they are stubbornly opposing the Austrians' attempt to cross the river. A similar situation exists in the Volhynian fortification triangle, where, despite the loss of Lutsk and Austrian attacks from the south and west, the Russians are endeavoring by cleverly laid out field fortifications to defend Dubno and Rovno territory.

The concentration of their forces, resultant on their retreat, even enabled them to assume a partial offensive, which, while beaten off, nevertheless is retarding the advance of the armies of General von Puhallo and General Eduard von Böhm-Ermolli. The armies of General Count von Bothmer and Gen-

Continued on Page 4.

Three Neutral Vessels Sunk By Submarines

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Norwegian bark Glimt has been sunk, but her crew of fourteen landed safely.

Lloyd's announces that the Danish steamer Frode has been sunk. Captain Clemmeson and eighteen members of the crew were saved.

The Morning Post's Stockholm correspondent says the Swedish steamer Sven-Renstrom, a vessel of 413 tons, has been sunk. The fate of the crew is unknown.

The Frode, a vessel of 2,050 tons, sailed from Montevideo Aug. 2 for Malmo, Sweden. She was owned in Copenhagen.

The Glimt was a vessel of 884 tons gross, and was built in 1875. She was owned at Arendal, Norway, and was last reported as having arrived at Manchester, England, on July 6.

PEACE ADVOCATES BESIEGE VATICAN

German Envoys Said to be Urging the Pope to Propose Mediation.

NEW OFFERS ARE DENIED

But Semi-Official Disclaimers Are Received with Skepticism—Many Letters from Cranks.

ROME, Sept. 5, (via Paris.)—The Vatican is besieged with requests from all parts of the world for information regarding possible action by Pope Benedict in concert with the United States in favor of peace. The reply of the Vatican to these messages is that there is no news of a positive nature, and that the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson must not be regarded as the first step in a new Papal initiative.

This answer apparently does not satisfy inquirers, who seem to think it evasive and designed to conceal real progress in the negotiations. Many have sought to obtain information from Cardinal Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, who has an extensive American acquaintance, having visited the United States after the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal. Others have applied to Cardinal Bisleti, who has made many American friends through having held the posts of Master of the Chamber and Major Domo under Popes Leo and Pius, but all have received the same answer.

Cardinal Falconio, who is staying in his diocese of Velletri, an hour distant from Rome, is frequently questioned by the Pontiff about the American situation, and is able to give accurate information because of his intimate knowledge of life in the United States.

Mario Tedeschini, Deputy Papal Secretary of State, who works daily with the Pope, considers most significant the extraordinary number of inquiries and expressions of rejoicing which were received from all quarters as soon as the announcement was made of the interview between President Wilson and Cardinal Gibbons, which was taken as the first step for peace.

The Corriere d'Italia, the semi-official Vatican organ, will announce officially tomorrow that there is no foundation for reports that Pope Benedict has sent President Wilson a message urging him to initiate a peace movement, or that the Pontiff proposes to publish another appeal for peace. There have been renewed rumors that the Pope was about to issue such an appeal, but the Vatican denies any such intention. The personage who gave out the denial said, however: "These reports will be repeated at fixed intervals until the day comes when at last they are true."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 5.—Since it became known that Cardinal Gibbons had had an interview with President Wilson, the Vatican has been inundated with plans to insure peace. One suggestion is that the Pope himself go on the battle field, dressed in his pontifical robes, and stand between the combatants. Another correspondent proposes the deposition of all rulers, whom he considers responsible through their ambitions for the present situation. Another advocates a European Federation on the same lines as those of America and Switzerland, having the Pope as its protector.

One letter writer says that until now Europe has practically ruled the world, since the European nations have had colonies in all the other continents. Now, he argues, these colonies have proved that they can rule themselves better than the mother countries, and therefore the time has come to invert the situation and have Europe ruled by her colonies.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Rome dispatch to The Daily News says:

"In view of the criticism of what was regarded as the pro-German tendency of recent Papal interviews, the Vatican is now most carefully reticent; but it is an open secret that the Pope is gratified with President Wilson's success in averting a German-American war.

"The Dutch envoy recently accredited to the Holy See, who openly admitted that the object of his mission was to further the cause of peace, and the Bavarian, Austrian, and Prussian envoys accredited to the Vatican, who since the Italo-Austrian war have been compelled to transfer their domiciles to Switzerland, whence they still communicate to the Vatican, are striving to persuade the Pope to offer mediation, since their Governments consider the present moment most opportune."

ARMY AEROPLANE FALLS.

Flight Lieutenant and Private Injured at Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 5.—One of the United States Army aeroplanes fell about fifty feet just before sunset tonight at the aviation field here.

Flight Lieutenant Joseph O. Morrow of Pittsburgh was stunned and badly bruised. Private Adam Khuenlryk, who was making a flight with him, also was badly bruised. They were expected to recover. The machine was completely wrecked.

Before going to the Panama Exposition be sure and buy an Accident Policy in The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

WASHINGTON AWAITS FACTS

Holds New Attack a Grave Incident But Expects Disavowal.

BLAME ON VON TIRPITZ?

Suggestion Is Made That This Offending U-Boat Also Received No New Orders.

REPORT LINER HAD A GUN

Officials Point Out, However, That Defense Weapons Are Entirely Permissible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The first news of the torpedoing of the Allan liner Hesperian came to Washington in the form of a cablegram to the State Department from Consul Frost at Queenstown. The message was sent at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was as follows:

The Allan liner Hesperian torpedoed by German submarine seventy miles southwest of Fastnet at 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening. One or two Americans on board, none lost. Loss of life about eight.

Vessel has not sunk. Admiralty boats landed passengers and troops at 8:30 this morning. Have returned to bring Hesperian in here, due about 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

There were about 45 Canadian troops on board, unorganized and mainly invalided, also one 4.7 gun mounted and visible on stern. Vessel bound for Montreal.

Will Expect a Disavowal.

While officials here, following their usual practice, are reticent regarding the torpedoing of the Hesperian until all the facts are officially known, there is no doubt that a disavowal will be expected if it is ascertained that the attack was delivered without warning. The German Ambassador has already put his Government on record in a way to make that almost certain.

Count von Bernstorff, in his note to Secretary Lansing on Sept. 1, quoted this sentence from the coming German note on the Lusitania case:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, providing that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

It is suggested that the attack on the Hesperian, like the attack on the Arabic, was the result of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz's desperate effort to procure a continuance of the drastic submarine warfare by holding up the order of his Government forbidding the worst features of the earlier campaign.

May Oust Von Tirpitz.

There are strong intimations that the Grand Admiral's course has embarrassed his Government in dealing with the Arabic case. His trip with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to the eastern front was believed to have been for the purpose on the Chancellors' part of appealing to the Kaiser for a reaffirmation of the ameliorating order, if not for the disciplining of the Grand Admiral. Rumors have come from German sources that the Grand Admiral might resign, and if the Hesperian case turned out as it now appears, his resignation or dismissal would cause little surprise.

From the American point of view, none of the circumstances reported regarding the presence of wounded Canadian troops on board or of a gun being mounted astern, are thought to lessen in any way the offense of the submarine commander. And it is doubtful, after the notes that have been exchanged between Washington and Berlin, that these circumstances will be mentioned by Germany when the question reaches the diplomatic stage. At most Germany would be expected to mention these circumstances as excusing the attack, but not as exempting the German Government from an apology, disavowal, and compensation for injuries to American passengers.

In certain circumstances wounded soldiers are fair subject of attack. As to the gun astern, the State Department has already held that such an armament, the position of which in-

Continued on Page 2.

Hesperian Had No Guns When Attacked Assert Officials in London and Montreal

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Relative to reports, said to have been sent to the United States, that the Hesperian was armed, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is authoritatively informed that the vessel carried no guns, either for offense or defense, though the latter are permissible on merchantmen, under the international rules of warfare as acknowledged by the American Government.

It is inferred here from the fact that the torpedoing of the vessel came as an entire surprise to the Captain, officers, crew, and passengers that no attempt to escape was made.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—Officials of the Allan Line here tonight cast much doubt on the statement of American Consul Frost at Queenstown, who in a dispatch to Washington said that the Hesperian carried a 4.7-inch gun.

"So far as we know," said one of the officials of the company, "the Hesperian did not carry a gun."

BALFOUR TELLS WHY GERMANY GAVE IN

Says That U-Boats' Failure Explains Germany's Surrender to the United States.

REALIZES HER BLUNDER

Admiralty Head Says the British Navy and Merchant Marine Are Bigger Than Ever.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a letter to the press, gives official recognition to the belief here that the German promises to America not to sink any more passenger steamers without warning were brought about by the realization that the submarine warfare against merchantmen had proved a failure. He again intimates that many German submarines have been accounted for, and adds that British mercantile tonnage is now greater than before the war, despite the damage done by the submarines.

"Much has been written about Germany's military methods and aims on land; not so much about her aims and methods at sea. Yet, in truth, the two are so intimately connected that neither can be understood apart from the other.

British Fleet Always Germany's Bogy.

"In 1900 Germany first proclaimed her policy of building a fleet against Great Britain, and from the point of view of her own ambitions the policy was a perfectly sound one. She aimed at world domination, and against world domination the British fleet, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present, has always been found the surest and most effectual protection. The Germans have every reason to be aware of the fact, for without the British fleet Frederick the Great must have succumbed to his enemies, and Prussia would scarcely have shaken off the Napoleonic tyranny.

"Whatever may be thought about the freedom of the seas in any of its various meanings, the freedom of the land is due in no small measure to the British ships and British sailors.

"It takes time, as well as money, to create a great fleet, and German statesmen were too wise to suppose that they could at once call into existence a navy able to contend on equal terms with a power which, as they saw clearly enough, was the most formidable obstacle to their aggressive projects. But they did not on that account doubt the immediate advantages which their maritime policy conferred upon them. They calculated that a powerful fleet, even though it was numerically inferior to that of Great Britain, would nevertheless render the latter impotent, since no British Government would dare risk a conflict, which, however successful, might leave them in the end with naval forces inferior to those of some third power.

"This is the policy clearly, though cautiously, expressed in the famous preamble to the navy bill. It is necessary to add that the German Navy League entertained much more ambitious designs. So far neither the designs of the German Government nor those of the German Navy League have met with any measure of success. The British fighting fleet has become relatively stronger than it was thirteen months ago, and there is no reason to suppose that during the future course of the war this process is likely to be arrested.

Breakdown of German Naval Plans.

"It is, indeed, plain that after six months of hostilities Admiral von Tirpitz and the Government which he serves arrived at the same conclusion. They saw that the old policy had broken down, and that a new policy must be devised; submarines, they thought, might succeed where dreadnoughts and cruisers had failed.

"The change, no doubt, was adopted with extreme reluctance and many searchings of the heart. Admission of failure in itself is unpleasant. Though we cannot regard a Government respon-

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BRITAIN'S BIG FLEET KEYED FOR ACTION

Correspondent Sees Sir John Jellicoe's Mighty Armada in Harbor.

VISITS GREAT NAVAL BASE

Finds England's Sea Fighters Ready to a Man for the Germans to Come Out.

LONDON, Sept. 4, (Delayed in Transmission.)—For the first time the veil of secrecy over the British naval operations has been lifted. During the past week a correspondent visited the grand fleet and the great naval bases. At one naval base he saw drydocks, capable of docking the largest dreadnoughts, which had been built since the war began.

Maps were shown to the correspondent marking points where German submarines had been sighted and on which the results of the attacks were classified under "captured," "supposed sunk" and "sunk." When bubbles are observed rising for a long time at the same spot in smooth water it is taken for granted that a submarine's career has been ended.

When an officer was asked "How do you get them?" his answer was: "Sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gunfire, sometimes by explosions and other ways we will not tell of."

All the officers aboard the battleships and armored cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport. The professional opinion was expressed that the reason the Germans were ready to forego submarine attack on liners was the lack of submarines and the personnel to carry on their campaign.

2,300 Auxiliaries in Line.

The Admiral commanding at an important naval base told the correspondent that England had 2,300 trawlers, minesweepers, and other auxiliaries outside the regular service, on duty in the work of blockading from the British Channel to Iceland and in keeping the North Sea clear, and that their reservist crews had been most zealous in their important part in overcoming German naval warfare.

As the torpedo boat destroyer, on which the correspondent was a passenger, after a cruise at sea and following the coast, turned the headland into the harbor where the grand fleet lay at anchor, he saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some of the cruisers. "We keep at it all the time," an officer explained.

The practice of the cruisers finished, they took their place in fleet formation among the immense field of gray shapes at anchor in precise order, which, as the torpedo boat destroyer drew nearer, became line after line of dreadnoughts.

In the tint melting into the sea even the Queen Elizabeth, now back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun power, unless compared with the Inflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Island battle, or the vessels of the light cruiser squadron which had just come in from "sweeping" the North Sea, as scouting is called.

Fleet Stripped for Action.

Every deck was stripped for action, steam was up in every ship, and as the destroyer threaded her way turrets were seen turning and guns being elevated and lowered in the course of drills. Seaplanes which were sailing over the fleet had their home on a famous Atlantic liner which has carried many thousands of passengers.

In their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known in the navy as the "cat squadron," were the Lion and the Tiger, which sank the German armored cruiser Blücher in the North Sea battle.

"This seems a sufficient denial of the German report that the Tiger is at the bottom of the sea," said an officer.

Looking strange among the homogeneous types of the regular navy was a

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AT LEAST A SCORE HURT

Vessel, Her Foreholds Filled, Tries to Reach Queenstown.

PASSENGERS TAKE TO BOATS

Wireless Call Brings Vessels to Aid, But Two Women Die After Being Rescued.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS ABOARD

No Americans Among the Passengers, but Three Among the Crew Are Safe.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—The Allan Line steamer Hesperian, with three hundred and fifty passengers and a crew of three hundred aboard, bound from Liverpool for Montreal, was attacked without warning by a German submarine off the Irish coast just as darkness was falling Saturday evening.

Although the torpedo found its mark, the vessel remained afloat, and, according to a statement issued by the company last night, every one aboard was saved.

According to C. S. Blue, a survivor at Queenstown, however, two women among the passengers died of shock after being taken out of the water.

No submarine was seen and probably it was too dark to observe the wake of a torpedo, but all the passengers and members of the crew who arrived at Queenstown in the rescue steamers yesterday agree that the attack was made by a German undersea boat, basing their opinion on the force of the shock and the great volume of water thrown into the air. This dropped back on the deck, drenching the passengers who were taking an after-dinner promenade, feeling quite safe, in the belief that they had passed the submarine danger zone.

The force of the explosion was tremendous, and of the passengers landed at Queenstown, many of them scantily clad, about twenty were injured.

There were no American passengers aboard, so far as the American Consul could learn tonight, but three members of the crew were American citizens, and all were saved.

As the attack on the Hesperian came just as darkness was falling, the passengers expressed the belief that she had been chased for some distance by a submarine, which fired as soon as it was within range.

The wireless operator instantly sent out a call for aid, while Captain Main ordered the boats over the side.

A fleet of rescue steamers soon reached the scene, and all the persons in the small boats were taken aboard.

Wounded Soldiers Aboard.

About thirty Canadian soldiers who were wounded in battle in Flanders were going home to recuperate. Most of the other passengers were Canadians returning from a visit to England or English emigrants on their way to Canada to settle.

The torpedo struck the Hesperian in the forward engine room, and the ship immediately began to settle by the head.

Captain Main ordered the passengers and crew into the boats, but with his officers remained on the bridge, although at that time he must have felt sure that his ship would go down.

The discipline was perfect, but one of the boats, the falls of which became jammed, capsized, and those in her were thrown into the water. In the darkness there naturally was much confusion, but all were picked up, and, with other passengers and the crew, were transferred to the rescue steamers which arrived in answer to wireless calls for assistance. The Hesperian was about 150 miles to the westward of Queenstown when struck.

Sunday Extra in London.

London learned of the torpedoing of the Hesperian through a Sunday newspaper, which issued an extra edition at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, containing the meagre details sent by the news agencies from Queenstown.

As to the details was appended a statement, credited to the Allan Line at Liverpool, that all the passengers and crew had been saved, the news aroused no excitement comparable to that caused by the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the Arabic.

It was noticeable that wherever groups of persons assembled to discuss the matter principal interest among them centred in the probable effect the torpedoing of the liner would have on the negotiations between the United

States and Germany concerning Germany's submarine policy.

A request at the Allan Line offices for the names of the pasengers on the Hesperian met with an absolute refusal to give them. It was stated that the company's officials had decided to issue no list at the present time.

SAW TORPEDO STRIKE

Woman Survivors Says She Was Leaning Over Side at the Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Chantaw of Montreal says she was leaning over the side of the Hesperian and saw the torpedo strike.

Mrs. Ronald Whiteway, one of the survivors, before her marriage was Mrs. Alice De Witt of New York.

SAVES WIFE AND CHILD.

Canadian Corporal Plunges Into Sea and Rescues His Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Allan liner Hesperian was torpedoed by a German submarine last night just after 8 o'clock west of Fastnet. She did not sink, however, and an effort is being made to tow the vessel to Queenstown. No warning was given by the submarine, and owing to the suddenness of the attack, some panic prevailed and one or two of the boats were capsized on being lowered.

About 300 passengers have been landed here, including a number of Canadian soldiers who were on board. Some of the passengers had received injuries and were taken to a hospital. Two of the passengers, H. Morris and his wife, said they were in their stateroom preparing to go to bed when they heard what they took to be an explosion. Thinking it might be a torpedo, Mr. Morris put a lifebelt on his wife and one on himself and went on deck.

"Feeling uneasy," said Mr. Morris, "I went on deck to find the boats being lowered. I rushed below for my wife and we both got into a lifeboat, in which were about sitxy persons. Our boat reached the water in safety, but one boat was capsized quite near to us as it was being lowered.

Mr. Morris praised very highly the Canadian officers and men for their conduct.

Corporal T. Abram of Princess Patricia's regiment, who was returning to Canada suffering from frostbite and rheumatism which he contracted at the front, had with him his wife and baby girl of 2½ years.

"We were in our cabin when the ship was torpedoed," he said. "I put a lifebelt on my wife, and, seizing my child, went on deck. I put the two into a boat, which, however, capsized as it came down. Seeing my wife and child in the water, I mounted the rail and plunged into the sea. I got hold of my child and my wife and kept them both afloat until the little girl was taken into a boat which was already very full.

"I then swam with my wife for an hour. My wife was injured in her eye. We both were brought ashore in the second rescuing ship which reached Queenstown."

Corporal Abram was sent to the Military Hospital, but was taken to Queens Hotel, where his wife had found their baby.

THREE AMERICANS ABOARD.

Survivors Tell of Gallantry in Rescue of Women and Children.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.—According to statements made by those who were landed here today from the Hesperian, the Captain and about twenty of his crew never left the steamer, and although the Captain appealed to many of his men who had taken to the boats to return they did not respond.

So far as has been ascertained by the American Consul, who has been making inquiries, there were only three Americans aboard. All were saved. They were ship's stewards. One of them, named Dolan of Pittsburgh, said that no submarine was sighted. The only evidence that a submarine was near was a tremendous explosion which threw up such a mass of water that it swept over the forepart of the vessel.

Among those who had to swim for it were several Canadians. They were good swimmers and not only managed to keep afloat until picked up, but helped to save some of the women and children. A choppy sea, added to the darkness, intensified the misery of those in the boats, many of whom were scantily clad.

Bugler A. Royle, a Canadian, said a concert was in progress in the saloon when a violent shock was felt and all the passengers were thrown from their chairs. The officers of the steamer and the male passengers assisted the women and children into the boats. One lifeboat was hanging in midair with its bow up and stern down. This was due to a fall having been jammed in the block. Royle said that evidently all those who had been in that boat were thrown into the sea.

Royle said he saw another boat hanging the same way. Its only occupant was a baby, which he rescued. The boat in which Royle put away from the Hesperian picked up two women who had been thrown into the water, and later two men.

Quickly Repaired Wireless.

A Canadian officer who remained on board the Hesperian until the rescue steamer arrived said the liner was struck by the torpedo at 8:30 o'clock in the evening, when she was well out of sight of the Irish coast and everybody on board thought they were out of the danger zone.

With other officers, he went below to assist in closing the bulkheads, which was quickly accomplished. The torpedo, he said, hit the liner on the starboard side somewhere near the second bulkhead, and the ship settled by the bow to about thirty-five feet.

The wireless, according to the officer, was put out of action as the result of the explosion, but a ship's officer climbed the mast and repaired it, and calls for assistance soon were being flashed across the sea.

The first rescue steamer arrived at 9:30 o'clock, and took survivors out of the lifeboats. Two other steamers came up an hour later and one of them remained with the Hesperian until midnight, when Captain Main reported that he would be able to keep the water down until the vessel reached Queenstown.

Deluged When Torpedo Struck.

Ronald Whitney of London, who, with his wife, was a passenger on the Hesperian, said:

"We were sitting on the upper deck, the weather being delightful, when about 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening we felt a violent impact which almost knocked us out of our chairs.

"In less time than I can tell of it a huge volume of water rose almost as high as the masts, and, breaking, drenched us to the skin. We had thought we were out of the danger zone and were discussing the possibility of a pleasant voyage.

"The lifeboats were quickly lowered and rowed away from the steamer, on which the Captain and officers and some of the crew remained. The steamer apparently was struck on the starboard side, but as it was nearly dark the torpedo could not be seen. After the explosion the Hesperian settled down by the head. Rescue steamers were soon on the scene and took the passengers on board."

Buffalo Man's Experience.

Steward Dallas of the Hesperian, whose home is Buffalo, said in an interview:

"I joined the Hesperian at Liverpool Friday. I was engaged in the steerage, where the women and children all had gone to bed when the explosion occurred. They immediately poured out into the alley ways in their night clothes. The stewards endeavored to calm their fears, but when it became known that the ship had been torpedoed the women and children were ordered on deck to take their places in the boats.

"The stewards put lifebelts on them and helped them into the boats. Three of the lifeboats capsized as they were lowered to the water. I helped to prepare boats and rafts, which were subsequently lowered, containing quite a large number of women and children who had elected to remain on the ship. Several of the boats left the ship not quite full. I assisted in getting wounded Canadians into some of the boats. I left the Hesperian at midnight in a collapsible boat."

Another American on board was a steward named McAllister, whose home is Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Hesperian had on board 3,700 sacks of mail for the United States.

FAST WORK BY THE CREW.

The Hesperian's Captain Praised for His Coolness After Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Queenstown says that Major H. Barre of the Fourteenth Battalion of Canadians, who was returning to Canada with twelve officers and thirty-eight men, to recuperate after having been wounded at the front, described the attack on the Hesperian as follows:

"In company with some brother officers, I was sitting on one of the upper decks about 8:20 P. M., and was smoking a cigarette. Suddenly I heard a loud detonation, the liner termbled terribly, and an enormous column of water, about fifty feet in height, was shot into the air. Before we could realize what had occurred the water came down on the deck with a terrific noise, flooding the deck and drenching me and those who were with me. With the downpour of water, came several pieces of iron, and our group went under cover from the deluge. We ascertained from an officer that the liner had been torpedoed by a German submarine. It was at this time almost dark, and we could see neither the submarine nor the torpedo.

"Captain Main was on the bridge when the torpedo struck the ship, and his first order was to lower away the lifeboats and to see that all the women and children on board were first safely placed in them. I cannot speak too highly of the commander's skill and coolness. It was truly worthy of the best traditions of British seamen. He also gave instructions to have the S O S wireless call sent across the waters, appealing for assistance. In addition, he had rockets fired, to attract the attention of any vessels in the vicinity. Morse signals were also used. Nothing was left undone to bring succor.

"Our position at that time, I learned from the Captain himself, was 130 miles west of Queenstown. We received three answers to our wireless messages. While the lifeboats were being lowered away one of them, I noticed, capsized, but this was the result of an accident, as I understood. The falls got jammed, and some one cut the rope to accelerate the lowering of the boat."

Recovers His Sight in the Water.

An extraordinary incident of the attack was related to one of the Canadian soldiers, who had been rendered blind at the front. He was thrown into the water and struck out manfully to save himself, when suddenly, after he had been swimming for some time, he found that his sight had been completely restored. The man was so astonished and overjoyed that, while still in the water, he shouted to those near him that he had regained his sight. He swam for about 500 yards before he was picked up. He was brought safely to Queenstown.

A Queenstown dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"A. W. Hamilton, a first-class passenger, said that no warning whatever was given by the submarine.

"'I was on the saloon deck when the boat was torpedoed,' said H. T. Jewett of Cheltenham. 'It was a calm night, dark, but starlight. Suddenly a boatswain cried: "Submarine on the starboard bow!" Simultaneously the ship was torpedoed.'"

DOUBTS GERMAN AGREEMENT.

American in London Says Press Has Been Too Hasty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—It was suggested today by an American resident in London of high repute that both the American and English press seemed to have jumped to hasty conclusions in their published comments on Germany's submarine "concessions" and the American Government's attitude respecting them.

There has been nothing to show, he said, that President Wilson was inclined to accept the German proposals. In the English view, those proposals do not meet President Wilson's demands.

REPORTS ALL WERE SAVED.

Allan Line Says There Were 500 in the Crew.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—A statement issued at the offices of the Allan Line says:

"All the passengers and crew of the Hesperian were safely landed today at Queenstown.

"The Hesperian had on board 350 passengers and a crew of 500. Of the passengers, thirty were first-class and 117 second-class. All the passengers were taken off and landed at Queenstown, while some of the crew remained on board the liner, which is being towed to Queenstown."

DESTROYERS AIDED RESCUE.

Took Off 74 Passengers and Most of Crew, Montreal Hears.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—The first news of the torpedoing of the Hesperian was received at 10 o'clock this morning by A. H. Allan of the Allan Line, and Captain Walsh, Marine Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Two British destroyers, one message said, had taken off seventy-four passengers and all but the Captain and twenty of the crew.

The Hesperian was hit in the bow, close to Nos. 1 and 2 compartments, according to dispatches. At the time of the sending of the official notification the steamer had ten feet of water in her hold.

LONDON PRESS HOLD GERMANS BROKE FAITH

Think Torpedoing of Liner Violates the Promise Made to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—The torpedoing of the Hesperian is the basis of much vigorous comment in this morning's newspapers.

The Daily News says:

"America went into her last war with 'Remember the Maine' on her lips. The warcry in her next may be 'Remember the Hesperian.' No reading of facts can set issues lower than that, and they are so grave that America, and America alone, must weigh them.

"We cannot in this country contemplate her decision without deep and intimate concern, but we can and must contemplate it as a decision in which no word or counsel of ours can be cast into the scale. The crisis that has arisen is one which the world can examine and estimate with every material fact before it.

"Comparison with the Arabic is vital, for with the Arabic the climax—if words and acts of statesmen have any meaning—of international tension was reached.

"One apparently material question only remains at the time of writing unanswered. Were there American passengers on the Hesperian? The assumption that this question is material at all we prefer to dismiss. It is hardly conceivable that Wilson is solicitous merely for the physical safety of his own fellow-citizens, and no more conceivable if, as every syllable of the Lusitania notes indicates, he takes his stand as the vindicator of the violated laws and the foe of the unlicensed warfare of Germany at sea. The chance presence or absence of a dozen Americans on the Hesperian has not the weight of a grain of sand in the scale. The Hesperian has thrust all minor issues aside."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The torpedoing of the Hesperian shows the value to be placed on the assurances of the German Ambassador in Washington last week. Bernstorff's memorandum created a favorable impression in the States and was hailed as a diplomatic triumph for the President, yet hardly is the ink on that memorandum dry when the world is shocked by a fresh submarine outrage, just as callous and atrocious as the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic.

"No lives were lost on the Hesperian, but we owe that to the skillful seamanship of her Captain, not to any restraint on the part of the submarine commander. Like the Arabic, the Hesperian had no munitions of war on board. Like her, she was outward bound and carried a large number of passengers. She is differentiated in one respect only from the Arabic. Being bound for Montreal, there presumably were no Americans on her passenger list. That circumstance does not mitigate the crime and ought not to influence American judgment upon it.

"The letter from Balfour which we publish today was written in the belief that Germany had definitely decided to abandon the worst of her submarine crimes. Balfour thinks that German sailors have no relish for the submarine tactics they were ordered to practice. Balfour is wrong. He believed Bernstorff. The torpedoing of the Hesperian proves the Count is not to be trusted."

The Daily Express says:

"Germany has torn up another scrap of paper. It is clear that the Allan liner Hesperian was torpedoed absolutely without warning and that the pirates made no attempt to rescue the passengers or crew. Happily, no lives were lost, but there was an intention to murder, clear and unmistakable. The pirate clings to his piracy and America is again flouted."

The Times says:

"Whether any Americans were on board we do not know; neither, of course, did the submarine commander who attempted, and miraculously failed, to sink her. He was ready, and he did his best to involve all passengers and all the crew, American or not, in a common catastrophe, and the haphazard brutality of his act is neither mitigated nor increased by the nationality of his intended victims.

"What is emphasized is the difficulty of supposing that the pledges of von Bernstorff's note marked even the beginning of the end of Germany's submarine campaign.

"Some American journals seem to have been chagrined by the reluctance of British opinion to accept von Bernstorff's statement, either at its face value or as a complete surrender to the President's demands, but it did not need the torpedoing of the Hesperian to convince us that German promises do not always square with German practice and, for the rest, the disparity between the restricted pledges of the von Bernstorff note and the full and humane principles, so admirably asserted and reasserted by Wilson, was too marked to escape some comment.

"Our American friends, however, may rest assured that if their Government decides to leave the matter where it is, we shall neither have, nor feel that we have, any ground of complaint. They have striven with persevering ardor to uphold civilization and the rights of neutrals and international law and it rests entirely with them to determine when and whether these objects have been achieved."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"What are we to make of criminal folly like this? And what sort of a commentary does the sinking of the Hesperian suggest to the specious communication of Von Bernstorff to Lansing?

"As we understand the matter, the outrage throws a most sinister light on German veracity and good faith, and affords a salient and damning illustration of the Ger amnmethod of conducting negotiations with neutral

"We can trust the American nation to draw its own conclusions from this extraordinary and significant contrast between promises and fulfillment. For ourselves, we have long since formed our own opinion of the value of Teutonic pledges."

Vivid Story of the Torpedoing of the Hesperian As Told by C. S. Blue of Ottawa, a Survivor

Attacked Without Warning as Darkness Fell—Missile Missed Engine Room by 20 Feet—No Panic, and Passengers Cooler Than Crew—Two Lifeboats Hitch in Launching and Spill Occupants Into the Water—Two Women Die from Shock After the Rescue.

By C. S. BLUE,
Of the Hansard Parliamentary Corps at Ottawa.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—"Submarine on the starboard quarter!"

Such was the cry which startled passengers promenading the forward decks of the Hesperian as darkness settled down upon the Allan liner plowing through a perfectly calm sea. Scarcely had the warning shouted by the quartermaster reached the bridge when there was a loud explosion and tons of water shot over the ship, flooding the decks and drenching those who had been enjoying their after-dinner promenade. The ship quivered under the shock from stem to stern. Though momentarily stunned, there were few passengers who did not at once realize that German piracy had found another victim and that Prussian promises had again been violated.

The attack was made absolutely without warning. The liner, steaming at about 16 knots, under the most tranquil conditions, had almost cleared what had been regarded as the western limit of the danger zone, and the passengers, after a somewhat anxious day, were congratulating themselves upon running the gauntlet in safety, when the submarine, creeping up in the fast-gathering darkness to within 200 yards of the Hesperian, launched her deadly missile, which struck the ship forward on the starboard side, missing the engine room by about twenty feet and smashing through into a hatch containing the mails, with results which seemed to portend immediate disaster.

In Perfect Weather.

The Hesperian left Liverpool Friday afternoon. Among the 350 passengers were 50 officers and other soldiers, who were returning to Canada in various stages of convalescence, many of them sadly maimed and crippled.

Once clear of the Mersey the liner, which was under command of Captain Main, experienced the most delightful conditions, there being scarcely a ripple on the water. By noon Saturday she had ripped off 260 miles by the log and was well off the southwest coast of Ireland, the land being invisible. As the afternoon progressed a stiff swell was encountered, but practically all the passengers remained on deck enjoying what semeed ideal conditions, little realizing they were also conditions best suited to the deadly work of the submarine, for, in addition to a calm sea, there was present an element most dreaded by Atlantic skippers in these days, a blinding sunshine, which made it difficult to distinguish any object ahead. That Captain Main was fully alive to the necessity for caution was clearly shown by his handling of the ship.

Attacked in the Dusk.

All went well until the sun sank behind the horizon and darkness fell. There was no moon. Dinner had just been served, the tables were being cleared and the passengers were promenading the decks in full enjoyment of the glorious night when, like the noise of a cannon, came the report of the exploding torpedo as it crashed into the starboard quarter of the Hesperian between the foremast and the bridge, sending water sixty feet into the air and causing a shock which could be distinctly felt in every part of the ship.

Instantly orders rang from the bridge. The engines were immediately stopped. The crew tumbled up from below in a rush to their stations. The passengers, fearing the liner was doomed, dived into their cabins for lifebelts and scrambled up the companionways to the boat deck. While in the darkness a good deal of confusion prevailed there was no panic. Indeed some of the men passengers carried coolness almost to an excess, one gentleman actually appearing on deck carrying a valise in each hand, apparently as unconcerned as if he were starting out on a holiday trip.

Within a few minutes the first lifeboat, comfortably filled, chiefly with women and children, was safely lowered, and when the second and third were got away without mishap there seemed every reason to hope that the work of rescue, despite the prevailing darkness, would be accomplished smoothly and expeditiously.

Passengers and many of the crew tumbled helter-skelter, falling over one another in heaps in their anxiety to escape the doom momentarily threatening them. Some, disregarding the boats, slid down ropes or dived into the water, several even taking the plunge without lifebelts.

Spilled Into the Sea.

To add to the confusion and excitement, the ropes attached to the fourth and fifth lifeboats, which by this time were packed with passengers, worked unevenly, with the result that these craft were lowered sterns uppermost. Yielding to the weight of their human freight, the boats shot suddenly downward, precipitating men, women, and children into the water. Some clung to the seats and the ropes and held on grimly until rescued; others were catapulted into one of the other boats, already launched and perilously crowded.

One elderly woman, Miss Carberry, died from shock and injuries after having been picked up. A second woman succumbed shortly afterward, after having been taken on board one of the vessels which had gone to the rescue.

The horror of the scene as two boatloads of human beings were showered into the sea, twinkling with the reflected light of the stars, will never be forgotten by the survivors who witnessed it. The scene offered a poignant illustration of the dangers which attend the rescue of ship's passengers in boats even under favorable conditions, and furnished a frightful commentary upon the Germans' much-lauded concession to the United States.

The work of launching the lifeboats, although attended with difficulty and marked by the heartrending spectacle just described, proceeded auspiciously when it was borne in upon those still on board that the Hesperian, although showing signs of settling, was in no danger of sinking immediately. The chief engineer had attended to the closing of the bulkheads, and when the word was passed around that there was no need for undue haste in getting the boats away the confusion subsided and the rescue operations proceeded more calmly and methodically.

Band of Passenger Volunteers.

The efforts of the older and more experienced members of the crew were ably seconded by a band of passenger volunteers, who not only assisted in placing the remaining women and children in boats and in lowering them, but in some cases took command of the craft when launched.

One hero of the disaster was a young Canadian dispatch rider fresh from the battle line in France. Indeed, the Canadian soldiers generally more than maintained their reputation for courage and decisive action, which they had so dearly won at the front.

Worthy of all praise were the pluck and endurance shown by the women. While a few of them fainted from shock and exhaustion, the majority behaved throughout with a coolness and patience that helped greatly the work of rescue and offered an example which some of the crew might well have followed.

One young lady returning to Nova Scotia was thrown from one of the capsized lifeboats into the water, and though no swimmer and without the aid of a lifebelt, she succeeded in keeping herself afloat for a considerable time, until picked up. Another acted as a sort of sub-lieutenant in one of the lifeboats, issuing commands and actively participating in thet working of the boat in a manner that would have done credit to a trained seaman. After showing some men how to row, she turned her attention to other essentials. Finally observing that the boat was leaking through lack of a plug, she removed her boots and used them to bail out the water. She stopped the hole in the boat with her stockings.

Heroic Sisters of Mercy.

In the last boat but one to leave the ship were three Sisters of Mercy, who resolutely refused to accept a chance of rescue until the safety of all the other passengers, men and women alike, had been assured.

The last boat pulled away from the Hesperian shortly after 9 o'clock, within three-quarters of an hour after the vessel had been struck. The Captain, the first and third officers, the chief engineer, and the carpenter elected to remain on board.

Fortunate it was that the weather was fine and the sea calm, for although the wireless operator had promptly sent out S O S calls, there was a possibility that some considerable time might elapse before assistance came. Faintly over the water came the sound of oars splashing, of men shouting, and women moaning, of cries for help.

Circling slowly around, the lifeboats picked up a few more, one of whom, an elderly gentleman, had been nearly an hour in the water, but gradually the cries of distress died away and finally ceased, and those in the boats settled down to the work of rowing and baling, comforted by the assurance that sooner or later succor would arrive.

For some time there was danger of one or two of the craft being swamped. Men's caps, women's stockings, and other dress materials were requisitioned as stoppers. Soldiers' caps were used as balers, and by dint of steady exertion the water was prevented from gaining.

In one case, at least, the danger of swamping was increased by the overcrowded state of the boat, as many as sixty men, women, and children being jammed together in a space meant for only forty. This boat had been launched with less than the latter number on board, but while being pulled away from the ship she was struck by one of the craft which overturned while being lowered and a number of passengers were thrown or jumped into her and others were picked up later.

The tension of waiting for the arrival of help was splendidly borne. In one boat, loaded down almost to the gunwales with persons with their feet in six inches of water, some of them sang "Tipperary" and "I'm Your Tulip," while others cracked jokes and whistled—all by way of keeping up their own spirits, and particularly those of the women and children. Others again, more subdued, sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and prayed.

Meanwhile anxious eyes were strained, watching alternately for signs of the approach of assistance or for the final plunge of the stricken Hesperian. But, to the relief of all, the liner remained afloat, sending up rockets, and after a two hours' vigil the joy of the survivors was crowned by the flashing of lights in the distance, betokening the coming of succor.

The work of transferring passengers and crew from the lifeboats to the ships was at once proceeded with. Needless to say, the survivors were treated by the rescuers with the greatest kindness.

The vessels stood by the Hesperian until 1 A. M. on Sunday, sending out cutters in the hope of picking up more survivors, but without success.

WASHINGTON WAITS NEWS OF HESPERIAN

Continued from Page 1.

dicates that it was purely for defense, did not make the ship so armed a vessel of war. The point has not so far led to definite official action in the present war, but in the note sent to Germany on June 9, the United States, referring to Germany's excuses for the sinking of the Lusitania, which was alleged to be armed and carrying explosive contraband, said, "it was its, (the United States,) duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action." Nothing was said about defensive guns astern, except to imply that the guns were not aboard, while the German references to contraband were dismissed as "irrelevant."

Defense Guns Allowed.

Early in the war one British merchantman, the Adriatic, and another ship, docking at Philadelphia, carried guns astern. Germany complained, and the line officials finally removed the guns before the ships cleared on their outward voyages. But the fact that the ships, having entered armed, were allowed to clear, even without guns, is determinative that the United States does not construe defensive guns as fixing the warlike status of a vessel. Otherwise the ships would have been interned for the duration of hostilities.

The recent change in the German attitude toward the submarine war seems to involve an acquiescence in this view. Count von Bernstorff's note of Sept. 1 did not qualify in any way the "liners" that were not to be attacked. While he quoted only one sentence from the forthcoming note of the German Foreign Office, it is believed that even if the full text as drafted carried a qualification that might permit an attack on the Hesperian, the qualification would be omitted rather than put Germany in the position of quibbling and suggest that the qualification had been inserted afterward in plea for the latest incident.

While the Ambassador's conversation of Sept. 1 followed instructions from his Government, it is certain that those instructions only marked the Ambassador's final success in his efforts to induce his Government to take a more reasonable attitude. And by his prompt submission of the one sentence from the coming note, he made it reasonably clear that the ground he had gained regarding the Lusitania would not be lost by subsequent events.

The Arabic was sunk on Aug. 19, and it appears now that the offending submarine had not received the ameliorating order. The Hesperian was attacked on Sept. 4, not three weeks later. Submarines ordinarily report to their home bases every three weeks, so that the submarine that attacked the Hesperian might have been at sea when the Arabic was sunk and have remained at sea ever since. In that case both attacks would probably be laid at the door of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz.

The fact that the Hesperian was attacked not far from Fastnet has revived the story that the Germans may have succeeded in establishing a submarine base somewhere near that point in the Irish Sea. The Lusitania was sunk not far from there, and so was the Arabic. The Gulflight was attacked almost in the same place, and the homeward bound American ship Nebraskan was attacked not far to the westward. However, the great cruising power of the latest submarines makes this explanation uncertain.

In spite of the belief prevailing in some quarters here that the German Government, after its solemn assurance to the United States, would not have sanctioned the sinking of the Hesperian, the news that the Allan liner was attacked by a German submarine caused a shock in official circles.

There was an inclination on the part of a considerable number of officials to believe that, with the assurances given by Count von Bernstorff in behalf of his Government that "liners" would not be sunk without warning and that provision must be made for the safety of noncombatants on board of them, the crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States had passed and no fear need be felt that there would be any more such incidents as those which resulted in the destruction of the Lusitania and the Arabic.

But while the feeling here is strong that Germany will offer amends for the action of the submarine commander who torpedoed the Hesperian, observers are puzzled over the incident, and some of them admit that they are all at sea as to what it means and what the outcome will be.

Too Dark to See Any Gun.

It was pointed out tonight that when the Hesperian was torpedoed it was too dark, according to survivors, for those aboard the German submarine to see whether or not the vessel had a gun mounted on her afterdeck. But even if it had been light enough for the submarine's crew to see a gun mounted there this fact would furnish no excuse for the torpedoing on the ground that the Hesperian was armed.

It has been well established and has been laid down as a principle by the United States that it is proper for merchant ships to mount guns for defensive purposes. Nothing but the actual use of the gun, according to recognized practice, would have justified the German submarine in sending a torpedo at the Hesperian.

Furthermore, according to the way the matter is viewed here, the fact that the Hesperian was torpedoed at the bow indicates that the submarine was in such a position that even had there been plenty of daylight the Germans would have been unable to have seen a gun mounted astern on the passenger ship. This position of the submarine also indicates that the Hesperian could not have used a gun mounted aft in attempting to sink the submarine.

Doubt Concerning Gun.

The statement made authoritatively to the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the Hesperian carried no guns, is in conflict with the statement cabled to the State Department by the American Consul at Queenstown. However, whether or not the Hesperian carried any gun or guns does not enter into the consideration of the case from the viewpoint of the United States Government, provided the guns, if there were any on board, were carried aft, and were not over 6-inch calibre, that being the limit of size prescribed by the State Department in a memorandum on the subject issued by Secretary Bryan last September.

The suggestion was made tonight that the attack on the Hesperian may have been due to a desire on the part of the German Government to interfere with the heavy shipments of gold that are being made from England to the United States by way of Canada. The Hesperian was bound for a Canadian port, and the commander of the German submarine may have been impressed with the belief that she had a large amount of gold in her cargo. An attack without warning under such circumstances, however, would not afford an excuse to the German Government for permitting the torpedoing of the Hesperian after it had given official assurances to the United States that "liners" would not be torpedoed without warning and that measures would be taken for the safety of noncombatants on board of them.

Granted that the Hesperian did not try to escape, that she made a forcible resistance, and that she was not under convoy of British armed vessels, the case is very clear with respect to the policy of the United States.

The Hesperian flew the British flag and the German submarine was entirely within its rights in ordering her to stop, if the submarine did so order. The submarine would also have been within its rights in sinking the vessel as a ship of the enemy, provided, however, that passengers and crew were allowed to reach places of safety. The character of the Hesperian as a British vessel would justify capture or sinking and the United States would make no protest on that score if the lives of Americans on board were not sacrificed or placed in jeopardy and the rules of international law observed. It was the duty of the commander of the Hesperian to stop his vessel if ordered to do so by a submarine. An attempt on his part to escape or offer resistance would justify the submarine in first attacking the vessel by firing a solid shot, and if the Hesperian continued to make her way, in torpedoing her without further notice.

But if it can be shown that the commander of the German submarine did not even challenge the Hesperian, the United States Government, in spite of the fact that she was a British vessel, bound from one British port to another British port, would have reason to call Germany to a strict accountability, from which Germany, however, might absolve herself by complete disavowal of intention, offer of reparation, and by assurances that the commander of the submarine would be punished for disobedience of orders.

Surprise at the White House.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. — Official Washington received the news of the torpedoing of the Allan liner Hesperian by a German submarine with unconcealed surprise, though there was none of the grave anxiety that followed the sinking of the Arabic. While comment was withheld at both the White House and the State Department, pending detailed reports on the attack, it was learned that high officials regarded it as inconceivable that, after the assurances given by the German Government last week, a German submarine comander had, without warning, launched a torpedo at a peaceful passenger vessel.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing heard of the incident early today, and soon afterward cabled reports from Ambassador Page at London and Consul Frost at Queenstown announced the torpedoing of the Hesperian, with a loss of about eight lives, none of them Americans.

Some significance was attached to Consul Frost's statement that the Hesperian carried mounted and visible on her stern a 4.7-inch rifle. While international law permits merchantmen to have guns for defensive purposes, particularly when they are of small calibre and mounted aft, it was pointed out that if the Allan liner acted at all suspiciously after being approached the presence of this gun probably would figure prominently in the submarine commander's explanation of the torpedoing.

The President went for a long automobile ride this afternoon after reading the press dispatches. Tonight he studied the brief official reports, remaining in his study all evening and seeing no callers. Both he and Secretary Lansing took the position that there could be no comment until all details of the attack were known.

No one was in Washington to speak with authority for either the German or Austro-Hungarian Government. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, left here last week for the Summer Embassy at Cedarhurst, L. I., happy in the belief that the strain upon relations between his Government and the United States had been lifted and that the way was clear for an amicable settlement of all difficulties growing out of Germany's submarine warfare.

Remembering the oral and written words of the Ambassador as well as the unqualified declaration by Foreign Minister von Jagow at Berlin that it was not the policy of Germany to sink liners without warning, officials of the American Government appeared confident that there would be some satisfactory explanation of the Hesperian case, in spite of the statements of her passengers that she was torpedoed without warning. It was suggested in some quarters that perhaps the ship struck a floating mine, and in others that she must have attempted to escape after being spoken by a submarine.

It was pointed out that the question raised in connection with the use of the word "liner" in Count von Bernstorff's letter to Mr. Lansing could have no application in this instance, because the Hesperian was a passenger-carrying liner.

DALLAS KNOWN IN BUFFALO.

Hesperian Survivor Has a Brother in New York City.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—Marcus Dallas of 356 North Oak Street, Buffalo, is believed to be the Dallas named as a steward on board the Hesperian. He was formerly a waiter in this city, and left here some months ago for New York to find work.

None of his relatives in Buffalo could be found tonight. He has a brother, Samuel, in New York, but his address is not known here.

Standard like Gold or Silver
White Rock
The World's Best Table Water
From the famous White Rock Mineral Springs.
WAUKESHA, WIS. U.S.A
OFFICE 100 Broadway, N.Y.

GERMANY PUTS HOPE IN NEW SUBMARINES

Semi-official Cologne Gazette Thinks They Can Comply with International Law.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas Agency gave out the following from the semi-official Cologne Gazette today:

"The Cologne Gazette, replying to British insinuations that Germany's conciliatory attitude toward the United States is caused by mysterious losses of submarines, says:

"'The foolishness of such assertions is apparent. Germany has not unconditionally abandoned submarine warfare. It has merely announced that passenger ships will not be sunk without warning.

"'We are permitted to hope and surmise that the armament of the latest submarines will enable them to carry out the new regulations, but doubtless they will be exposed to greater danger than formerly, which means the possibility of greater losses.

"'Therefore, it is impossible to assume that losses were the reason for the change.'"

OWNED BY CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Hesperian One of Fleet Bought by Railroad Five Years Ago.

The Hesperian is a steel twin-screw steamer of 9,549 gross tonnage, built at Glasgow in 1908 by Stephens & Son for the Allan Line service between Liverpool and Montreal. She is 485 feet long. Her beam is 60 feet 3 inches and depth of hold 30 feet.

Five years ago the Allan Line was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which recently organized a subsidiary company called the Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines, Ltd., to operate its steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific.

No information was received here yesterday, as the Canadian Pacific Railway office at 458 Broadway was not open.

The Hesperian was commanded by Captain W. S. Main, who has been for many years in the service of the Allan Line. The vessel traded between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal in the Summer when the St. Lawrence River was open for traffic, and Liverpool and Halifax and St. John, N. B., in the Winter.

She sailed from Montreal on Aug. 17 for Quebec and Liverpool and arrived at her destination on Aug. 27.

VIEWS OF GERMAN PRESS.

No Casus Belli for Jingoes, Herold Here Asserts.

From the German Herold.

The attack on the Hesperian will scarcely afford our jingoes the "casus belli" some of them are actually hankering for. While nothing is said about the vessel being warned, it was evidently attempting to escape; besides, it had a gun mounted on deck. These circumstances will undoubtedly be sufficient to relieve our Government of the necessity of writing new notes or putting new questions to Germany.

It is quite clear that the German Government has no thought of giving up the submarine war, and we should not refuse to see what is as plain as daylight. The Hesperian had "one or two Americans" on board. The British Government will always find one or two daredevil American passengers as protection for its war supply fleet. Logically, therefore, one or two Americans may be able to plunge this nation into a great and costly war—costly in human lives and money.

Armed "Passenger Steamers."

From the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

The torpedoing yesterday of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian will hardly give the State Department at Washington occasion to exchange diplomatic notes with Berlin, according to the news now at hand.

That in the torpedoing of the steamer, which, by the way, was not sunk, no passenger lost his life is a lucky circumstance that nevertheless must not be taken into consideration in judging the case.

According to the principle laid down by our Government in the various Lusitania notes, a steamer carrying noncombatants may only be attacked after being warned. The commander of the hostile undersea boat must also assure the safety of the passengers.

As the German Government shortly after the Arabic case officially notified the State Department in Washington, through its Ambassador there, that, in acknowledgment of the principle established by President Wilson, it had modified the submarine warfare and instructed the commanders of the U-boats accordingly, the conclusion was justified that passenger ships even in the so-called war zone had nothing more to fear.

Consequently the announcement of the torpedoing of a passenger vessel surprises us all the more. Either there was a clear violation of the promise given by the German Government—and that naturally would mean the end of all the negotiations regarding the U-boat controversy between Washington and Berlin, which are near a happy conclusion, or the steamer was, under the rules of international law, not to be regarded as a harmless passenger vessel, but as a warship.

And, according to a Consular dispatch received in Washington, the last supposition is correct, as, according to this message, the steamer, despite the fact that the line had recklessly taken passengers on board, was armed.

Is it not true at last that Washington at least warned American citizens of the dangers that threaten them on board armed British "passenger" steamers?

No Concern to America.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The Wachter und Anzeiger says:

"Even according to cable reports, the Hesperian had British Canadian soldiers and a mounted gun aboard, thereby becoming an army transport. If the soldiers were wounded ones the Hesperian should have flown the Red Cross flag. Dispatches do not mention that this was the case. So Germany seems to have been well within her rights as a belligerent, and, since no American lives were lost, it is a matter between the belligerents alone, which does not concern America at all."

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS ON HESPERIAN CASE

General Inclination to Await Explanations of German Officer's Course.

SOME CALL PLEDGE BROKEN

Disavowals Expected, With Prompt Punishment of the Submarine's Commander.

The newspapers of New York City comment editorially this morning on the sinking of the Hesperian as follows:

Asks Suspension of Judgment.

From The World.

Last Wednesday Ambassador von Bernstorff gave the American Government solemn assurance that Atlantic liners making no effort to escape and offering no resistance would not be torpedoed by German submarines without warning or without providing for the safety of noncombatants.

Yesterday the steamship Hesperian, bound from Liverpool to Montreal, was the victim of an explosion from without, the assumption being that she was attacked by a German submarine. By good fortune a heavy loss of life was averted and the ship will probably be saved.

No evidence yet at hand precludes the possibility that the Hesperian was struck by a floating mine in the darkness instead of by a torpedo. Until this question is settled authoritatively for our Government by its own agents, there must be grave anxiety in Washington. For if a German submarine did in fact attack the Hesperian without warning, a very serious situation will have been created in the relations of Germany with this country.

Obviously it may be said in excuse that not all of the commanders of German submarines are yet acquainted with the recent decision of their Government to observe the laws of nations and the dictates of humanity.

It is necessary to suspend judgment and await full information. An attack without warning would have been in keeping with the policy which Germany abandoned at our behest with so much professed reluctance. Let us hope that the whole truth will throw a more favorable light upon the situation.

Germany Must Make Disavowal.

From The New York Tribune.

Germany has disavowed the action of the officer who destroyed the Arabic. She is bound to disavow the action of the officer who torpedoed the Hesperian, unless later facts put a new face on the incident. It is in these cases primarily a duty of the German authorities to demonstrate their good faith by disciplining agents who fail to carry out instructions. So long as we accept the assurances of Count von Bernstorff at their face value (and there is no good reason for questioning their sincerity or validity) we must regard individual deviations from the new submarine policy less as offenses against us than as offenses by its own servants against the dignity, authority, and good name of the German Government.

Berlin has even more reason than Washington has for moving to end this sorry exhibition of perversity and inefficiency in the execution of a program to which Germany has solemnly pledged her word. Blunders like the sinking of the Arabic and the Hesperian are a humiliating reflection on Germany's administrative competency, even if they cannot be held to sully her international good faith.

Impresses Need of Preparedness.

From The New York Herald.

It would seem that the topedoing of the Hesperian of the Allan Steamship Line leaves the German Ambassador where he must do one of three things—disavow the Government which he represents, show that the Hesperian torpedoed herself, or prove that she was a war transport. His word that no more "liners" would be torpedoed without warning and measures taken for safety of passengers and crew unless they tried to escape or resisted lies on the desk of the Secretary of State at Washington. Was the Hesperian "warned"? The hope that she was is none the less sincere because built on uncertain ground. If she was truly a transport, then we will have little to say. If she mounted a four-inch gun aft we will have nothing to say.

But it brings home to the President and every citizen the great question of preparedness. This country is not to have any sense of security until this war is over. If it have security when it is over, it will only be because in the interim it has placed the army and navy in a state of readiness. The necessity for preparedness increases each day.

PHILADELPHIA.

Some Questions for Germany.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

What explanation does the Ambassador propose to make? What apology does the German Government propose to offer for this latest outrage? It does not appear that the commander of the Hesperian had even the opportunity to escape, much less to offer resistance.

The Hesperian was some hundred miles southeast of Fastnet when she was torpedoed, and probably at least half that distance from the nearest land. What assurance of safety was there for her passengers in small boats, especially after dark? Is this regarded even in the perverted logic of Berlin as not jeopardizing their lives? In what way, judging by the latest exhibition of "frightfulness," has Germany modified her methods of submarine warfare? Where is the great diplomatic triumph of the Administration that was celebrated so jubilantly a few days ago?

BALTIMORE.

Germany Has Broken Her Promise.

From The Baltimore American.

Germany has broken every phrase of her promise less than a week after it was made. It will be useless for her to throw the blame on the submarine's commander. He knew what he was doing, knew that even if he sent the liner and every soul on board to the bottom of the sea he would be commended, not condemned by his Kaiser.

Are Germany's promises made only to be broken? Was von Bernstorff's message to this Government but another scrap of paper? England so declared when that promise was given, and it looks as if England was right. The theory advanced that this particular submarine commander had not received notice of Germany's promise, even if it be true, does not absolve that nation or render it any the less responsible for this crime, this new attempt at wholesale murder on the seas.

An Explanation Demanded.

From The Baltimore Sun.

In the face of the formal and explicit assurance offered our State Department only a few days ago, it is not to be assumed that the Hesperian was attacked in deliberate violation of the pledge given by the German Ambassador at the direction of his Government. Our Government will await the explanation of this incident with the same calmness and self-restraint with which it has dealt with previous ones, but we are entitled to an explanation, and a prompt explanation. We have a right to know where we stand, and where the German Government stands.

We do not believe for a moment that it is willfully playing with us. If the Hesperian was torpedoed without warning, the German Government owes it to its own sense of self-respect and to its plighted word to disavow the act, to punish the perpetrator, and to make amends to us, if any Americans were among those injured.

CLEVELAND.

Calls Torpedoing Justified.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The big rifle mounted on the deck of the British steamship Hesperian torpedoed off the south coast of Ireland by a German submarine makes anything in the nature of a Hesperian case impossible. Even if the dusk might have prevented the commander of the submarine from seeing the gun at the stern of the Canadian, he doubtless knew that the ship had long been armed. It was enough to make sure of the Hesperian's identity.

But the Hesperian was armed, and that fact justified the course taken by the German submarine. If he had attempted to make any examination of the British steamer or to warn those or board to take to the boats his own vessel might have been sunk by a single shell. He had to strike without notice exactly as if his target had been a battleship. So there can be no Hesperian case between the United States and Germany. It is an interesting but not dangerous incident of the war.

BURLINGTON.

Calls Hesperian War Vessel.

From The Burlington Free Press.

The latest advices concerning the sinking of the Allan liner Hesperian by a German submarine are to the effect that she carried a stern gun, mounted and fully visible. Any craft which carries a mounted gun is to all intents and purposes a war vessel, and can no longer claim the protection vouchsafed by international law and the usage of civilized nations in war to merchant ships as such. The Hesperian was also proceeding under convoy, a fact which also changed her status.

RICHMOND.

Asks for Germany's Meaning.

From The Richmond-Times Dispatch.

The Hesperian was torpedoed without warning, and had it not been for the presence of a fleet of rescue ships, the 850 passengers would have gone the way of the unfortunate passengers of the Lusitania. As it was, according to reports, all were saved. That they were saved is not to the credit of the pirates who attacked them without warning.

Does this mean that Germany intends to renew and pursue its campaign of frightfulness? Does this mean that all this talk of peace was mere byplay for popularity among the neutral nations? Whether so or not, it is certain that the efforts for peace have been unavailing, at least for an early peace. Germany cannot now expect less than a fight to the finish.

RALEIGH.

Should Withhold Judgment

From The News and Observer.

The pledge of Count Bernstorff to the United States on behalf of Germany was so explicit, so clear, so void of vague phrasing, that it is inconceivable that the torpedoing of the liner Hesperian occurred without warning and as a deliberate violation of the word of Germany. If Germany elects to make pledges only to break them, then an end of the friendly relations of this country with that Government has been reached.

Until this latest matter of the sinking of the Hesperian is fully known opinion concerning it should be held in abeyance.

SAVANNAH.

Demands a Disavowal.

From The Savannah Morning News.

The German Government will have to promptly disavow a purpose to torpedo the Hesperian and take steps at once to punish the commander of the submarine that fired the torpedo if it wishes to appear before the world as acting in good faith in the recent announcement to our Government that it would not torpedo liners without warning.

It may make the point that the Hesperian carried a mounted rifle gun, but it does not appear that she attempted to resist or escape. It isn't reasonable that the German Government acted in bad faith. The submarine commander must have disobeyed orders, but the need of a prompt explanation from the German Government is imperative.

CHATTANOOGA.

Three Points at Issue.

From The Chattanooga Times.

The plain purpose was to sink the steamer and allow no escape for passengers and crew. One of three propositions must stand, for the present at least, as explanation of the conduct of the commander of the submarine: The first of these is suggested as most in keeping with purpose to accord full faith to the promises which have been made by the German Government to the authorities in Washington. It is the possibility that the commander of the submarine had received no notification of the changed attitude of the German Government in regard to the methods of conducting submarine warfare.

A second is that our authorities may have misunderstood the meaning of the latest message purporting to state the German purposes. And the third—so monstrous as to be out of the probabilities—is the intimation that no faith is to be placed in German promises.

SPRINGFIELD.

Not Liable to Wreck Relations.

From The Springfield Republican.

As against submarines a single mounted gun of 4.7-inch calibre, such as the Hesperian is reported to have carried, might be a formidable adversary in an open fight on the surface of the water.

It is now beyond the power of our Government to take an uncompromising position against submarine attacks without warning on merchant ships armed only to that extent, in view of its informal agreement with the British Government last Autumn; and one is bound to say also that the United States in this respect occupies today a desirable as well as a fortunate position.

The torpedoing of the Hesperian, judged by the information at hand, is not liable to wreck the relations between the United States and Germany, which have been so very notably improved within the last week.

OMAHA.

Sees Another Serious Strain.

From The Omaha Bee.

The torpedoing of the Hesperian, carrying passengers on a westbound trip, right on the heels of the Kaiser's solemn assurance that the submarine warfare would be changed to meet our demands, puts another serious strain on our relations with Germany. Here, again, however, as in the case of the Arabic, we must have all the facts before we act.

FRENCH VIEW OF CONCESSIONS.

Germany Merely Paving Way for Excuses, Says the Temps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Discussing German-American relations, the Temps says: "The insignificance of the German concessions is now apparent. The sole renunciation concerns liners, which submarine commanders can always allege attempted to escape, and thus excuse the torpedoing. The Germans still maintain the right to sink merchantmen without warning."

The Temps expresses the general French view, that the concessions are purely formal and constitute a clumsy attempt to escape an awkward situation.

"There will be no real abandonment of the piracy until von Tirpitz's retirement is confirmed and a new policy is adopted," the Temps adds.

LAUD WILSON'S STAND.

Kentucky Germans Pleased with His Diplomatic Attitude.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—The German-American Alliance of Kentucky, in annual session here today, adopted a resolution deploring previous dissensions between the United States and Germany, expressing satisfaction with reports that the two countries had effected an understanding and recording "with gratifying pleasure" President Wilson's attitude in having averted serious consequences.

The alliance, which has 25,000 members, also "renewed without restriction" adherence to the State and Federal Constitutions.

"We record with gratifying pleasure the highly creditable attitude of the President of the United States in resisting so manfully and honorably the violent attacks of newspapers clamoring for war and the blustering chatter of speakers," the resolution read in part.

HESPERIAN DIVIDES CHICAGO CONVENTION

Mingled Cheers and Hisses by "Friends of Peace" Greet News of Torpedoing.

PRO-GERMANS SILENCED

Cries of "Shame" Drown Applause at Latest Submarine Exploit—Preacher Attacks American Press.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Announcement of the torpedoing of the liner Hesperian was applauded and hissed, President Wilson was attacked, the so-called pro-English press in the United States was accused of trying to embroil the nation in the war, and the steel and money interests were bitterly denounced for the same reason at the opening meeting of the National Convention of the "Friends of Peace" at Medinah Temple this afternoon.

There were about 2,000 persons there, and nearly two-thirds of them were accredited delegates. Most of them live in Chicago.

Just before the meeting adjourned Henry Weismann of New York, Chairman of the General Committee, arose and said he had just been handed an Associated Press dispatch which verified his suspicions that newspaper reports that the United States Government had won a great diplomatic victory in the controversy with Germany over the sinking of transatlantic passenger boats were not true. He read a brief dispatch telling of the torpedoing of the Hesperian and saying 600 persons were lost.

There was a scattering of applause over the house and even on the platform and a few cheers. But before a demonstration could get under way the German enthusiasts were silenced by a wave of hisses and cries of "Shame, shame!"

Weismann Fears New "Hysteria."

Mr. Weismann waited a moment and continued:

"If this is true, what of the stories we have read of the supposed agreement between the German and American Governments on the conduct of submarine warfare? When they were published I had serious doubt of these stories of the final success of the policies of President Wilson. Now I know they were untrue.

"If the Hesperian has been torpedoed serious conditions confront us. The danger is greater, and a new hysteria may arise. The Friends of Peace must make greater efforts."

Just as the Rev. G. G. Berkemeier of the Wartburg Farm School of Mount Vernon, N. Y., had asked the audience to rise and repeat the Lord's Prayer, P. M. O'Donnell hurried to the speaker's stand and raised his hand for silence.

"Not a soul was lost in the torpedoing of the Hesperian, and Germany has kept faith with the United States," he said.

This announcement was received with prolonged applause and cheering.

Mr. O'Donnell did not know at the time that the dispatches reported the Hesperian had been torpedoed without warning.

John Brisben Walker, Permanent Chairman of the convention, after speaking of the suffering the war is causing in Europe, said:

"Until the problem of war is solved civilization stands in the balance. There is only one real problem in the world today—the abolition of war—and the only solution to it is the doing away with militarism in every form.

"One reason why this problem is to be solved now is the entry of women in political life. It is her vote which will free the world of militarism."

Calls Whole World War Mad.

The Rev. Mr. Berkemeier said: "The whole world seems to have gone war mad. The Christian nations of Europe are fighting the world's most horrible war, and in our own country we hear people clamoring for war. The influential newspapers of the United States are inciting the people to war.

"After the war is over and the facts instead of the fancies we now receive, come over, we will find that a handful of unscrupulous men like Grey and Asquith and Delcassé, and Poincaré made this war against the wish and will of the millions. We ought to hiss and hurl such demons into the abyss of hell.

"We have a few here also who are working for war. The money power and the press are trying to hurl us into war. Sherman said 'War is hell.' I say: 'To hell with war.'"

The Rev. Philip Vollmer of Dayton, Ohio, said:

"Our immediate object is to bring pressure where necessary to keep America out of the war. Our remote object is to establish firmer basis for permanent peace. It is the right and duty of the American people to speak on the subject. It is un-American to say, as the newspapers constantly do, let the President do it and we will stand back of him. Our Representatives and Senators should know what we think. Sometimes I think the Administration in the East mistakes the voice of the jingo papers for the voice of the American people. There is no city and no State where you can find a majority for war."

Mr. Walker presided at tonight's meeting and spoke briefly.

Committee to Ignore Embargo.

Notwithstanding additional addresses tonight condemning shipments of munitions to the countries at war, it was indicated that the Resolutions Committee, which will report tomorrow morning, would ignore the subject of an embargo and confine itself solely to a declaration against the growth of the military spirit in this country. It will declare for keeping the United States out of the European war, it was said, and urge steps to bring about peace in Europe at once.

The action of the Resolutions Committee was forecast at tonight's session after Rev. Theodore B. Roth of Greenville, Penn., and Rev. F. P. Wilhelm of Kingston, N. Y., had delivered impassioned appeals for an embargo. Henry Weismann, Chaiman of the Resolutions Committee, then said that the Friends of Peace Society was organized to keep the United States away from war and help bring peace in Europe, at the same time bringing about a true neutrality on the part of America.

"However," he continued, "we must give the lie to those slanderers who would have us appear as the agents of the German Empire. To make all Americans believe in us, we must not set one side against another. We must not interfere with the processes of the great American melting pot.

"We must be moderate."

VIOLENT CANNONADING IN ARGONNE FOREST

Artillery Actions the Feature of Fighting Along the Western Battle Line.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Cannonading at many points on the western front—most violent in the Argonne—reinforced in some cases by the use of mines and French mortars, is recorded in today's official reports. The French assert that they silenced several German batteries in the fighting of last night.

Tonight's communication from the French War Office says:

Activity everywhere was marked by artillery actions—around Neuville and Roclincourt, in the region of Roye and on the Champagne front, between Auberive and Souain.

In the Argonne a very violent artillery duel occurred. A somewhat spirited cannonade is likewise reported in the forest of Aprémont and to the north of Flirey.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

There was violent cannonading at 10 o'clock last night to the south of Arras, in the region of Wailly.

Mine fighting was particularly active on the border of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Frise.

Reciprocal actions with artillery and trench mortars occurred in the sectors of Quennevières, Vic, and Nouvron. Our batteries silenced those of the enemy at several points. The bombardment in Champagne to the north of the camp of Chalons was quite intense.

In the Vosges the intervention of our artillery put a stop to a German fusillade in front of our positions at Linge.

Berlin simply reports the situation on the western front "unchanged."

CANADA IS BUILDING GIANT WAR PLANES

The Canada, First of New Squadron, Spreads Wings 102 Feet Across.

CARRIES BOMBS AND GUN

Nearly 100 Miles an Hour Developed—Bigger Than "America," of Which Type 100 Are Building.

The first of a fleet of giant aeroplanes being built in Canada for the British Government received its unofficial tryout last Friday at the flying grounds in Toronto and proved to be an unqualified success, according to a letter received by THE TIMES yesterday.

This airship is larger than any ever before built. It is called "The Canada," and is fitted with a number of new devices. It carries the latest developments in control and is so arranged that absolute accuracy is obtained in bomb-dropping.

"The first flights of 'The Canada' were everything that could be desired," the letter says. "Tony Jannus was the pilot and went up for a short flight and then came down and the machine was thoroughly gone over, while the motors were left running. Then on the second flight, he took up a passenger and they made a more extended trip. Everything worked beautifully. The two 160 horse power Curtiss standard motors never missed a shot, and speed of nearly 100 miles an hour was developed. All the attachments worked perfectly.

"'The Canada' is of the type of 'The America,' which was built before the war to make the trip across the ocean, but is much larger. Its wings are 102 feet across, and it is built to carry more than 2,000 pounds. This will allow a heavy calibre rapid fire gun to be carried and a large quantity of bombs.

"The new developments are the most wonderful things about it. The Sperry stabilizer is used and by a new arrangement a telescope is fitted to it so that the pilot always knows his exact vertical. That is, he always knows the angle his machine has with the horizontal. This, with other fittings, the nature of which cannot be explained, as they were developed by the makers, allows the pilot merely to pull a lever to drop bombs on any specified object. This will eliminate the wasteful method of bomb dropping hitherto employed and will make these new aeroplanes the most deadly weapon that the war has yet developed.

"The new machine allows the pilot to know exactly what effect his speed and the wind will have on the falling bomb, and makes their destructive power a certainty instead of a hit-and-miss proposition, as it has been to date.

"The Canada was built by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company at their workshops in Toronto, and will cost about $40,000. The sister ships or other aeroplanes of the same model, will all be standardized with it, and everything has been planned so that the British Government will have several squadrons of these giant machines all of exactly the same model and with all their parts interchangeable.

"The Curtiss Company has orders for 100 of the same model as the America, which is still in service. It is acting as a convoy for troop ships and other vessels. With its large calibre machine gun, it has proved a formidable foe to submarines, and is said to have destroyed three to date. Flying, while on scout duty about 600 feet above the Channel or the Irish Sea, the pilot can see twenty miles in every direction, and at a speed of more than 65 miles an hour can catch anything that looks suspicious. In England they say a gun-carrying aeroplane is worth five destroyers or cruisers, and their use is strongly advocated, because they release the fleet units for battle use.

"At the training school of the Curtiss Company in Toronto seventy-five men are always being schooled for the British aviation corps. Thirty-five have already joined the colors, and several are leaving each week. There is activity such as was never seen before at the flying field. At least six aeroplanes are always in the air. The men are being trained on machines that average 85 miles an hour. When they have finished their course they are ready to take part in the war work, and those who have been on active service have been highly commended.

"In addition to the other types of machines ordered, the Curtiss Company has an order for 400 of what is known in the British service as Model R. This is a fast reconnoitring or scout machine, and a number are being shipped every week. Many of these are being made in Buffalo.

"The final or Government test of the Canada will take place on Tuesday at the flying field in Toronto. Antony Jannus will take the machine out, and a number of the aviators about to leave for England will take turns in flying with him. Several will accompany the giant on its trip abroad, and from now on a selected corps of aviators will be trained at the Curtiss school in the handling of these machines.

"There is talk about fitting some of them so that they can carry men instead of explosives. It would be quite possible for a dozen men to be carried, and in the near future tests will be made in the handling of the machines with soldiers on board.

"When the official tests are over I will let you know, if possible, how the machine acted, as it will be of interest to everybody, these being the greatest that have ever been built."

ITALIANS ADVANCING IN THE TRENTINO

Force Austrians Back With Loss in Several Engagements, Capturing Supplies.

ROME, Sept. 5, (via Paris.)—The War Office tonight made public the following statement received from the Italian General Headquarters, under date of Sept. 5:

Engagements have occurred between small detachments on the ridge of Redval, in the valley of Strino (Noce), between Serravalle and Marco, in the valley of the Adige and in the environs of Cima Costa. Everywhere the enemy was obliged to fall back with losses. On the Redval ridge our troops destroyed intrenchments and captured quantities of ammunition and other materials which had been abandoned by the enemy.

On the Carso front we advanced our setting fire to a scaffolding the enemy was erecting, to repair the cupolas on Fort Dossa Somme on the Folgaria plateau.

On the aCrso front we advanced our line at several points and have occupied several enemy trenches. Our progress has been notable, particularly in the Doberdo sector, south of the road leading to Doberdo.

An operation begun Sept. 2 in the Sei Busi zone enabled us to take 150 rifles, several thousand cartridges and other war material.

The enemy in the past few days has thrown into our lines a quantity of small handbills, inviting our troops to desert and containing the most clumsily invented war reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—A Turin dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"Sesis Pass, near the famous Hell Valley, or Val d'Inferno, the only pass in the Carnic Alps sector to which the Austrians succeeded in clinging, has been finally wrenched from their grasp in a glorious combined assault from many points. This has left the Alpini masters of the entire ranges of Mounts Ciadenis and Avanza.

"The scene of the fighting lies at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Every peak of these mountain tops was stubbornly defended, small enemy groups being strongly intrenched. The task of dislodging them utterly has cost a week's persistent strife.

"Though Monte Groce Pass is situated 3,250 feet lower and has the advantage of a fine carriage road, Sesis Pass was much more highly prized by the Austrians on account of its infinitely greater strategic value; for, besides penetrating some two miles of Italian territory, it connects the Viave Valley with the Zeglia Valley and is the point where the two largest Venetian rivers diverge."

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—The official bulletin tonight had this to say of operations in the Italian theatre:

On the plateau of Doberdo yesterday the Italians developed increased, but completely unsuccessful, activity. After a severe bombardment by artillery of all calibres, they attempted several attacks in the forenoon along the road west of San Martino, all of which were repulsed.

Our artillery worked destructively among the retreating enemy. Toward evening the gun fire increased in violence and was again followed by isolated infantry attacks, which failed with heavy losses.

In south Tyrol two enemy companies which attacked our posts were defeated.

HELMAR
10¢
CIGARETTES
Quality Superb
Anargyros
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

'GOD BLESS FRANCE,' WATTERSON PRAYER

Pays Homage to Lafayette and Would Have America Fight for Sister Republic.

Colonel Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, in a letter to the Lafayette Fund, which celebrates at the Hotel Vanderbilt today the one hundred and fifty-eighth anniversary of Lafayette's birth, declares America owes Lafayette and all Frenchmen after him such a debt that this country should under no circumstances allow France to be conquered. The fund invited various prominent men to its meeting today, and many have written in appreciation of Lafayette. Colonel Watterson said in part:

"The true American hates no country and no people; he loves only his own. But next after Washington he must revere Lafayette, the Frenchman. It was Lafayette who came to our rescue and brought France with him, who established comradeship, and now, God bless France, we may, if need be, repay the debt. Under no circumstance, against no plea of interest, no matter what the argument or the cost, the present generation of Americans cannot with either honor, or safety, or reason allow the people of France to be driven to the wall; permit the French Republic to go down. Rather than that we should not hesitate to tackle Germany, even if it meant the driving of every German reservist in the land back to his own country where he belongs, and should as a brave, honest, and loyal man have gone a year ago.

"Let every laboring man today, whatever his calling, salute the memory of Lafayette. And are we not all laboring men? Do not each of us love liberty? Let those that do not hide their heads in shame. So, up with the tricolor! Let it be folded warm in the embrace of the Stars and Stripes. Sound the bold anthem! Be the 'Marseillaise' concerted with 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' And now, as ever and always, to hell with the Hapsbergs and Hohenzollerns!"

Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, sent his best wishes to the Lafayette Fund.

"Americans now have an opportunity to show their appreciation of Lafayette's heroic service by their assistance to his country in her time of stress," he writes. "Lafayette and his compatriots laid this country under a debt of gratitude we can never hope entirely to repay."

William D. Gutherie of 44 Wall Street said in part: "The service rendered to us by France and Lafayette at the time of our struggle for independence was invaluable and unselfish, and we Americans have never adequately recognized or repaid that great debt. Indeed, we have not even attempted to reimburse the millions expended by France in liberating us.

"Lafayette, who was to become the lifelong friend of Washington and Franklin, was the very incarnation of that French spirit of sympathy and enthusiasm for liberty, and your committee has been singularly happy and poetic in taking his name as the source of inspiration for your aid to France now in her hour of awful trial.

DUMBA ADMITS PLOT TO CRIPPLE PLANTS

Continued from Page 1.

lous occupation to their attention. But this has been difficult. In some of the great steel plants of Pennsylvania these uneducated men of my country are nothing more or less than slaves. They are even being worked twelve hours a day, and herded in stockades. It is difficult to get at these workers except en masse, and a peaceful walkout of these workingmen would be of the greatest advantage to my Government, as well as an indemnity to themselves.

"It is my duty as the representative of Austria-Hungary to make known these facts to the Imperial Government, and in so doing I am performing a service for which I was sent to this country. The dispatches or letters carried by Archibald contained nothing more than a proposal that we attempt to call out the workmen of our own country from these steel and munition works and provide for them other employment. To do so money would be necessary and a labor employment bureau would have to be organized. This is one of the things I shall bring before the Secretary of Labor in Washington this week. This seems to me to be a legitimate and entirely satisfactory means of preventing the making and shipping of war materials to our enemies.

Promises Would Be Necessary.

"My letter which Mr. Archibald carried does not contradict anything that Count von Bernstorff has said, for his people and the great bulk of those who make up our Austro-Hungarian races are entirely different types. The greater part of German workmen of all ranks are educated. They read and discuss matters and can be easily reached. Not so with the many races and the great ignorant mass of our peoples. Promises of better wages and easier employment must be made, and their position in aiding the enemy must be brought home to them. Where there are a hundred German-born men working in the factories there are thousands of Austrians. Remedies for reaching these races must differ, and there is no conspiracy in an open attempt to call out the Austrian citizens at Bethlehem or elsewhere. Such a proposal as this was the letter of which it is said, a photographic copy was made and its contents cabled to the State Department at Washington. It is to prevent the letter from being censored or garbled that I shall ask Secretary Lansing for an opportunity to explain."

Dr. Dumba denies that Hungarians were to be sent into the munition and steel works to embarrass their output; on the contrary, he asserte, the great bulk of the men now employed at the Bethlehem Steel works and elsewhere in steel construction plants were Hungarians or members of other races of Austria-Hungary. It was of the number of such men employed in various works and of their race that Archibald carried a document prepared by the editor of a New York Hungarian newspaper.

"Nothing is safe from these English spies," Dr. Dumba said, with reference to Archibald's being searched at Falmouth. "I am surrounded by spies in New York. They even send their spies up to Lenox."

Dr. Dumba did not seem irritated or annoyed. He appeared like a man sure of his ground, and talked without the least hesitation. The point the Ambassador emphasized was that he was the diplomatic representative of the Austro-Hungarians in America and that it was a proper function for him to attempt to save these peoples from committing a crime against their own country. He said it was perfectly legitimate to call out these men, if necessary, as they would be indicted as conspirators against their own country should they continue to work on contracts intended for the use of the enemy. He repeated that it was one of his duties to bring this point of view before all Austro-Hungarians.

ACTION ON DUMBA'S OFFENSE IN DOUBT

Ambassador May Be Sent Away for Meddling, but Situation is Delicate and Peculiar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Profound reticence on the part of the few Government officials who are in Washington has not served to conceal the seriousness of the situation created by the discovery that letters which James F. J. Archibald, an American writer, was carrying to Germany and Austria, and which were taken from him on his arrival in England, contained an autograph communication to Count Burian, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary, from Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary to the United States, that proposed a plan to "disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved."

"We have not taken up that matter for consideration—yet," was the only statement obtained here that could be regarded as in any way authoritative. Officials indicated that the texts of the documents taken from Archibald by the British authorities had not been received by cable from the American Embassy in London, although it was understood that copies of them had been furnished to Ambassador Page for the information of this Government. It was apparent that officials did not want to discuss the matter in the realization that it involved a serious and embarrassing incident in the relations between the United States and the Governments of the Teutonic allies.

It may be said, however, that opinion in Washington is very general that the Government of Austria-Hungary may be asked by the United States to recall Ambassador Dumba, and that similar action may be taken with respect to Captain Franz von Papen, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy. Ambassador Dumba said today at Lenox, Mass., where he had established his Embassy for the Summer, that he had written the letter to Count Burian, taken from Archibald, but that the plan mentioned was nothing more than "a very open and proper method" of informing Austro-Hungarians employed in munitions plants that they were doing work unfriendly to the Fatherland.

The plan, the Ambassador was quoted as saying, was to call men out of the munitions plants and not to send men into the plants to do damage. In the opinion of well-informed persons here, this explanation does not relieve the Ambassador of responsibility to the Government of the United States, whose official guest he is. His own admission shows, it is pointed out, that he has been guilty of proposing a scheme that contemplates a direct interference with the domestic affairs of this country. Such interference on the part of a diplomatic representative of a foreign Government never has been tolerated by the United States any more than it would be tolerated by the Government of Austria-Hungary if the case were reversed.

Would Go if Times Were Normal.

There seems to be no difference of opinion here as to what the action of the Government would be in Dr. Dumba's case if normal relations existed between the United States and Austria-Hungary. Dr. Dumba, it is conceded, would receive his passports or his Government would be asked to recall him if the status of the two Governments was similar to that which prevailed prior to the outbreak of the great European struggle. He would be charged with having attempted an unwarrantable interference in the domestic affairs of the country to which he was accredited. Governments are not disposed to overlook offenses of that character. A case in point was that of Lord Sackville, the British Minister to the United States, who, in the Presidential campaign of 1888, advised former British subjects who had become naturalized American citizens to vote for Grover Cleveland for President. By Mr. Cleveland's direction, Secretary Bayard handed the British Minister his passports. In that instance the interference was with domestic politics; in the Dumba case the interference is with domestic industry.

But to what extent the Administration may be influenced to show consideration for Dr. Dumba by the fact that the relations between the United States and the Teutonic allies are rather delicate on account of the conduct of the German submarine warfare and the shipment of munitions of war from this country to ports of enemies of the Germanic partners, is something that officials are not willing to discuss. President Wilson and his advisers have done everything within their power to avoid a clash with Germany and Austria, and it has been clear that they were willing to prevent a break in relations as long as they consistently could do so with proper regard for the honor and dignity of the American nation. It is impossible to say tonight whether they will find an obstacle to action in the desire on their part to avoid friction with either Germany or Austria when they come to take up the offense against this Government of which Dr. Dumba is accused.

The alleged discourtesy of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador is regarded here as having been aggravated by the fact that this Government recently sent a diplomatic communication to Dr. Dumba's Government, in which the principle was laid down that there was no violation of neutrality in the exportation of arms and ammunition from this country to Great Britain and to other enemies of Austria and Germany. This communication put President Wilson and Secretary Lansing squarely on record as refusing to be influenced by the propaganda among pro-Germans in the United States to induce the Government to place an embargo on such exports. Austria-Hungary was told for the benefit of herself and Germany that if the rule were adopted that neutral nations should not ship war supplies to belligerents, every nation would be obliged to turn itself into an armed camp at all times in the realization that it must maintain large armies and keep on hand great stores of arms and ammunition for its own protection in the event of hostilities.

American Policy Disregarded.

This note, which was signed by Secretary Lansing and represented the views of President Wilson, was intended to be the last word in the controversy over the munitions export business. It was held, in effect, by this Government that an American manufacturer of war munitions had as much right to engage in trade with belligerents as had the manufacturer of goods not necessary to the conduct of a war. The note was sent in response to a polite protest from the Vienna Gocvernment, which contended that, while the export of munitions was not expressly forbidden, the output of the United States had been so increased since the outbreak of the European war that the status of the United States as a neutral nation was impaired. Austria-Hungary suggested that a provision of one of The Hague treaties appeared to make it necessary for the United States to place an embargo on munition shipments, but this point was answered by the assertion that it was for the neutral country and not for a belligerent to determine whether it was to the interest of the neutral to stop munitions exports.

In some quarters here there is a disposition to find aggravation in the action of Dr. Dumba in proposing a plan to his Government for holding up American munitions manufacture almost immediately after this Government had informed Austria-Hungary that it would not place an embargo on munitions exports. Dr. Dumba's letter was dated Aug. 20. The note of the United States was sent to Vienna on Aug. 12 and was published on Aug. 16. It was suggested tonight that the President and the Secretary of State might consider the Dumba letter as showing an intention to overcome the policy laid down in the American communication, and for that reason be disposed to take serious offense over what he had done.

Nothing was said here tonight to indicate that the Administration would insist upon an immediate explanation from Dr. Dumba or the Government which he represents. Dr. Dumba is expected in Washington tomorrow or Tuesday and, following practice, the State Department will give him an opportunity to explain what he meant when he urged his chief in Vienna to adopt a plan "to disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West."

May Involve von Papen.

The letter of Captain von Papen to his wife, which was among the documents taken from Archibald by the British authorities, is construed in some quarters as showing a direct connection between Captain von Papen and the pro-German propaganda in this country conducted by Dr. Heinrich Albert, German Privy Councilor. In this letter Captain von Papen said that the published reply of Dr. Albert to the charges that he had been guilty of offenses against the United States in the conduct of his campaign had been written with Captain von Papen's assistance.

"I send you also," wrote the German Military Attache, "the reply of Albert, in order that you may see how we protect ourselves. This we compounded last night in collaboration."

At the time of the publication of the documents showing the activity of Privy Councilor Albert in conducting his pro-German campaign in the United States it was the understanding in Washington that the Government felt that it could not take cognizance of the publication because there was nothing in the documents published that directly implicated any member of the German Embassy in efforts to embarrass the Government. Captain von Papen's letter to his wife indicates, however, that he was associated with Dr. Albert in conducting the propaganda. To what extent this disclosure will influence the President and the Secretary of State in considering whether action shall be taken with reference to the Military Attaché of the German Embassy is something that cannot be foretold. The impression was gathered tonight that officials would keep their minds open until they had all the facts before them.

Friends of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, have declared that he was opposed to the pro-German propaganda that Dr. Albert was conducting. It was said that he had no sympathy with such methods. One of the documents taken from Archibald was a copy of a statement that had been made by Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing, with reference to the published correspondence showing the manner in which Dr. Albert conducted his propaganda. This copy was being taken by Archibald for delivery in Berlin. So far as can be ascertained tonight this action of the German Ambassador is not regarded as constituting any offense of which the United States would be inclined to take notice.

There is talk here that the State Department may cancel the passport issued to Archibald as an American citizen to enable him to go in safety to and through the belligerent countries of Europe. No official information on this point is obtainable. As an American citizen, bearing a passport of his Government, he went beyond his privileges in carrying to a belligerent country documents containing military information, according to one view here.

AWAITING DUMBA LETTER.

Actual Document Not Yet Delivered at Our London Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The State Department at Washington has been in possession for some days of all the information as yet available on the subject of the secret papers which were being carried from German and Austro-Hungarian sources in Washington to Berlin and Vienna by James F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper correspondent, and which the British Government confiscated when the vessel on which he was a passenger touched an English port.

While there is good reason to believe that among the papers seized was one from Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, which may be regarded by the State Department as embodying a serious breach of diplomatic conventions, it cannot be definitely asserted yet, according to officials here, that Dr. Dumba's letter transgresses the bounds of decorum.

The reports which have been sent so far to the State Department from London are in no sense complete or final, inasmuch as they are based simply on information received. While this information is entirely credible, it is obvious that it must be supported by documentary evidence. The report current in America that this documentary evidence has already been placed at the disposal of the American Embassy here is premature. It is probable that the American Ambassador will be in a position to transmit the alleged incriminating documents to the State Department within twenty-four hours.

There is very good reason to believe that some of the documents confiscated from Archibald may create difficulties for some German and Austrian agents in America, and that Dr. Dumba may find himself in hot water. Said one authority:

"Dr. Dumba appears to have placed himself in an extraordinarily difficult position. Such interference with perfectly legitimate industries as he is understood to have contemplated in tying up American munition plants would on its face be intolerable. Nothing, however, can be gained by premature discussion of possibilities, and much harm might be done. The State Department alone will decide what, if any, action shall be taken when it has all the facts before it."

PAPERS ARCHIBALD CARRIED.

Dumba Letter and Other Documents Seized by British Government.

A letter in the handwriting of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassader, to Foreign Minister Burian at Vienna, recommending a plan to cripple factories making munitions for the Allies in this country through Hungarian employes in those factories was among the documents seized in the possession of James F. J. Archibald, according to the London correspondent of The World. Archibald, who has been co-operating with German and Austro-Hungarian officials in the pro-German propaganda in this country, was detained by the British authorities at Falmouth from Aug. 30 to Sept. 2 while he was making a trip from this city on the steamer Rotterdam to the Port of Rotterdam on his way to Germany.

Dr. Dumba's letter, which was written on Aug. 20, according to the correspondent, contained this passage:

"We can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved."

Ambassador Dumba asked Minister Burian to reply by wireless if this scheme were approved. The contents of this letter, it was said, immediately were cabled to the State Department at Washington and a photographic copy sent to Washington.

To Cripple Bethlehem Plant.

There was also found hidden in Archibald's stateroom, The World correspondent asserts, a typewritten memorandum of considerable length prepared by the editor of a Hungarian newspaper in this city, which explained how Hungarians employed in the Bethlehem Steel Works and other plants making munitions were to be used to cripple these plants.

Ambassador Dumba wrote that Archibald's trip to Germany furnished a "rare and safe opportunity" for transmitting this scheme in detail. Americans traveling on Dutch ships seldom have been subjected to severe scrutiny by the British authorities, but Archibald was an object of suspicion before he started. His position as a strong friend of the German cause had been established by a memorandum contained in the papers taken from Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, in which officials of the Austro-Hungarian Government stipulated that Archibald should have use of all that he needed of a set of moving pictures of the war which belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Government. Archibald made a tour displaying these films and delivering pro-German lectures. Shortly before starting on his latest trip, Archibald dined with the German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors.

One very interesting paper found in Archibald's possession was written by Captain von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, to the German War Office. The last sentence of this letter was:

"I could probably dispose of the useless toluol from the Lehigh Coke Company, which is lying here for the account of the Norwegian Government."

There was nothing in the dispatch to throw further light on this. Efforts were made yesterday to learn from officials connected with the German Embassy how a German Military Attaché could have the authority to dispose of property of the Norwegian Government, but at the German Summer Embassy at Cedarhurst and the offices of the Attachés no information could be obtained.

The Lehigh Coke Company has its plant at South Behlehem, Penn. It is supplied with coal by the Bethlehem Steel Company, and is under a contract to supply all of its product to the Bethlehem Steel Company. The Bethlehem Steel Company, controlled by Charles M. Schwab, is one of the largest plants in this country making munitions for the Allies.

Captain von Papen's Letter.

Another package in Archibald's possession contained a bundle of clippings of the publication of the reports and correspondence belonging to Dr. Albert, Germany's chief financial agent in this country, and a letter from Captain von Papen to his wife. One paragraph in this read:

"Our good friend Albert has been robbed of a thick portfolio of papers on the elevated road. English secret service men, of course, did it. Unfortunately, some very important matters from my report are among the papers, such as the purchase of the liquid chlorine, the correspondence with the Bridgeport Projectile Company, as well as documents relating to the purchase of phenol, from which explosives are manufactured, and the acquisition of Wright's aeroplane patents. I send you also the reply of Dr. Albert, in order that you may see how we protect ourselves. This we compounded last night in collaboration."

Ambassador Dumba's proposal to the Austrian Government to spend money to cripple American plants through Hungarian laborers made a strange contrast with another document among Archibald's papers—a copy of a statement of 3,000 words by Ambassador von Bernstorff telling the State Department at Washington that stories that German agents were trying to cause labor troubles in munitions plants were "inspired and romantic tales."

This statement was written after the publication of reports of German agents found in possession of Dr. Albert recommending to the German Foreign Office that strikes in munitions factories be fomented by the liberal use of money.

In the letter to his wife Captain von Papen, probably referring to the Arabic, wrote:

"The sinking of the Adriatic may be the last straw for the sake of our cause."

No Statement in Reply.

Efforts to get a statement yesterday from Ambassador von Bernstorff or any other official of the German Embassy regarding the papers that Archibald carried utterly failed. At the Summer offices of the German Embassy at Cedarhurst it was said:

"If any statement is to be made, we know where you [THE TIMES] are."

Saturday night, according to The World, Dr. F. Edler, secretary to the German Ambassador, denied that Archibald had carried any papers from Ambassador von Bernstorff to the German Government, but said that Archibald had carried a small gift from Ambassador von Bernstorff to his wife. Later, however, Dr. Edler telephoned to The World, according to that paper, and said:

"Ambassador von Bernstorff tells me that he has seen Captain von Papen and that Captain von Papen has informed him that he gave Mr. Archibald certain papers, and included in these papers may well have been a report from the Count on The World's exposures, as you call them."

KIPLING IN TREE WATCHES GUNFIRE

Pictures Shelling of German Trenches on "Frontier of Civilization."

SEES PATHETIC SERVICE

A Congregation of Women Singing in a Wrecked Cathedral While Guns Are Booming.

FRENCH OFFICERS BITTER

They Speak with Satisfaction of "Eating Up the Barbarians" with Their Shell Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the first of a series of articles by Rudyard Kipling on his visit to the French front.

Describing an artillery bombardment of a German position which he watched from an observation post in a tree, in company with French officers, Mr. Kipling says:

"Again a big plume rose, and again the lighter shells broke at their appointed distance beyond it. The smoke died away on that stretch of trench, as the foam of a swell dies in the angle of a harbor wall, and broke out afresh half a mile lower down. In its apparent laziness, in its awful deliberation and its quick spasms of wrath, it was more like the work of waves than of men, and our high platform's gentle sway and glide was exactly the motion of a ship drifting with us toward that shore.

"'The same work; always the same work,' the officer said. 'And you could walk from here to the sea or to Switzerland in that ditch—and you'll find the same work going on everywhere. It isn't war.'

"The Eating Up of People."

"'It's better than that,' said another. 'It's the eating up of people. They come and they fill the trenches, and they die, and they send more, and those die. We do the same, of course, but—look!'

"He pointed to the large, deliberate smoke-heads renewing themselves along that yellowed beach.

"'That is the frontier of civilization. They have all civilization against them—those brutes yonder. It's not the local victories of the old wars that we're after; its the barbarian—all the barbarians. Now you've seen the whole thing in little, come and look at our children.'

"The troops we came down to see were at rest in a chain of caves which had begun life as quarries and had been fitted up by the army for its own uses. There were underground corridors and chambers, rotundas and ventilating shafts with a bewildering play of cross lights, so that wherever you looked you saw Goya's pictures of men-at-arms.

"The French officers seem as mother-keen on their men as their men are brother-fond of them. Maybe the possessive form of address—'Mon Général,' 'Mon Capitaine'—helps the idea which our men cloak in other and curter phrases; and those soldiers, like ours, have been welded for months in one furnace. As an officer said: 'Half our orders now need not be given; experience makes us think together.'

"I believe, too, that if the French private has an idea—and they are full of ideas—it reaches his commanding officer quicker than it does with us.

"The overwhelming impression was the brilliant health and vitality of these men and the quality of their breeding. They bore themselves with a swing and rampant delight in life, while their voices, as they talked in the side caverns among the stands of arms, were the controlled voices of civilization.

Caverns Hung with Pictures.

"There were scores of pictures in these galleries—notably in a rock-hewn chapel where the red of the cross on the rough canvas altar-cloth glowed like a ruby.

"Further inside the caves we found a row of little rock-cut kennels, each inhabited by one wise, silent dog. Their duties begin at night with sentinels and listening posts; 'and believe me,' said a proud instructor, 'my fellow here knows the difference between the noise of our shells and the Boche shells.'

"We were looking for a town that lives under shell fire. The regular road to it was reported unhealthy—not that the women and children seemed to care. We took byways of which certain exposed heights and corners were lightly blinded by windbreaks of dried treetops. Here the shell holes were rather thick on the ground, but women and children and old men went on with their work with the cattle and crops, and where a house had been broken by shells the rubbish was collected in a neat pile, and where a room or two still remained usable it was inhabited, and tattered window curtains fluttered as proudly as any flag.

"And the time was when I used to denounce this people because it tried to kill itself beneath my car wheels—the fat old women who crossed roads without warning, and the specially deaf old men who slept in carts on the wrong side of the road! Now I could take off my hat to every single soul of them but that one cannot traverse a whole land bareheaded.

In a Deserted Town.

"The nearer we came to our town the fewer were the people, till at last we halted in a well-built suburb of paved streets, where there was no life at all. The stillness was as terrible as the spread of the quick, busy weeds between the paving stones, and the air smelt of pounded mortar and crushed stone. The sound of a footfall echoed like the drop of a pebble in a well. One-quarter of the place had been shelled nearly level. The façades of the houses stood doorless, roofless and windowless like stage scenery.

"This was near the cathedral, which is always the favorite mark for the heathen. They had gashed and ripped the sides of the cathedral itself so that the birds flew in and out at will. They had smashed holes in the roof, knocked huge cantles out of the buttresses, and pitted and scarred the paved square outside. They were at work, too, that very afternoon, though I do not think the cathedral was their objective for the moment.

"We walked to and fro in the silence of the streets, and beneath whirring wings overhead. Presently a young woman, keeping to the wall, crossed a corner, and an old woman opened a shutter—how it jarred—and spoke to her. The silence closed again, but it seemed to me that I heard the sound of singing—the sort of chant one hears in nightmare cities—of voices crying from underground.

"'Nonsense,' said an officer. 'Who should be singing here?'

"We circled the cathedral again and saw what pavement stones can do against their own city when the shells jerk them upward. But there was singing after all, on the other side of a little door in the flank of the cathedral. We looked in, doubting, and saw at least a hundred folk, mostly women, who knelt before the altar of an unwrecked chapel. We withdrew quietly from that holy ground, and it was not only the eyes of the French officers that filled with tears, then there came an old, old thing with a prayer book in her hand, pattering across the square, evidently late for service.

"'And who are those women?' I asked.

"'Some are caretakers, people who have still little shops here. There's one quarter where you can buy things. There are many old people, too, who will not go away; they are of the place, you see.'

"'And this bombardment happens?' I said.

"'It happens always. Would you like to look at the railray station? Of course, it has not been so bombarded as the Cathedral.'

"We went through the gross nakedness of streets without people till we reached the railway station, which was very fairly knocked about, but, as my friends said, nothing like as much as the cathedral. Then we had to cross the end of a long street, down which the Boches could see clearly.

"As one glanced up it one perceived how the weeds, to whom men's war is the truce of God, had come back and were well established the whole length of it, watched by the long perspective of open, empty windows."

DAMAGE THE HAMIDIEH.

Russian Torpedo Boats Also Sink Four Turkish Colliers.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5, (via London.)—The War Office today made public the following official communication concerning the warfare on the Black Sea and in the Caucasus:

On the Black sea our torpedo boats Pronzitelni and Bystryi, under command of Captain Fregatta and Prince Roubletskoy, attacked today near Zunguldak the Turkish criuser Hamidieh and two torpedo boats. There was two hours' fighting, and the damaged enemy ships fled in the direction of the Bosporus, pursued by our destroyers. They left behind four colliers, which were sunk with their cargoes.

A Russian motor boat has captured two Turkish sailing vessels laden with provisions and made prisoners of their armed crews in the region of Melasguerd.

Encounters took place between our scouts and Turkish cavalry near the villages of Alkhisa and Khoulika.

BRITAIN'S BIG FLEET KEYED FOR ACTION

Continued from Page 1.

Turkish twelve 12-inch-gun dreadnought taken over at the outset of the war.

As the torpedo boat destroyer approached the flagship of the Commander in Chief an officer pointed out Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as one of two officers promenading the quarterdeck and carrying a telescope under his arm. From the quarterdeck he can keep his eye on all the gray monsters which form the fighting part of his command, while others of his host of ships are abroad on various errands.

Jellicoe Always Alert.

Quick of movement and of speech, tanned by the year of exposure consequent on constant duty and with only a broad band of gold lace differentiating him from the other officers, Vice Admiral Jellicoe received his guests at the gangway. The Admiral at fifty-seven years is the senior of all the list, which includes Vice Admirals at the age of fourty-four. He is never without that telescope under his arm when he is on deck, and officers say there is nothing which the young officers on watch see that he does not see.

Vice Admiral Jellicoe escorted his guests through the ship, showing them the men at drill. He was most interested in calling attention to the special machine practice of the gun spotters in firing, where the result of each shot was displayed.

"This is the best we have until the German fleet comes out and gives us a chance for the real thing," said the Vice Admiral.

Stepping into a small room where telegraph instruments clicked and a compact wireless aparatus was hidden behind armor, the correspondent saw one instrument which brings word of any submarine having been sighted or of any movement in all the seas around the

The bluejackets are invariably sturdy, long-service men of mature years, who have been kept drilling on the same ship since the war began. Their health is better than in time of peace, because they are kept aboard under a regimen and with sufficient exercise and good food. Misdemeanors of all sorts in the navy have decreased since the war began. One feature of the usual routine only has been changed. Decks are not washed every day, but twice a week, as the daily wash down gave the men less freedom of movement and kept their surroundings too moist.

No Chance for German Fleet.

The aim is to keep the men always in to the maximum of efficiency, officers explained, and not to overtrain them to staleness or permit of any slackness, whether in the turrets, on the bridge, or below decks. There was a significant absence of even the most minute things which would not serve a purpose in battle. Only in the cabin of the Commander in Chief, with numerous sea maps on the wall, did books and pictures suggest other than naked utility of war.

Sir John Jellicoe and all his officers spoke in the same strain about the situation. If the German fleet had any chance of success, they said, it was at the outset of the war. With every month the British fleet had grown stronger and was better organized to meet any possible emergency, they said. Although the submarine has played a more important part than many anticipated, the methods for countering their attacks and destroying them have developed beyond expectations.

Submarines waited outside of harbors, they said, whenever the fleet or any part of it went forth, but they had succeeded in hitting only one vessel, a light cruiser. The grand fleet itself has learned how to care for itself. The hardest part of the war for the navy, the officers said, was in the early days, when the fleet was cotinuously at sea looking for a battle. Now it is secure and ready. It can steam out to action instantly the patrols, which constantly sweep the North Sea, report any sign of the Germans.

SAYS BRITAIN HAS 2,000,000 IN FRANCE

American Physician with Medical Corps Saw Great Defenses to Stop Any Calais Drive.

GAS EFFECTS NOT SO BAD

Most of Those Injured Recover—Very Few Cases of Serious Diseases Among British.

Dr. Sydney Walker, Jr., of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, who arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, after serving five months in France as First Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps, said the British had 2,000,000 troops under arms in France when he left Boulogne, fifteen days ago. Dr. Walker served first at Lillers, six miles west of Bethune, and afterward at Etaples, near Boulogne.

"The British were slow to move at first," he said, "and their army was hampered by its red tape; but now they have 2,000,000 men of all ranks in France, who are better fed, clothed, and equipped than any soldiers I have ever seen.

"The Germans will never capture Calais now," the doctor continued, "because the British have it heavily intrenched for miles and have 1,250,000 troops encamped around the city. In the first line of defense there are eight trenches, then a mile of barbed wire entanglements and another eight trenches, again a mile of barbed wire and eight trenches, and at the rear of that they have 85,000 cavalry who have never had a scratch. As they could not be used in the field, General Sir John French ordered them to be dismounted and do trench work in front of Calais. There are 750,000 more British troops, including a large force of cavalry, who are with the French Army near the Argonne.

"The nerve of the troops is remarkable, and they suffer the greatest pains imaginable without a moan. On account of the intense strain of trench life on the nervous system, every officer and private in the army serving in France has seven days' leave of absence every four months to go home and see his family.

"The soldiers have to become inured to the fighting by degrees. The new men are taken to the trenches at night, after a guard has gone ahead of them to throw the bodies out, and they stay there for three days and nights and are then taken out and kept back for four days. The second time they go on duty for seven days and nights and by this time the men have become hardened to the shrieking of the shells, the noise of the big explosives, and the sight of men falling around them.

Gas Effects Exaggerated.

"I want to say something about the effect of the poisonous gas on the troops," Dr. Walker went on, "because it has been very much exaggerated in the newspaper reports that I have read. Of course, there are a great many deaths among the soldiers who are struck down by the full strength of the gas, but with the cases of the men who are injured by inhaling some of the fumes fully 75 per cent. recover. They suffer chiefly from inflammation of the eyes, nose, and throat, but it is not so painful as it has been described. I have handled hundreds of cases during my stay at Etaples and speak from experience.

"The inoculations against typhoid, typhus, tetanus, dysentery, and other diseases which carried off so many thousands of British soldiers in the Boer war, have reduced the mortality from these causes to a minimum. During four months at Etaples, where we had accommodation for 15,000 wounded in the hospitals, I only heard of four deaths from tetanus, and one from typhoid.

"The stoicism exhibited by the men in the hospitals was remarkable. One of my patients, a big Highlander of the famous Black Watch, was shot through both lungs and knew he was going to die in a few hours.

"When I asked him if there was anything that I could do for him, he replied that he would like to smoke a cigarette because the smoke seemed to ease the pain. I handed him my case and then he proceeded to dictate to the nurse a farewell letter to his wife in Scotland and to each of his five children, so that they would have something to remember him by. He asked them simply not to grieve for him as it was a soldier's duty to defend his country. It was a sunny morning, and the sight of the dying Highlander speaking his farewell to his loved ones at home, in the quiet ward, was intensely pathetic and made many a strong man wipe his eye. That is one of the great troubles I found with the British Army, there are too many married men in it, while the young, single men are at home. Officers told me that whoever advised the Government to encourage the soldiers to get married before they left for the front must have been crazy—and they will realize it when they see the pension list rolling up into the millions.

With regard to the big drive by the British and French forces which was to have begun in May, Dr. Walker said the expectation of a German march on Calais had no doubt caused a delay and also a change of plan on the part of General Joffre.

Spies in France and England.

When asked about the spy system in France, Dr. Walker said that the French were very suspicious of any one in uniform, but made a great mistake in not looking after the civilians who came around the camps from time to time.

"When I was in Bethune," he said, "the sappers attached to the Royal Engineers discovered, through one of their men falling over the wire at night, that the proprietor of a restaurant where conferences were held between the British and French commanders, had a telephone by which a German spy with his head to a hole in the floor of the room overhead used to telephone the plans of the Allies to the German commander ten miles away. After this had been proved the sappers undermined the house and blew up the restaurant. I saw the remains of the building next day.

"Another time the French commander became suspicious that signals were being made to the Germans from one of their own captive balloons as the enemy's artillery got the range frequently and made great havoc among the French troops. Finally they hauled down the balloon and shot the officer who proved to be a German spy.

"The best spy story I heard was told me by a British officer of high rank at Etaples, who said that it was absolutely true. There were so many spies reported to be going about London dressed in officers' uniforms that the War Department decided on a test. On a certain day in July all officers were instructed not to ride in taxicabs for twenty-four hours. This resulted, he said, in the arrest of fifty-nine men, of whom three were bona fide Irishmen who had just arrived and did not know of the order, and the rest were German spies who were afterward tried and shot.

"The most exciting happening during my stay at the British camp at Etaples was a daring attempt by a German submarine to blow up the British cross channel transport Victoria, with 3,000 troops on board, as she was entering the harbor from Folkestone. The channel is protected right across for 27 miles by steel nets, attached to big steel buoys about eight feet in diameter, and afloat about ten feet apart. At the back of these the entrance to the harbor is protected by mines and vessels have to pass between two lightships. Somehow the submarine managed to get past and planted seven big mines right at the entrance of Boulogne harbor and the Victoria would surely have struck one of them if two mine sweepers had not come along half an hour ahead and exploded them. These mines made the most terrific noise I ever heard.

"This happened about seventeen days ago and I crossed on the Victoria to Folkestone two days later with 3,000 officers and men, going on leave. We made the trip in one hour and forty-five minutes, and were escorted by three powerful torpedo boat destroyers which made rings round the Victoria all the way."

"Is it true that the English people are apathetic and do not grasp the fact that they have the greatest war in the history of the world on their hands?" he was asked.

"No, that is not correct," Dr. Walker replied. "It might have been said at the beginning of the conflict, and even to a certain extent six months ago. But there was a great change when I sailed a few days ago for New York. The people of all classes are awake to the task that lies before them and are ready to make sacrifices and help all they can to accomplish the defeat of Germany, which they consider absolutely necessary in order to establish peace in Europe."

Dr. Walker said that the view of the French camp along the seashore at Paris Plage and Berck Plage near Le Touquet, with the three big captive balloons overhead and the aeroplane fleet circling above them, formed a most picturesque spectacle. In the distance the outposts of the cavalry could be seen against the skyline, moving to and fro.

Dr. Walker added that the British sanitary and medical arrangements were now in perfect working order and as efficient as could be desired.

BALFOUR TELLS WHY GERMANY GAVE IN

Continued from Page 1.

sible for the Belgian atrocities as either scrupulous or humane, even the most reckless Government does not desire to perpetrate unnecessary crimes.

"As to what the German Navy must have felt about the new policy we can only conjecture. But German sailors are gallant men, and gallant men do not like being put on a coward's job. They know well enough that in the old days, which we are pleased to regard as less humane than our own, there was not a privateeersman but would have thought himself disgraced had he sent to the bottom unresisting merchant ships with all hands on board, and it can have been no very agreeable reflection, even to the German Navy League, that the first notable performance of the German fleet should resemble piracy rather than privateering.

"We may therefore safely assume that nothing but hope of a decisive success would have induced the German Ministers to inflict this new stain upon the honor of their country. Yet decisive success has not been attained, and does not seem to be in sight.

"I claim no gifts of prophecy, I make no boast of the future, but of the past I can speak with assurance, and it may interest you to know that while the losses inflicted upon the German submarines have been formidable, British mercantile tonnage is at this moment greater than when the war began.

"It is true that by this method of warfare many inoffensive persons, women and children, as well as men, neutrals as well as belligerents, have been robbed and killed, but it is not only the innocent who have suffered; the criminals also have paid a heavy toll.

"Some have been rescued and are prisoners of war, but from the very nature of submarines it must often happen that they drag their crews with them to destruction, and those who send them forth on their unhonored mission wait for their return in vain.

"Herein lies the explanation of the amazing change which has come over the diplomatic attitude of Germany toward the United States. Men ask themselves why the sinking of the Lusitania, with a loss of over 1,100 men, women, and children, was welcomed throughout Germany with a shout of triumph, while the sinking of the Arabic was accepted in melancholy silence.

"Is it because in the intervening months the United States has become stronger, or Germany weaker? Is it because the attitude of the President has varied? Is it because the arguments of the Secretary of State have become more persuasive? Is it because German opinion has at last revolted against lawless cruelty?

"No; the reason is found elsewhere. It is found in the fact that the authors of the submarine policy have had time to measure its effects—that the deeds which were merely crimes in May, in September are seen to be blunders."

TEUTONS' DRIVE HALTS IN RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

erals Pflanzer and Baltin to the south also are engaged in heavy fighting.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"The bitter fighting in the swampy ground east of Brest-Litovsk is nearing an end. The Germans are forging steadily ahead in spite of the great difficulty of forcing a passage through the marshes. The entire region is enveloped in a heavy fog.

"Emperor William has visited Cracow, Galicia, (for centuries the capital of the kingdom of Poland,) and was cordially received by the population. He inspected some of the churches and the famous Polish Library.

"The German Government of Warsaw has given consent to the proposal of the municipal council that subscriptions be invited to a tax fee loan of 5,000,000 rubles ($2,500,000) to provide funds necessary for feeding the population and conducting the administration. Polish bankers are prominent in the movement."

REPORTS ON OPERATIONS.

Russians Fall Back Across Dvina, but Repulse Teutons Elsewhere.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5, (via London.)—The Russian official report says:

On the left bank of the Dvina the Germans brought up reinforcements and directed their main efforts to forcing a passage of the river in the region of Friedrichstadt. Owing to the inequality of the respective forces, our troops who had crossed to the left bank near Linden were obliged on the 3d, after a stubborn fight, to recross to the right bank.

According to detailed reports of the fighting near Friedrichstadt on the same date, the withdrawal of our troops was due to the setting afire of the bridges over the Dvina by the enemy's artillery.

In the region of Riga and Jacobstadt the Germans have confined themselves to impeding our advance.

Toward Vilna we hold the enemy in his old position. In the region of Orany on the 3d our troops drove the Germans from the village of Smalniki, capturing 200 prisoners, including some officers.

On the lower Meretchanka we sustained on the 3d, in difficult circumstances, an onslaught of the enemy, whose advance threatened to cut off our retreat in the Grodno region.

On the front of the Niemen above Grodno to the River Jasiolda, near Kartuska-Bereza, our troops successfully repulsed in several sections the night of the 3d and the following day many enemy attacks. The enemy, nevertheless, succeeded in pressing us in the direction of Volkovysk.

Between the Rivers Goryn and Styr the enemy, considerably reinforced, toward the evening of the fourth, continued to develop his offensive on the Dubno-Rovno Roads. On the right bank of the Styr, to the north of Dubno, fighting has commenced.

Berlin Reports Some Gains.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (via London.)—The German official report on the eastern operations today is as follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—The situation between Friedrichstadt and Merecz on the Niemen is unchanged.

East of Grodno the enemy retreated behind the Kotrap, a tributary of the Niemen, south of Jesiory. The number of prisoners taken in the battles around Grodno have increased to over 3,600. The enemy was again defeated south of Mzcibowo, southwest of Wolkowysk, by troops under General von Gallwitz, and 500 prisoners were captured.

Army Group of Prince Leopold of out of the marsh district at and southeast of Nowy Dwor and north of Pruzana. Further north progress was made, over 400 prisoners and three machine guns being captured.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—The bridgehead at Kaftuska Beresa was evacuated by the enemy under pressure of our attack. In the region of Drohiczyn and south of that point the enemy again offered resistance yesterday.

Southeastern Theatre—The army of General von Bothmer stormed a row of advanced positions on the western bank of the Sereth.

GAS BOMBS WON OSSOWETZ.

Garrison Overcome When Ordered to Evacuate, Commandant Reports.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4, (via London, Sept. 5.)—Major General Brjosovsky, who was commandant of the fortress of Ossowetz, Russian Poland, which recently was occupied by the Germans, the Russians having evacuated it, has presented to Emperor Nicholas a report of the defense of the stronghold. The salient points of the report follow:

"After victoriously repulsing toward the end of 1914 a desperate assault which lasted four days uninterruptedly, the garrison in February opened the second phase of the struggle by carrying the fighting into the advance positions. The object of this was to gain time to prepare the fortress for a more effective defense.

"February and March were passed in a formidable artillery duel, in which the enemy's heavy guns, including the sixteen-inch, demolished almost all the buildings and works of Ossowetz. The Germans supplemented the bombardment by infantry assaults, all of which failed. The enemy on March 31, recognizing the futility of his efforts, assumed the defensive, intrenched himself, and brought up numerous big guns from the rear and mounted them in fresh positions.

"The lull lasted until Aug. 7, when the Germans delivered an assault after sending 600 asphyxiating gas bombs into the fortress. The garrison, most of whom were poisoned, at first yielded positions, but, animated by the officers, made a superhuman effort to dislodge the enemy with the bayonet. The Germans on Aug. 9 began preparations for a second assault by launching a double quantity of gas against the garrison, which was exhausted and almost incapable of efforts, but orders were given to evacuate the fortress and raze it to the ground."

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—This official statement was issued tonight:

In East Galicia at Volhynia the Russians are offering strong resistance to our advance. The Russian attack on the Bessarabia frontier collapsed and several enemy battalions were dispersed.

East of the mouth of the Sereth River, after the usual waste of ammunition, the enemy entered one of our trenches, but was repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting, leaving numerous dead and prisoners in our hands.

West of Tarnopol the German and Austro-Hungarian troops stormed extensive enemy intrenchments. Near Zalosce we captured Russian vantage points. East of Brody and Volpina our attack is slowly gaining ground.

In the fortress triangle in the last days' fighting the Austrian troops captured some thirty Russian officers and over three thousand men

CZAR ASKS RUSSIAN UNITY.

Thanks Moscow Council for Resolutions of Loyalty.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that Emperor Nicholas, in a message of thanks sent to the Moscow Town Council for resolutions of loyal sentiments sent to him by the council, said:

"I especially value them in the present days of trial for our country. I believe in their sincerity and fully share the opinion that now, when all forces should be directed to one object, the vanquishing of the enemy, the union of the Emperor and his Government with his people is especially necessary."

BREST-LITOVSK WIPED OUT.

Only One Family Left There Out of 53,000 Inhabitants.

ROTTERDAM, (via London,) Monday, Sept. 6.—"Brest-Litovsk, which was a city of 53,000 inhabitants, exists no more," says the correspondent of the Rotterdamsche Courant, who entered the Russian fortress with the Austro-Hungarian advance guard which captured it.

"The nearer we approached the town the clearer it was shown that the Russians had done all they said they would do. The whole town was a sea of fire. Although it was hot and dangerous amid the flames, we went forward to see if there was not one street saved, but there was none.

"We were unable to find a living soul in the flaming city except a father and mother with their children in an open space. The man said he had paid a Cossack sixty rubles to be allowed to remain. When the town was empty of inhabitants the Russians ordered the houses destroyed. Brest-Litovsk vanished like the little villages on the road leading to it."

PREDICTS GERMAN DISASTER.

Russian Diplomatist Says Invasion Will be Bitterly Regretted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—I have received from a Russian diplomatist here an answer to the recent German boasts that the Russian Army was crushed and nearly annihilated.

"The enemy claims to have captured over a million and a quarter Russians since May 2," he said. "Firstly, the figures are exaggerated by the German custom of including civilians and refugees; secondly, nearly all the Russians taken were wounded, as is clear from the unduly small proportion of officers who naturally would be captured when it was impossible to remove the men. This represents the normal wastage in fighting so desperate and extensive. Thirdly, the Germans also suffered over a million casualties—our staff calculated 10,000 fell daily, which their own figures substantiate—but their losses are irreparable, whereas Russia has five young soldiers to replace each one missing.

"It is absurd to say the Russians are beaten. Though the Germans have taken fortresses by enveloping, they were always unable to advance to complete victory by encircling our armies. Thus after the fall of Kovno they might have cut the retreat of our northern armies by a swift move on Vilna. Despite their most desperate efforts they haven't got there yet. Similarly, after encircling Brest-Litovsk they tried to envelop the garrison from the north and south, but were baffled until we escaped.

"Compared with Germany, Russia is stronger than four months ago. The Germans will regret the Russian adventure more bitterly than Napoleon, but they won't take Moscow first."

TURKISH SKIRMISHES IN SURPRISE ATTACK

Tell of Rushing Trenches South of Ozankder and Capture of Supplies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued today at the Turkish War Office:

In the Anafarta section our artillery demolished a hostile machine gun.

South of Azankder our reconnoitring column surprised the enemy's trenches at several points and captured a quantity of war material.

Nothing important has occurred near Ari Burnu.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr the enemy bombarded Altche Tepe and its neighborhood from land and sea for two hours without result. On the left wing our fire caused an explosion among the enemy's mine-throwers. A mine demolished hostile barbed wire entanglements.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The War Office tonight issued this bulletin:

In the Dardanelles since the end of August quiet has prevailed in the southern zone of the peninsula. In the north zone several engagements of quite a spirited nature have enabled the British troops to realize some progress.

REPORT GREEK SHIP TAKEN.

ATHENS, Sept. 5, (via Paris.)—Montenegrins posted at the wireless station on the summit of Mount Louchen, near Cattaro, have reported that they witnessed the seizure by two Austrian destroyers of a vessel flying the Greek flag, and evidently bound for Cattaro.

The Greek Government is investigating.

ALLIED FINANCIERS NEARING NEW YORK

Exchange Commission, Headed by Lord Reading, Has Two French Members.

DATE OF SAILING SECRET

Members Wished to Avoid German Submarines and a Formal Reception on Their Arrival.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The British and French financial commission to take up the problem of exchange in the United States has been appointed, and is already on its way to New York, where it is expected to arrive in a few days. An official announcement made this afternoon said:

The Anglo-French mission to America in connection with the question of American exchange has left England. The British representatives are Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice; Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, managing Director of the London City and Midland Bank; Sir Henry Babington Smith, former President of the Bank of Turkey, and Basil B. Blackett of the British Treasury. The French representatives are M. Octave Homberg of the Foreign Office and M. Ernest Mallet, Regent of the Bank of France.

The commission is representative of both Governmental and financial elements, and the membership is considered exceptionally strong. All discussion regarding it was restricted until the members were well outside the submarine war zone, and only vague speculative statements were made concerning its personnel.

The appointment of Lord Reading as head of the commission places in that position a man who has been intimately associated with the financial work of the Chancellor of the Exchequer since the beginning of the war, both under David Lloyd George and the present Chancellor, Reginald McKenna. He has been working constantly at the Treasury, and may be regarded as reflecting fully the views of the highest Treasury officials on pending financial questions in which Great Britain and the United States are mutually interested. He conferred at length with Mr. McKenna before sailing and is thoroughly acquainted with the Chancellor's point of view.

Mr. Blackett is a Treasury expert of wide practical experience. He was formerly financial adviser of the Egyptian Government and later acted in a similar capacity for India and also was head of the National Bank of Turkey. He accompanied Sir George Paish to the United States last year to adjust the question of British holdings of American securities.

Sir Henry Smith has also been a financial expert for the Government.

Sir Edward Holden is a practical banker. He represents the London joint stock banks, which are said to constitute the greatest aggregation of banks in the world. The London City and Midland Bank, of which he is the Managing Director, is a financial power in London and throughout England by reason of its extensive provincial branches.

Details regarding the steamer on which the commission took passage and the exact date of its arrival are withheld, as the authorities here prefer that the delegation shall not be ceremoniously received, being desirous that its proceedings shall be without unnecessary formality.

GOLD TRAIN ON THE WAY.

Bangor Expects It to Pass Through About Noon Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 5.—It is expected that a third shipment of British gold from Halifax to New York will pass through this city about noon tomorrow. The gold train will stop here a few minutes to change locomotives. Unusual precautions have been taken to safeguard this train.

COMES TO AID FRENCH TRADE.

Deputy Damour Hopes to Capture Germany's Business with Us.

BORDEAUX, Monday, Sept. 6.—Maurice Damour, member of the Chamber of Deputies, who will soon sail for New York, explains to the newspaper La France that the Government has given him a special mission to organize trade relations between France and America so that as soon as the war is over French traders will be able to open a campaign to obtain the German trade with that country.

The mission, according to M. Damour, will examine American machine tools to be purchased for French factories and will also study closely the sales methods of the great stores and try to gauge the taste of their customers. In return for what France buys the Americans will be asked to purchase from France porcelains, cutlery, clocks, gloves, and silks which have been imported from Germany. He says that financiers will be asked to facilitate these operations.

CALMS PEOPLE OF REVAL.

Commandant Points Out Failure of Germans at Riga.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"The commandant of the Peter the Great naval station at Reval, with a view to allaying the apprehensions of the inhabitants of Reval, has issued an authoritative account of the alleged attempt of the Germans to effect a landing at Pernau, during the recent operations in the Gulf of Riga.

"The Commandant in this communication appeals to the good sense of the inhabitants to judge for themselves what danger threatens Reval through the fact that two small enemy boats with three empty steamers attempted to approach Pernau, where they were sunk in the river by the Germans themselves who, thereby, were deprived of the possibility of effecting a favorable landing of troops in the future."

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine."
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CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR Superintendent New York City CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL & SCHOOLS, RANDALL'S ISLAND.
Salary $3,500 Per Annum.
Open to Male Citizens of the United States.

Candidates, who will not be assembled for the written examination, must have had not less than two years' experience in an executive capacity in an institution for the sick insane or mentally defective. They should have a working knowledge of the development of public and private agencies for the care and training for mentally defective children; of record forms and modern methods of record keeping for agencies of this character. The Superintendent will be in responsible charge of the children's hospital and schools at Randall's Island, with a census of 2,000 children, most of them mentally defective. He will be held responsible for the proper care, custody, and training of the inmates. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Duties, 4; Oral, 2; 70 per cent. required on each subject.

Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, New York City, from September 1 to September 16 at 4 P.M.

Candidates will be assembled for the oral examination, when a physical qualifying examination will be given. For this examination vouchers will be accepted from persons resident or engaged in business outside the State of New York.

The minimum age is 21 years.

Requests for application blanks by mail must be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope (9½[illegible] inches) bearing 4 cents in postage.

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

No American author more endeared himself to his readers and friends than
Francis Hopkinson Smith
author, painter, engineer. His friend, THOMAS NELSON PAGE, Ambassador to Italy, writes about him in the
September Scribner
You will be glad to know more about the creator of "Col. Carter," "Tom Grogan," "Caleb West," "Oliver Horn," etc.
All Newsstands

STORE CLOSED TODAY. BEGINNING TOMORROW, REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS WILL BE RESUMED—8:30 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

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On All News Stands
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Current History Magazine
Published by The New York Times
What the great men of many nations have to say about the war after twelve months of fighting. Many articles covering almost every phase of the conflict.
25c a Copy $3.00 a Year
Current History Magazine
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK
The first six numbers of Current History bound in durable, seal brown embossed cloth with gold lettering, price $2.00, at New York.

EMBARGO OPPOSED BY PEACE SOCIETY

Prominent Members of New York Anti-War Organization Explain Attitude.

CITE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Prohibition of Arms Export Regarded as Handicap to Pacifically Inclined Nations.

Seventeen prominent officers and Directors of the New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is President, went on record yesterday as being emphatically opposed to the movement to place an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country to the countries at war in Europe. This movement has been fostered by an organization called the "Friends of Peace," which opened a conference yesterday in Chicago, and the members of which are said to be mostly pro-German in their sympathies.

The opposition of the local peace society to the movement was made public in a statement signed by the seventeen officers and Directors of the society, sent out yesterday from the headquarters at 507 Fifth Avenue to the 2,300 members of the society. It is signed by Alton B. Parker, Lyman Abbott, Francis Lynde Stetson, John Bates Clark, John A. Stewart, Horace White, George A. Plympton, Frederick Lynch, Samuel T. Dutton, George Haven Putnam, William S. Bennett, William Jay Schieffelin, William H. Bliss, Rabbi Stephen S Wise, Albert Shaw, Mary J. Pierson, and Secretary William H. Short, and says:

To the members and the constituents of the New York Peace Society:

In view of the demand that is being made, ostensibly in the name of American friends of peace, that our Government shall reverse its policy regarding the sale by merchants and manufacturers of munitions of war to belligerent Governments, the undersigned officers and Directors of the New York Peace Society feel themselves under obligation to declare that they oppose the laying of an embargo on such exports.

We mention the following reasons for our attitude:

First: Scrupulous observance by the nations of international law is essential to progress toward peace. Accepted principles of international law should not be changed in the interest of either belligerent while a war is in progress. The law, as is admitted, permits the exportation of munitions.

Second: The custom of making enormous preparations for war in time of peace ought to be discouraged. If a nation might not lawfully purchase arms from the merchants of neutral countries after the outbreak of hostilities, it would be forced to invest vast sums of money in armament plants and to pile up enormous reserves of ammunition.

Many small countries which lack the means of producing arms and ammunition could not possibly supply the lack, and the same thing is true of large, but purely agricultural, countries. Natural resources for securing raw materials and highly developed industries would give to one nation a dangerous preponderance over others.

Secretary Short said that the statement sent to the members was not intended to commit the society as a body or any of its members, except the signers themselves, to the views expressed in it.

"We wish it to be generally understood that this statement is personal rather than official," he said. "Our officers are so widely scattered just now that it is impossible to hold a meeting and take official action. A great majority of those who could be heard from, however, have approved the statement's contents so entirely that it can be said to express the sentiment of our officers and members."

In a pamphlet recently issued by the New York Peace Society its purpose is explained as being "to foster a spirit of justice and good-will among the nations, to promote the judicial settlement of international disputes and to support public measures which tend to remove causes of enmity, to unite nations in friendly co-operation, and to hasten the coming brotherhood of man."

The society has taken a stand against increased armament for the United States, and favors the ultimate disarming of all nations.

FEARS A "PATCHED-UP" PEACE.

British Labor Leader Says England Must Guard Against It.

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 5.—James Henry Thomas, Labor member of Parliament and Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, addressing the railway men today, said that to talk about peace or peace terms while the Germans were in Belgium and France, was an injustice to the men who had gone before.

"We must be on guard," he said, "against any patched-up peace."

Mr. Thomas condemned the talk of conscription or strikes at the present time.

REPUDIATES PEACE MOVE.

Cologne Gazette Also Resents Any Part We May Have in It.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Commenting on the reported German peace proposals through the medium of the Pope the Cologne Gazette remarks:

"'Americans would do well to leave these things alone. So long as they are merely champions of Germany's enemies no one of us will recognize them as honest mediators.

"'Moreover, American papers should first publish the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons before speaking in an oracular manner of its contents, which obviously are unknown to them.'"

REPUDIATE ANNEXATION.

Many Prominent Germans Sign a New Memorial of Protest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.—A Zurich dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The deplorable effect which the recent manifesto embodying German ideas and pretensions in regard to peace terms has had on neutral countries is fully appreciated in Germany. To counteract it a different memorial protesting against all annexations has been organized by Professor Delbrueck and extensively signed by German diplomats, professional men, and professors, and has just been presented to the Chancellor.

"'Up to the present,' declares this memorial quaintly, 'the German nation has experienced some slight difficulty in assimilating non-German elements.'"

GREEK CONGRESS QUITS; INTERVENTION UNLIKELY

Venizelos's Foreign Policy Not Disclosed—Austro-Rumanian Commercial Agreement.

ATHENS, Sept. 5, (via Paris).—After passing a stringent law against contraband, Congress, at the close of an all-night session, adjourned until Oct. 28. Premier Venizelos has not yet made a statement regarding the foreign policy his Government will pursue.

The pressure of the Allies upon Greece to meet the suggestions of the Quadruple Entente regarding territorial concessions to Bulgaria has apparently slackened for the present, at least. Interested diplomats say it is now the turn of Greece to act.

Two Government employes were arrested last night charged with revealing to belligerent agents the contents of messages from opposing belligerents.

MILAN, Sept. 5, (via Paris).—The Athens correspondent of the Corriere della Sera believes Greek intervention on the side of the Allies extremely doubtful. He predicts that if Premier Venizelos again proposes intervention it will again be vetoed by King Constantine and the General Staff. The correspondent concludes, therefore, that the only thing to be expected of Greece is neutrality.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—A Havas dispatch from Bucharest, filed Friday, says:

"The differences between Rumania and Austria-Hungary regarding Rumanian exports to Austria and the transportation of German goods to Bulgaria through Rumania have been settled.

"Austria and Germany will provide freight cars for exports from Rumania, which, in turn, will permit the transit through its territory of Bulgarian goods, except those which might be used for military purposes.

"Rumanian commissioners, with the Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Public Works, will supervise exports and imports in transit. They have already stopped freight cars loaded with zinc and copper destined for Germany."

MARNE ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED BY FRENCH

Hosts of Parisians Visit Battlefield Where German Invaders Were Rolled Back.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Soldiers' graves on the battlefield at Meaux and its environs were visited today by crowds of Parisians observing quietly and simply the anniversary of the battle of the Marne. Although the demonstration was unofficial in character, many members of patriotic and civic societies placed flags and wreaths on the graves.

The sun shone brightly and the sky was cloudless, but the pilgrimage did not have the aspect of a festival, for most of those who visited the scene of last year's conflict wore sombre clothing and many were in deep mourning. Many officers and soldiers, home on their four days' leave, paid homage to the memory of their fallen comrades. They explained to relatives and friends the exact positions of French and German trenches, the location of batteries and the rôles they played personally in the action which checked the German advance on Paris.

A solemn high mass was celebrated in the morning in the Meaux Cathedral by Mgrs. Marbeau and Chesnelong, while a patriotic address was delivered by Mgr. Cibbier. Included in the congregation were citizens of Alsace and Lorraine, dressed in native costume and bearing the historic banners of Metz and Strassburg.

At a similar commemorative ceremony held here yesterday, the City of Paris received the blessing of Cardinal Amette, standing in the peristyle of the Church of Sacré Coeur.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—In his address at the Marne anniversary exercises today Mgr. Cibbier said:

"We cannot wonder, in view of the apparent hopelessness of the situation of the capital after the Germans' rapid march from Charleroi, that the word 'miracle' fell from the people's lips."

He paid solemn homage to the soldiers who died that France might live, and he predicted that future generations of grateful citizens would make reverent pilgrimages to the battlefields of the Marne, where so many thousands of heroic, devoted Frenchmen lay under the soil which their blood had kept free.

The first pilgrimage to the tombs took place this afternoon.

The battle of the Marne began on Sept. 5 and ended on Sept. 10. The best estimates of the forces engaged place the Germans at 1,275,000 and the Allies at 1,125,000. The French are said to have lost 30,000 killed. The Germans left 50,000 dead, while 250,000 wounded of both armies were picked up during and after the battle by the Allies' stretcher bearers. The number of prisoners taken is still unknown.

AUSTRIA JAILS JOURNALIST.

Correspondents in Sofia Protest Against Conviction of Russian.

SOFIA, Sept. 5.—Russian and other foreign newspaper correspondents here adopted a resolution on Friday protesting against the action of the Austrian Government in condemning a Vienna correspondent of Novoe Vremya, of Petrograd, who was arrested before the beginning of the war, on a charge of espionage.

The resolution points out the danger as a precedent to correspondents, whose duties oblige them to mingle with all classes of society, and often frequent places in the ordinary routine of their work where their presence could afterward be made the basis of a charge of espionage.

SIXTY STRIKERS DISCHARGED

General Chemical Concern at Edgewater, N. J., Faces More Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 5.—More trouble is feared at the General Chemical plant at Edgewater, near here, following the discharge yesterday of sixty old employes because of their action in the recent strike, when 600 men quit work.

The strikers, who got an increase in pay, were led to understand that no one would be discharged, and County Clerk Charles F. Thompson of Hackensack, who assisted in making the terms, was surprised last night when a delegation of strikers told him what had happened. The managers will hear from their employes on Tuesday.

KILL TWO MEXICANS ACROSS RIO GRANDE

American Troopers Again Fired On and Engage in Fight Over the Boundary.

MORE SOLDIERS ARRIVING

Carranza Leader Withdraws Men from the River—Officer Among Mexicans Killed on Saturday.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 5.—Two Mexican bandits were shot today by American soldiers who returned the bandits' fire across the Rio Grande at Cavazos Crossing.

The gravity of the situation was somewhat relieved by the active co-operation of Carranza military authorities, who removed Carranza troops from the river bank at Cavazos Crossing, and promised to try to keep their men away from the river.

Major Hay, Chief of Staff for Major General Frederick Funston, arrived today from San Antonio, and was followed by several troop trains, the beginning of a troop movement which will put 4,000 regulars in the lower Rio Grande Valley to help maintain peace.

One Carranza officer and one civilian known in Matamoros, Mexico, as a Carranza supporter were killed in yesterday's fighting at Cavazos Crossing, about fifty miles west of here, between Mexicans and American soldiers and Texas Rangers. Proof of the deaths of these two men was brought here today from Matamoros.

Captain Frank R. McCoy, Third United States Cavalry, in command of the troops at the crossing fight, reported also that there probably were other casualties among the Mexicans yesterday. It is said that at least a dozen Mexicans were seen to fall during the fight.

The total American casualties yesterday and in today's shooting were one man slightly wounded and one horse injured.

Carranza Troops Withdrawn.

Today's fight at Cavazos Crossing was soon over. Captain McCoy, who last night had withdrawn his men from the river front, sent an observation party to the crossing this morning. This party reported to Colonel Bullard that they saw a body of men on the Mexican side who preserved military order and that they heard military bugle calls. Colonel Ballard through the Carranza Consul notified General Nafarrete, who replied that he would order the men away from the river bank at once and gave assurances that if there should be any firing at Cavazos Crossing it would not come from his troops.

Later Captain McCoy reported that the Carranza troops had been withdrawn, but after they had left the observation party saw about a dozen Mexicans at the southern bank of the river, whom they took to be bandits or irregulars. The observation party was ordered to keep out of sight but one of the troop-junction within quick reach of all the which attracted attention and drew a shot from the Mexican bank. The observation party then opened fire and according to the official report "knocked two Mexicans over." The others of the Mexicans escaped. Captain McCoy's men said they thought they recognized the Mexicans as part of a band the troopers had chased across the river Thursday after the Mexicans had looted several stores near Mission, Texas.

The Fourth Infantry arrived here today from Galveston and the Twenty-sixth Infantry, under Colonel Bullard, moved from Brownsville to Harlingen, twenty-five miles north of Brownsville, where his troops will be at a railroad ers, hidden in a tree, made a movement disturbed area. Colonel A. P. Blocksom of the Third Cavalry, took command at Fort Brown.

Colonel Bullard said that last night's order, calling all troops into quarters, was issued to have a force quickly available to send to points along the railroad near Brownsville, which had reported that Mexicans were cutting wires and that bridges were threatened with damage. The night passed without incident that necessitated sending troops from Fort Brown.

To avoid clashes so far as possible American soldiers have been given strict orders not to fire until fired upon.

Embargo on Arms Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Conditions along the Texas frontier, where bandit bands of roving Mexicans have brought about an alarming state of affairs continue to cause great concern in Washington, where it is realized that vigorous steps may be necessary on the part of this Government unless there is a speedy restoration of normal conditions.

These border raids are worst along the eastern stretch of the frontier, in the Brownsville region, opposite territory which the Carranzistas have been contending that they control. Carranza has been asserting, as a partial basis for recognition of the Carranzista Government, that he controls nine-tenths of Mexico. This is denied by officials of the Washington Government, on the basis of official reports from American agents in Mexico, who say that Carranzista control over other portions of Mexico is no more definite than in the region bordering the Brownsville country.

A demand is being raised here for a restoration of the embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country into Mexico in view of the possible use of this ammunition in border raids by Mexicans against American soldiers.

Feeling is strong in army circles that the shipment of ammunition, which may be used against American soldiers and citizens, should be stopped. It is feared here that the situation along the border may bring on a situation that will force intervention. There is a strong suspicion here that Carranzista leaders in the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon have been encouraging if not participating in these troubles, and it is known that some of these Carranzistas have been encouraging a movement for the invasion of Texas.

Officials were silent on the border situation today. Secretary Garrison tonight received from General Funston a detailed report on the battle with Mexican bandits yesterday at Hidalgo. General Funston notified the War Department that he was taking steps to strengthen his lines at various points along the eastern stretch of the border.

Commenting on reports which state that Carranzistas seemed to be taking part in the border raids, Eliseo Arredondo of the Carranza Agency tonight denied these reports and branded them as false.

"Unfortunately," said a statement by Señor Arredondo, "the press did not go deep enough into the matter to ascertain the truth, and indiscriminately accepted all alarming reports, regardless of the source. The enemies of the Constitutionalist Government and certain Texans, moved by occult motives, knowing this, availed themselves of this opportunity to put in circulation sensational rumors, tending always to prejudice the public against Carranza and his Government. It is untrue that General Nafarrete has 10,000 men along the border. He has about 2,000 men, and no more. In so far as General Trevino is concerned, he yesterday defeated the Villistas at Icamole, near Monterey, which proves he is very far from the border."

CARRANZA REFORMS BEGIN.

Compulsory Education and Prohibition of the Pulque Traffic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 5.—With the capture of Saltillo traffic will be resumed from Mexico City to Laredo in the next few days.

Governor Aguilar has ordered the opening of a number of public buildings to house unfortunates and beggars.

Compulsory education will become a law in September in the State of Vera Cruz.

A number of stations will be opened to sell food at cost.

It is now impossible to buy pulque here, and strong attempts have been made to stop shipments from the State of Puebla, the centre of the pulque district. State laws prohibiting the manufacture or sale of pulque will be issued in September covering the States of Hidalgo, Puebla, Tlaxcala, and Mexico. This will mean the loss of considerable State revenue, as thousands of acres are devoted to raising the pulque plant. Several factories in the State of Tlaxcala are making preparations to turn into factories making rope mats, hats, and many other products. The Government is experimenting in raising sisal plants in Vera Cruz.

ATTACK ON LANSING IN MEXICO

Letter Says He Opposes Carranza Because Once Huerta's Counsel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5.—El Mexicano publishes on the front page a letter signed by Henry Simpson, described as an American, saying that Secretary Lansing is unfriendly to the Constitutionalists, and giving the following as the cause:

"Mr. Lansing, though I cannot name dates or other details, has been in the pay of Generals Diaz and Huerta, I believe, in the capacity of consulting attorney for the latter. This consequently is the explanation of his dilatoriness, not to say ill-will, toward a favorable solution of Mexico's affairs."

The letter says records exist in the Mexican Department of Foreign Relations proving this assertion.

Marcelino Davalos, in charge of the Foreign Relations Department, said that records existed in that department, showing that Mr. Lansing was consulting attorney for Huerta. He declined to enter into particulars, saying that he would send the data to Jesus Acuña, the Minister of Foreign Relations in Vera Cruz.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was unable to find Simpson.

OIL WELLS CLOSED DOWN.

One American Company Says It Has Lost $2,000,000 by Revolutions.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 4.—A message dated Aug. 31, received here today from Gordon Williard, an American oil operator at Tampico, Mexico, said all oil wells in that section except the Aguila have been closed down.

The operators of the Huasteca oil fields, American owned, closed down with the announcement they had lost $2,000,000 since the Carranza-Villa revolution began, and that they have exhausted every resource to continue operations. Thousands of men are out of employment.

BOY OF 18 SWIMS ROUND MANHATTAN

Son of R. E. Dowling Makes 35-Mile Trip in 13 Hours and 45 Minutes.

FIRST TO ACCOMPLISH FEAT

Coach Feeds Him Beef Juice at Half-Hour Intervals While He Was in the Water.

Robert W. Dowling, the 18-year-old son of Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investment Company, yesterday performed a feat never before accomplished when he completed the swim around Manhattan Island, a distance of about thirty-five miles in 13 hours and 45 minutes. Dowling, who is an amateur swimmer of considerable prominence, plunged of the railroad bridge at Spuyten Duyvil and, using an easy overhand stroke, headed for the Hudson River. The young swimmer had the advantage of the tide and made good progress down the Hudson, despite the heavy river traffic, which caused him some trouble.

Dowling stuck doggedly to his task, and when he rounded the Battery and headed up the East River he seemed strong and his weeks of preparation for the attempt was to his advantage. He swam up the East River to the Harlem and splashed his way under the railroad bridge from which he started at just 10:15 o'clock last night, just thirteen hours and forty-five minutes from the time he took to the water.

Dowling encountered much difficulty after he has passed the Battery at 1:06 o'clock in the afternoon. As he struck the cross currents from the East and North Rivers, he was swept out toward Governors Island and it took him half an hour to fight his way out of the strong current. He passed under Brooklyn Bridge at 1:57 o'clock and from there to the entrance of the Harlem River he had to fight against the strong tide of the Hell Gate flow. For two hours Dowling battled bravely against the tide and he swam through the Harlem River entrance at 6:15 o'clock. He passed under Washington Bridge at 9:45 o'clock and finished at Spuyten Duyvil at 10:15 o'clock.

Dowling was tired when he left the water, but was far from being exhausted. He used the trudgeon crawl stroke down the Hudson River, but in the East River the choppy sea forced him to alternate between crawl, breast, and trudgeon strokes. At half hour intervals after midday, T. J. Howland, the young man's coach, fed him beef juice and chocolate in the water.

A motor boat, occupied by the young man's father, his coach, and several friends, accompanied him on the trip, and during the last four miles the boy was accompanied in the water by his father, but Mr. Dowling was forced to get back into the launch a few hundred feet from the finish.

The friends who were in the motor boat will make affidavits as to Dowling's feat, and it is probable that the swim will be entered as an amateur record by the Amateur Athletic Union.

This was young Dowling's second attempt to circle the island. On Sunday, Aug. 15, he started from the Battery on his long swim, and for eight hours and thirty-five minutes he remained in the water. It was at Spuyten Duyvil, the place where he started yesterday, that Dowling was baffled on that first swim. After having advantage of the tide on his swim from the Battery, Dowling entered the ship canal at Spuyten Duyvil, and the treacherous currents and turning tide were too much for him, and after he had floated out into the Hudson and was unsuccessful in a second attempt to negotiate the currents he gave up and was pulled into his father's launch which accompanied him on the trip.

At that time he was fairly well exhausted, but when taken out of the water off Seventy-ninth Street his first remark was that he would try again. After he had rested up from that first attempt Dowling immediately went into training, and has been getting into the best possible condition for the swim. From the experience gained in that first attempt he decided that his chances of accomplishing the feat would be bettered if he started from Spuyten Duyvil, and this he did yesterday.

ROBBED MAN, ATTACKED GIRL

One Arrest at Coney Island After Schneider Was Beaten.

Two armed men attacked George Schneider, 20 years old, of 994 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and Alma Byron, 20 years old, of 260 DeKalb Avenue, early yesterday morning at Neptune Avenue and West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, as they were waiting to take a trolley back to Brooklyn. They beat Schneider with the butt of a revolver, robbed him of $8 and left him unconscious. When he recovered his senses Miss Byron was missing, but later he found her some distance away, where she had been carried by the highwaymen who had attacked her.

Schneider went to the Coney Island station and told Detectives Gilmartin and Burns, who started a search. Near the place where the attack had occurred Schneider and Miss Byron pointed out a man as one of their assailants. He was taken to the police station, where he said that he was Michael Sannino, a stationery engineer, of 187 West Sixteenth Street, Coney Island. He was held later in $2,500 bail by Magistrate Geismar in the Coney Island Court.

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Tailor-made & Dressy Coats,	$11.50 to 85.00
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is shown in a profusion of the dominating styles for Autumn wear; made in all the modish fabrics and colorings, and offered in a wide range of prices.

Tailor-made Suits	$28.50 to 145.00
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Luncheon & Matinee Frocks,	25.00 to 110.00
Dinner and Theatre Gowns,	32.00 to 210.00
Street Coats	19.50 to 100.00
Evening Wraps	35.00 to 175.00

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Boys' and Girls' School Shoes

a sufficient quantity of sizes and widths being carried to cover ever possible requirement as to fitting. Expert salespeople are ready to advise patrons regarding proper lasts and styles.

Shoes for dress and sports wear.

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Suitable for All Occasions

Smart tailored and dressy hats of hatters plush and velvet, trimmings of Ribbon, Fur, Steel Ornaments and Ostrich, also the new high crown silk beaver hat with veil.

7.50 10.00 12.50 15.00 and upward

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Women's Tailored Suits—Smart models of Vicuna Velour, Velour de Laine, Suede Cloth, Velvet, Broadcloth, Whipcord and other Fabrics; Embroidered, Braid or Fur trimmed.

25.00 35.00 45.00 55.00 and upward

Misses', Juniors' and Girls' Suits—Distinctive and exclusive youthful models, plain tailored, braid or fur trimmed, in prevailing materials and colors. *Sizes 10 to 20 years.*

18.00 25.00 29.75 35.00 and upward

Women's and Misses' Afternoon Dresses—Latest Paris models of Georgette Crepe, Charmeuse, Faille Silk, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Velvet and Flowered Silk.

25.00 29.75 35.00 45.00 and upward

Women's and Misses' Serge Dresses—Practical models for street wear, of superior serge or combined with satin, taffeta or Georgette Crepe; plain tailored and smartly trimmed.

20.00 25.00 29.75 35.00 and upward

Women's New Model Blouses—Exceptional Showing

Dressy and Tailored Blouses of Georgette Crepe, Crepe Cashmere, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Soiree, Radium and novelty silks.

3.95 5.90 8.90 15.00 and upward

Women's Separate Skirts

For Dress, Street and Sport Wear.

Smart models of Broadcloth, Velvet, Whipcord, Mixtures, Knitted Cloth, Gabardine, Charmeuse and novelty stripes and checks.

5.90 7.50 10.75 15.00 and upward

Girls' Attractive School Apparel

Unusual collection of practical garments, embodying the latest fashions in styles, materials and colors.

Girls' Washable Dresses	2.00	2.95	3.95	5.90
Girls' Smart Serge Dresses	3.95	5.90	7.50	12.75
Girls' Velvet and Corduroy Dresses	7.50	9.75	12.75	15.00
Girls' School and Dress Coats	7.90	9.75	15.00	22.50

Women's and Misses' Autumn Footwear

Bizarre

Newest styles in button and lace boots in all leathers, including many exclusive models; also Afternoon, Evening and Dancing Slippers.

5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00

Special Value—The "Bizarre" boot, all black glace kidskin lace boot, stitched in white silk, hand-turned sole, Louis XV. heel, also all white calfskin 5.00

'AID THE JOBLESS, ABOLISH CHARITY'

Dr. Leach Says It Is the Duty of the Well-to-Do to End the Problem of Unemployment.

CONTRADICTS LIQUOR DOGMA

Dr. Stelzle Submits Statistics to Show Prohibition Will Provide Much More Work.

Labor Day was the subject of sermons in several churches yesterday. The Secretary of the Episcopal Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New York, the Rev. Dr. Floyd S. Leach, preaching at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, urged the congregation to strive to solve what he termed one of the greatest problems of the day, the problem of unemployment.

"The institutions that are supported by charity are not a thing for us to be proud of," Dr. Leach said. "They are a thing for us to be ashamed of, for they are made necessary by a condition which we should not allow to exist. We can accomplish little for those who need help unless we go into the subject more deeply than merely giving them shelter and food. We must ascertain the cause of their poverty and remedy it."

Dr. Leach argued for justice for all classes, and said that no class should consider its own welfare alone. He referred to the extraordinary efforts put forth last Winter to alleviate the suffering of the poor, but said that while these were well enough in themselves they did not strike at the root of the problem.

"The big problem of the day is that of the unemployed," he said. "Among those who could not get work last Winter there was untold suffering. Are we going to face a repetition of this misery this Winter and content ourselves with holding bundle days and in other ways repeating the methods adopted last year, or shall we strike at the root of the trouble?"

One way of helping to end the problem itself, Dr. Leach said, would be for the members of wealthy congregations to apply to the Government and City Employment Bureaus when they wanted to employ persons to work for them.

"In this way," he said, "we can aid the Government in its effort to establish a new department that is as much needed as the Post Office Department and that can do much toward solving the problem."

One of the prominent causes of unemployment, Dr. Leach said, was child labor. He said statistics showed that one child in every nineteen was a wage earner.

"These children grow up without opportunities for education and self-betterment," he said, "and when they become adults they can do practically every kind of work after a fashion and are fitted for nothing in particular. It is from this great number that the ranks of the unemployed are recruited."

Prohibition As Labor Aid.

In the West End Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Charles Stelzle spoke last night on "Labor and Liquor." He answered the argument of the saloon advocates that a million men would lose their positions if national prohibition prevailed, and that there would be a property loss of $1,300,000,000.

"The entire argument is a fallacy, for it is based upon the assumption that if a man does not spend his money for liquor he will throw it into the bottomless pit, instead of spending it for the purchase of some other commodity which will do good and be of permanent value," said Dr. Stelzle. "What are the facts with reference to men losing their jobs when the saloon is abolished? The census report for 1910 tells us that in all manufacturing industries there were employed at that time 6,616,046 persons. The liquor industry employed 62,920 men—or just about 1 per cent. of the total. But of this number only about one-fourth were brewers and maltsters, distillers and rectifiers. There were more teamsters employed than there were brewers and maltsters, distillers and rectifiers.

"There are about 100,000 bartenders in the United States. What would become of these if the saloon were abolished? What is it that constitutes a successful bartender? It is his ability as a salesman, and a man who is a good bartender will make a good clerk or salesman in practically any other kind of a retail business. If the money now spent for beer and whiskey were to be spent for other commodities it would employ many more salesmen than if this money were spent for liquor.

"The annual drink bill of the United States is about $2,000,000,000. Suppose this money were to be used to purchase the average manufactured article? According to the United States Census figures, this would mean roughly that four times as many workers would be employed, four times as much wages would be paid, and four times as much raw material would be required as is now the case.

Pleads for Better Wages.

"If $1,000,000 were invested in the manufacture of liquor it would employ seventy-seven workers, but if $1,000,000 were invested in the iron industry it would employ 254 workers; in paper and printing 869; in the leather industry 469; in the textile industry 574; in the lumber industry 579 workers. The ratio of wages paid workers to the capital invested in each of these industries, according to the United States Census figures, are as follows: Liquor, 5.6 per cent.; iron, 17.6 per cent.; paper and printing, 21.3 per cent.; textile, 23.9 per cent.; leather, 23.5 per cent.; lumber, 27.01 per cent."

The Rev. William C. Cravner, assistant pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a labor sermon last night on "Are We Paid For What We Do?" After showing moving pictures depicting scenes of great industry in American factories, he told his audience, composed largely of working people, that the laborers were not paid enough.

"The laboring men deserves more of this world's goods," he said. "It is not right for the producer to have to walk and watch the rich man, who does not work, ride by in an automobile. It grates on him. As long as we have the present system of relations of capital and labor we will have the rabid socialists and the I. W. W. I plead with you to do everything possible to bring a better understanding between capital and labor."

"Abolish Wage Slavery."

"The movement of the independent workers of the world is of great educational value among the unskilled laborers," declaired the Rev. Dr. W. M. Tippy, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, in his sermon last evening. "Anything that makes the workers think is of immense importance. The democratic control of industry is the most difficult proposition brought forward by the labor movement, and the one in which there is uncompromising industrial war in the United States at present. The workers no more want their interests in the control of their employers than employers want their capital at the mercy of labor organizations.

"Imagine yourself with no security of employment, wages, hours, or safety except what is allowed by the voluntary acts of a company in which the Directors may be absentees asking only dividends of managers, as was the case in Colorado. Then you will understand what the workers mean by 'wage slavery.' It is real slavery, even though it be benevolent.

"Such an organization of business is autocratic. You cannot permanently have an autotcratic control of men in a society which is increasingly democratic without a certain disturbance. I do not think the unionization of the nation would solve the problem. Labor is as yet too selfish, too unfair, too violent. These problems ought to be worked out co-operatively instead of being settled by force. Employer, employe, and the State, possibly also private associations engaged in social welfare work, should collaborate on a new basis for settling industrial disputes."

Jersey Firemen to Celebrate.

The Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of the North Bergen (N. J.) Fire Department will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary at Schuetzen Park, North Bergen, today. In 1865 the citizens of North Bergen met to form a body to protect their homes against fire, and the Excelsior Company was the result. Three of the charter members—William Day, George Bruce, and J. Danielson—will be in the parade today. The feature of the celebration will be the parade, which will start from Hackensack Plank Road and Washington Street, New Durham, at 10 o'clock this morning and march through the town.

LIMIT DEATH HOUSE VISITS.

Woodbury Advises Against Indiscriminate Calls on the Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—Indiscriminate visits to condemned prisoners would utterly ruin the spirit of the law, Attorney General Woodbury has advised State Supt. Riley of the Prison Department. The Attorney General adds that it would also be exceedingly dangerous.

The question was asked by Supt. Riley to determine the right of Virginia H. Field and John Lowry, the latter spiritual adviser of Haynes, who was electrocuted on the same day with Becker, to visit Sing Sing Prison at any time.

Miss Field based her right to visit men in the death house upon an order of Justice Morchauser in 1910, authorizing her to visit Samuel Austin, John Bell, Gilbert Colman, George Conrow, Carl Loose, and Robert F. Wood, then under sentence of death. She visited the death house to offer religious consolation to these condemned men. Mr. Lowry was privileged to visit the death house by a permit from Justice Mills, which allowed him to call monthly.

The Attorney General holds that, with the execution of the last man in Justice Morchauser's order, the permit to Miss Field expired, and that no rights could be claimed by her or her associates after that time to visit prisoners awaiting the death penalty.

As to the Lowry permit, which is perhaps tantamount to a Judge's order, Attorney General Woodbury says:

"I doubt that Justice Mills intended that his permit should be a continuing authorization."

It is understood that Warden Osborne recently denied Mr. Lowry admission to the death house.

Mr. Woodbury says that it was manifestly the intention of the Legislature to exclude all persons from visits or interviews with condemned prisoners awaiting execution except officers of the prison, counsel, physician, priest, or minister, and members of a man's family, and such persons as the court might allow under an order.

The Attorney General holds that, while the issuance of such orders are clearly in the discretion of the court, the Superintendent of Prisons may, if he feels the privilege is being abused, ask for its modification or revocation.

RURAL DEATH RATE HIGH.

Country Districts Make Worse Showing Than New York City.

The death rate in the rural districts of New York State is higher than in crowded New York City, according to writers in the rural health number of Health News, the organ of the State Department of Health, issued yesterday.

"It has been pointed out as a striking and surprising fact that the death rate in rural communities in New York State is higher than that of the crowded New York City," says the News editorially. "A part of this difference is no doubt due to the fact that there is a higher proportion of old people in the rural communities, and a larger proportion of old people means a higher death rate, all other things being equal. Whatever the importance of this comparison of city and country statistics may be, there can be no doubt of the fact that while the New York City death rate has dropped about one-third in the last fifteen years, the rural rate has remained stationary. It has been about 15 per 1,000 up and down since 1900.

"We do not want this rural death rate to remain stationary any longer. In the country the farmer must be his own sanitary engineer and to a large degree his own board of health. There are many things which the State and local health officials cannot do for him, but they can help him to do them himself.

"Open air life in the country, among the woods and in the fields, is the sort of life a man is made for; but we must add to the blessings of nature the gifts of modern science as well."

LABOR UNION BAN ON WARLIKE DRILL

Peaceful Celebration of Today Is Intended as a Protest Against Militarism.

SCORNS THE PEACE COUNCIL

Program Will Include Dancing, Vaudeville Acts, Concerts, Games, and Bowling Contests.

The Labor Day celebration of the Central Federated Union today will take the form of an anti-military demonstration at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. The gathering is intended as a protest against the proposal that the labor of the country should parade on Labor Day as a concrete illustration of the military potentiality of the nation.

Instead of drills with fife and drum and rifle, the program will include dancing, vaudeville acts, concerts, games and prize bowling contests. Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said last night that the report that the demonstration would indorse the platform of the National Labor Peace Council today was not true. President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the methods and propaganda of the Peace Council.

"Organized labor takes the stand that it is against militarism as a principle," said Mr. Bohm. "Our peace-like frolic tomorrow is just our answer to the proposal that we imitate an army. We don't believe this country needs a great big army. This action is not intended as a reflection on labor parades."

The Central Federated Union of Brooklyn will have a dance and entertainment at 4 o'clock in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue. The International Longshoremen's Union will have a day's outing at Duer's Whitestone Park, L. I. The steamer will leave from the foot of East 120th Street at 10:30 A. M.

Ten thousand Newark trades unionists will parade today. There will be a number of bands and many floats, several of which will protest against the proposed establishment of a State Constabulary in New Jersey. The Essex Trades Council will be in charge of the parade.

LABOR MARKET IMPROVES.

City Bureau Says It Was 47 Per Cent. Better in August.

The labor market for the month of August, as viewed by New York City's Employment Bureau, shows an improvement of 47 per cent. over the preceding month. Nearly 2,000 individual employers have patronized the bureau since its institution last November. It has had calls for 5,199 persons, has registered 32,231 applicants for employment, referred 8,248 applicants to prospective employers, and filled 3,259 positions.

During August, usually the quietest month of the year in the labor market, the bureau had calls for 553 persons and filled 440 positions. In its report the bureau says:

While the demand for machine shop and foundry hands has been slightly above normal, there is a goodly supply on hand at the prevailing rates of wages. There has been no material improvement in the demand for building, printing, and industrial tradesmen. The supply of office and store help is abnormal. A large number of hotel and restaurant help is without employment.

At the present time there are more than 10,000 competent farm hands, milkers, gardeners, and laborers idle in this city, whose services may be secured at from $15 to $30 a month, upon reasonable notice. These men are willing to go any distance from the city, provided transportation is advanced.

The usual seasonal demand for stenographers as substitutes has been practically satisfied; the bureau has referred several hundred of them to positions during the last few weeks.

From present conditions the month of September should show the largest volume of business in the history of the bureau. The return of vacationists and others to the city after Labor Day will result in the usual Fall activity, through the employment of cleaners and housesmiths in putting the home in condition for the Winter, and the buying of household goods. The retail trade will also become active in the sale of seasonable merchandise. Confidence in the commercial and industrial world is daily growing stronger. Activity in the production of holiday goods is noticeable, and American-made goods for the holiday trade will supplant those formerly imported from the belligerent countries, and this will mean greater employment. This condition also holds true in all industrial plants, producing articles that were formerly imported, and the American working man will benefit correspondingly.

The bureau holds that more branch offices are needed. To properly serve the community, it states that there should be at least ten accessibly located branch offices, five in Manhattan, two in Brooklyn, and one each in the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. It has the supervision over two branch offices, one at Yorkville and one at Greenpoint, financed by private interests.

TRANSFER OLD SUBWAY CARS

Interborough Granted Permission to Use Them on Elevated.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has been granted permission by the Public Service Commission to use on the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx the 478 composite cars which the commission a few months ago ordered removed from service in the subway. These cars are of wooden construction upon steel platforms, and are copper sheathed on the outside. All the other cars used in the subway are of all-steel construction. After the fire last January the commission decided, in the interest of public safety, to remove the wooden cars from underground work.

The company will transfer the car bodies only, as the trucks are too heavy for use on the elevated lines. New steel car bodies will be placed upon these trucks, and the composite car bodies will be placed upon new and lighter trucks suitable for use on the elevated lines. The steel car bodies have already been ordered and the work of installing them will begin at once, as the commission's order requires the removal of the composite cars by Dec. 1.

The commission has awarded the contract for station finish on the Jerome Avenue and the White Plains Avenue rapid transit lines to the Astoria Realty and Construction Company, the lowest bidder, for $860,636.50. Both lines will be operated by the Interborough under the dual system contracts. The commission will hold a public hearing on Sept. 17 upon the proposed locations of stations on the Utica Avenue rapid transit route in Brooklyn.

BAR PIN LEADS TO ARREST.

Woman Who Wore It Accused by Alleged Owner of Theft.

The recognition of a diamond bar pin by Mrs. Fannie tSein of 1,048 Madison Avenue as similar to the one stolen when her apartment was robbed last July caused the arrest yesterday of its wearer, Mrs. Jennie Manaloupus, 36 years old, of 215 East 115th Street. She was locked up in the East 104th Street Police Station charged with burglary.

Ever since the loss of the pin Mrs. Stein has been closely scrutinizing the jewelry worn by every one she sees. Yesterday afternoon, when at Park Avenue and 110th Street, she thought she recognized the pin Mrs. Manaloupus wore and called a patrolman and caused the womans' arrest.

Mrs. Manaloupus denied she had stolen the pin, and said that it had been given to her five years ago by her husband. According to the police, the prisoner is unknown at the address she gave.

GAS TANK BLOWS UP IN LANGHEIM'S YACHT

Owner's Son Buried in Wreckage and Entire Cabin Is Demolished.

MANY ARE PAINFULLY HURT

Rowboats Put Out to Craft in Shrewsbury River at Dusk and Party Was Landed in Safety.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 5.—William Langheim, Jr., son of William Langheim of 61 Centre Street, Brooklyn, left a party in the cabin of his father's pleasure yacht off Captain C. P. Irvin's landing on the Shrewsbury River at dusk this evening and went forward to put on the lights. He struck a match near the acetylene gas tank and an explosion followed.

The boy was thrown against the side of the boat in the midst of smashed woodwork. Those in the cabin were thrown from their seats and landed on the floor, broken timbers from the side and roof of the cabin falling on them.

As soon as they recovered they found themselves under the open sky. The roof of the cabin and the greater part of its side had been blown completely away and fell into the river. Part of the deck was shattered and in one place a hole had been stove in the hull of the boat.

Those in the cabin who were not badly hurt went to the rescue of the boy. When the wreckage had been lifted from him he was not able to stand, and it was found that both of his ankles had been badly wrenched and his body was covered with lacerations and bruises. Some of the others had some painful injuries.

As there was danger of water entering the boat through opened seams and the yacht's side, the party at once got to work on the engine, which was found to have suffered no material damage, in order to get to shore. Before they could get the boat started persons living on either side of the shore who had been startled by the explosion, put out in small boats and came alongside of the yacht, where they rendered such assistance as they could. Finally the yacht was brought safely to shore.

Nothing remained of the acetylene gas tank. It had blown up when the gas issuing from a leak came in contact with the flame of the match.

BOY UMPIRE IS STABBED.

Reddiel Called a Foul on What Looked Like a Home Run.

With the score a tie at the beginning of the ninth inning in the baseball game between the Senecas of Laurel Hill and the Exeters of Manhattan in the lots at Queens Boulevard and Hults Street, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, Ray Duffy of the Exeters hit what was believed to be a home run. He was circling the bases at top speed when Umpire Carl Reddiel, 14 years old, of 219 East Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, called the ball a foul.

Immediately the umpire was surrounded and in a scuffle that ensued he suddenly shouted that he had been stabbed in the back. An ambulance took the umpire to St. John's Hospital, and later he left for his home. Last evening detectives were looking for Duffy, who is 18 years old, and who lives at 175 East Thirtieth Street, Manhattan, to learn what he knows about the injuries to Reddiel.

Ice in the Steamer Lane.

Captain Moller of the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Samland, which sailed from London for New York on Aug. 28, reported yesterday by wireless that he had passed large icebergs on the west-bound steamship tracks in latitude 46-22 north and longitude 47-16 west.

PRINT NEW CONSTITUTION.

Document Being Prepared for Final Action by Convention on Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—Because of the great amount of work necessary in preparing the new State Constitution for final action by the Constitutional Convention on Thursday, the J. B. Lyon Company, State printers, kept a large part of its employes busy today and will keep them at work up to Thursday preparing the four forms which are required. The copy, which should be engrossed and signed by the President and Secretary of the convention and filed in the State Library, will be printed on sheets of parchment, in pen text, because of the fact that there is not sufficient time to allow for the engrossing. The sheets of parchment are 16 by 22 inches. The first sheet is pen engrossed with an illuminated coat of arms, and the wording in old English text:

"Constitution of the State of New York. Adopted in convention nineteen hundred and fifteen."

Each of the other three copies will be different. The Secretary of State's copy, which will be submitted to the electorate, will be bracketted and italicised to show the amendments to the present constitution. The other two copies will be one as a document of the convention and one for insertion into the day's journal. Each one will have to be put into type independent of the other.

Superintendent Winchester of the Lyon plant declares that everything will be ready for the delegates when they return here Thursday.

NEWPORT HOMES ROBBED.

Dr. R. V. Mattison Loses $4,000 in Jewels—Haggin Home Entered.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—Dr. Richard V. Mattison's Summer home here was visited by a burglar last night while the family was at dinner and jewelry valued at more than $4,000 was stolen. Dr. Mattison has offered a reward of $1,000 for the return of the jewelry or a proportionate amount for such of the property as may be returned.

Martha Eason, a maid, heard footsteps on the second floor of the house about 7 o'clock in the evening, and without mentioning the matter to any one in the household went upstairs to investigate. As she opened the door leading to Mrs. Mattison's bedroom she was confronted by a stranger, who leveled a revolver at her, told her to sit down quietly, and warned her not to "holler" or he would shoot.

The maid was kept in the room until the burglar had ransacked Mrs. Mattison's effects, after which he climbed out of the window leading to the porch, but not before he gave her a parting warning to remain silent until he was out of sight.

It was learned today that the home of Mrs. James B. Haggin of New York and Lexington, Ky., on Bellevue Avenue, was entered recently by prying open a window on the north side of the house, which has been closed this Summer. A safe supposedly containing valuables was untouched, but drawers, closets, and other receptacles were opened and their contents strewn about the house. It cannot be stated at this time what, if anything, has been taken. Mrs. Haggin will arrive tomorrow with her housekeeper.

MOURNERS IN A FIGHT.

Objected to the Presence of Molinsky at the Funeral.

A row occurred on a Richmond car en route to the United Hebrew Cemetery on Fresh Hill Road, Staten Island, yesterday, which developed into a free-for-all fight as soon as the car reached the cemetery. Two women and a man attacked one man, as he was leaving the car, and fought until the police arrived from the New Dorp station.

The assailants gave their names as Louis Burger, 54 East Broadway, New York City; Rosa, his wife, and Virginia Lieberman, who lives with the Burgers. Roy Molinsky, their opponent, who lives at 2,143 Second Avenue, was so badly injured that he had to be removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary. It is said the fight started through the objection which the Burgers had to the presence of Molinsky at a funeral which they were attending.

GOOD WORD FOR FUSEL OIL.

Dr. Billings Says Age Doesn't Guarantee Whisky's Purity.

The man who goes into a café and drinks a high-priced, fine, old whisky in the belief that the price and the age will protect his health is mistaken, according to John S. Billings, Medical Inspector of the Health Department.

"The common idea that a large part of the injury to health due to the use of alcoholic drinks is caused by injurious substances, such as fusel oil and furfaral, which have not been properly removed, or by substances added as direct adulterants, is erroneous, as is also the common belief that cheap liquors contain large quantities of such harmful ingredients," said Dr. Billings. "The injurious effects of the amount of fusel oil present in ordinary saloon liquors are trifling in comparison with the effects of ethyl alcohol contained in them, and the principal adulterants in the cheap whiskies are water and caramel, a harmless coloring matter made from sugar.

"The general conclusion is that fine old whiskies and brandies are nearly as likely to produce ill effects as the cheaper varieties of the present time, if taken in the same quantity, and in general the injurious effect is in proportion to the ethyl alcohol contained, which seems to be the chief reason why wine and beer are less injurious than distilled liquors."

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Credit

The man who asks no credit, paradoxically speaking, as a rule enjoys none.

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SUNDAY BASEBALL GAMES—NEARING TENNIS FINALS—TURF—GOLF—CYCLING—BOXING—ROWING

CHICAGO DIVIDES WITH CLEVELAND

Pitcher Walsh Robbed of Shutout in Second Game by Eddie Collins's Fumble.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Big Ed Walsh made his second appearance of the season on the pitching mound today and defeated Cleveland 4 to 2 in the second game of a double header, the visitors blanking the locals in the initial contest, 6 to 0.

Walsh allowed his opponents five scattered hits and would have scored a shutout had Eddie Collins handled Carter's grounder cleanly. He had a perfect double play in sight, but his fumble paved the way for two runs, which saved the visitors from a shutout. The locals won this contest by bunching hits. E. Collins drove in two of the runs and scored from second on an infield out.

Coumbe pitched almost invincible ball in the pinches during the first game and received great support when the locals threatened to score. Scott was wild and was hit hard when the visitors had men on the bases.

The second game stands as the first that has ever been replayed in the American League. The game was originally played Friday, but Billy Evans, the umpire on that occasion, in a telegram to Ban Johnson, admitted that he had made a wrong decision, or rather had overlooked making any decision at all, and when a protest was filed by Clarence Rowland, Johnson held that he could not consistently do other than order that it be replayed. The game of Friday was won by Cleveland by a score of 6 to 5, while the replaying of it today gave the victory to Chicago.

The situation arose in the fourth inning of the game when one man was out. Smith was on first base and Kirke at the bat. Kirke for his third strike swung at a wild pitch and reached first. Later both of the men scored. The rule which the Chicago players as well as Evans forgot was Section 6 of Rule 51, and refers to "When a batsman is out." It reads:

> If while first base be occupied by a base-runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

Murphy made a leap up against the screen in deep right field and caught Smith's fly, and this and Eddie Collins's leap into the air and spear of a line drive were features. Roth argued with Umpire Chill on a strike decision and was put out of the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'man, ss.	3	0	1	5	2
Roth, cf.	2	1	1	2	0
Gr'ney, lf.	5	1	1	4	0
Smith, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Kirke, 1b.	4	0	1	6	2
B'baie, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
W'g's, 2b.	3	1	1	6	2
O'Neill, c.	3	1	2	2	2
Coumbe, p.	2	1	0	0	2
Total	30	6	9	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	1	1	1
J.C'ns, 1b.	3	0	2	13	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	1	0	0	4	6
Jack'n, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Felsch, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Johns, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	4	3
Scott, p.	2	0	0	0	5
*Walsh	1	0	1	0	0
Davis, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Mayer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	8	27	21

*Batted for Scott in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Davis in the ninth inning.
Errors—Coumbe, Schalk (2), Scott.

Cleveland ....0 0 0 1 0 2 3 0 0—6
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen base—Chapman. Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, E. Collins, Coumbe (2), Chapman (2). Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1. First base on balls—Off Scott, 4; off Davis, 1; off Coumbe, 3. Hits—Off Scott, 7 in 7 innings; off Davis, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Davis (Roth). Struck out—By Scott, 1; by Coumbe, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	2	1	0	3	0
J.C'ns, 1b.	3	1	1	11	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	1	2	2	2
Jack'n, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
L'bold, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
Johns, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	5	0
Walsh, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total	28	4	5	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'man, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Roth, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
Wille, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Gr'ney, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Smith, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Kirke, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
B'bare, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
W'g's, 2b.	2	0	1	2	3
O'Neill, c.	3	1	0	5	2
Morton, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Evans	1	0	0	0	0
Carter, p.	1	1	0	0	1
†Turner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	5	24	10

*Batted for Morton in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Wambsgans in the ninth inning.
Errors—Wambsgans, (2,) O'Neil, E. Collins, Weaver.

Chicago ....1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 ..—4
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Roth. Stolen bases—Leibold, Wambsgans. Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 4. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Leibold. Double play—Weaver, E. Collins, and J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 2; off Walsh, 2; off Carter, 3. Hits—Off Morton, 3 in 5 innings; off Carter, 2 in 3 innings. Balk—Morton. Struck out—By Walsh, 3; by Morton, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

Detroit Closes Home Season.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Detroit closed the at-home season with St. Louis here today by taking a double-header, 6 to 5 and 4 to 2. Sisler was hit hard early in the first game, the visitors getting a five-run lead in the third inning. James, who opposed him, was relieved by Oldham after the locals had rallied in the fifth.

In the second game Hoff allowed but two hits until the eighth inning, when he passed Cobb, Crawford, and Veach in succession. Burns then doubled, tying the score. Singles by Cobb, Crawford, and Veach in the tenth filled the bases, and a double by Kavanaugh won the game. Cobb got but two hits in the five-game series. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	1	3	1	1
Bush, ss.	3	1	0	3	2
Cobb, cf.	5	2	0	4	1
C'wf'd, rf.	5	0	1	3	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	2	4	0
Burns, 1b.	5	1	2	6	1
Kav'h, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0
Young, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	2	4	2
James, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Dubuc	0	0	0	0	0
†Boland	0	0	0	0	0
Oldham, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total	37	6	11	27	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	2	2	0	0
How'd, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	2	2	5
W'ker, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
J'bson, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	2	13	0
Lavan, ss.	8	1	2	2	4
Sev'eld, c.	4	0	0	2	2
Sisler, p.	4	2	2	0	3
Total	34	5	12	27	16

*Batted for James in the sixth inning.
†Ran for Dubuc in the sixth inning.
Errors—Burns, Stanage, Lavan.

Detroit ....1 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
St. Louis ....1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Vitt, Veach, Burns, Stanage, Oldham, Pratt. Home run—Sisler. Stolen base—Shotton. Earned runs—Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Howard, Pratt. Double plays—Howard, Pratt, and Leary; Burns, Bush, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off James, 2; off Sisler, 5. Hits—Off James, 6 in 5 innings; off Oldham, 6 in 4 innings. Struck out—By James, 2; by Oldham, 1; by Sisler 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	0	2	3	2
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	4	4
Cobb, cf.	4	2	1	1	0
C'wf'd, rf.	4	2	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	2	0	0
Burns, 1b.	3	0	1	14	1
Kav'h, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Cov'kie, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total	34	8	6	30	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	2	1	0	4	1
How'd, 3b.	5	0	1	1	3
Pratt, 2b.	5	0	1	1	4
W'ker, cf.	5	0	1	3	0
J'bson, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Sisler, 1b.	4	0	3	8	1
Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	3	1
Agnew, c.	4	0	1	9	2
Hoff, p.	4	0	0	0	5
Total	35	2	7	30	17

Errors—Stanage, Lavan, Agnew.

Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—4
St. Louis ....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Kavanaugh. Stolen bases—Jacobson, Cobb, Crawford, Sisler. Earned runs—Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; St. Louis, 8. First on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 4; off Hoff, 8. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Jacobson.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 6; by Hoff, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Louisville, 2; Indianapolis, 1.
At Columbus—Cleveland-Columbus; rain.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Kansas City, 2.
At Minneapolis—Milwaukee, 3; Minneapolis, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 13; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati-St. Louis (rain).

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 2.
(10 innings.)
Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 8; Baltimore, 5.
Baltimore, 3; Newark, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 6; Kansas City, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 4; Montreal, 1.
Montreal, 2; Jersey City, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	69	53	.566
Boston	65	57	.533
Brooklyn	67	59	.532
Chicago	60	63	.488
St. Louis	62	66	.484
Pittsburgh	62	68	.477
New York	57	64	.471
Cincinnati	56	68	.451

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	83	39	.681
Detroit	85	45	.654
Chicago	75	52	.590
Washington	65	58	.528
New York	56	65	.463
St. Louis	50	78	.391
Cleveland	49	77	.389
Philadelphia	36	85	.298

FEDERAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	71	55	.564
Newark	67	55	.549
St. Louis	69	58	.543
Kansas City	67	60	.527
Chicago	68	61	.527
Buffalo	63	68	.481
Brooklyn	59	69	.461
Baltimore	43	81.	.347

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	78	42	.650
Buffalo	73	43	.630
Montreal	62	57	.521
Harrisburg	58	61	.488
Rochester	54	64	.458
Toronto	55	65	.458
Richmond	53	69	.434
Jersey City	43	75	.365

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Each club plays two games, A. M. and P. M.
Boston at New York.
10:15 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Each club plays two games, A. M. and P. M.
New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Brooklyn, A. M.
Brooklyn at Newark, P. M.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
(A. M. and P. M.)
Chicago at St. Louis.
(A. M. and P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
(A. M. and P. M.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Each club plays two games, A. M. and P. M.
Harrisburg at Richmond.
Jersey City at Providence.
Montreal at Rochester.
Buffalo at Toronto.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark and Baltimore Divide a Doubleheader by Close Scores.

Baltimore and Newark divided a double-header on the Harrison grounds at Newark yesterday afternoon, the locals winning the first by a score of 8 to 5, while the Orioles came through with the second, which was a pitchers' battle, notwithstanding that five twirlers were used, by a score of 3 to 2. Free hitting featured the opening contest, with the Newarks getting most of the hits. In the second affair the Peps bunched two hits in the first inning for a run, which appeared to be enough to win, until the eighth, when Baltimore scored three times on two hits, a pair of passes, and an error. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Baltimore ....0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—5 9 5
Newark ......0 0 0 0 4 1 2 1 ..—8 15 5

Batteries—Le Clair and Owen; Moran, Kaiserling, and Rariden.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Baltimore ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3 5 0
Newark ......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 5 1

Batteries—Young, Johnson, and Owen; Bellard, Moseley, Kaiserling, and Rariden.

Chifeds Break Even on Series.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5.—Chicago evened up the series with a 6-to-1 victory in their last appearance here this season. For seven and one-third innings the locals faced Brown's delivery before a hit was recorded, and in the meantime every Chicago player took at least one hit off Johnson. Kansas City was not near a run until a batting rally in the ninth saved them from a shut-out. The score:

R.H.E.
Chicago ......0 3 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—6 13 1
Kansas City ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 4 2

Batteries—Brown and Wilson; Johnson, Adams, and Easterly.

Whitewash for Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—St. Louis shut out Pittsburgh, 6 to 0, here today. Davenport allowed the visitors five scattered hits and not a base on balls. Tobin hit a homer with two men on bases in the second. In this inning Comstock, after giving four hits, on which the locals scored five runs, was relieved by Hearne. Score:

R.H.E.
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 4
St. Louis......0 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 ..—6 8 1

Batteries—Comstock, Hearne, and Berry; Davenport and Hartley.

Giants Take Exhibition Game.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 5.—The Giants defeated the Holy Name League Consolidated nine here today, 7 to 1, in an exhibition game. The score:

R.H.E.
New York ....3 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0—7 8 3
Waterbury ...0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 8 3

Batteries—Schupp and Wendell; Healey, Hanley, Gagain, and Bradshaw.

Pirates Sell McCarthy to Cubs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Alex. McCarthy, an infielder of the Pittsburgh National League team since 1910, has been sold to the Chicago Nationals and will leave with that team for St. Louis tonight, according to an official of the Pittsburgh club here today. It is expected that McCarthy will be used as shortstop and that Zimmerman will return to second base.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 3; Chattanooga, 1. Chattanooga, 8; Nashville, 4.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Mobile, 5. New Orleans, 22; Mobile, 4.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 2; Memphis, 0. Little Rock, 4; Memphis, 2.

KRAMER CAPTURES TWO CHAMPIONSHIPS

Newark Cyclist Wins Short Distance and Tandem Titles from Fast Foreign Riders.

Frank Kramer won the short distance professional championship and the tandem championship of the world at the Newark Velodrome yesterday afternoon. Kramer was in his best form and captured the individual title race without much difficulty from Iver Lawson of Salt Lake City, who was second, and Alf Grenda of Australia, who finished third. In riding the final eighth of a mile in 11 3-5 seconds the champion came within a fifth of a second of his own world's record. Kramer not only outrode his opponents, but outgeneraled them as well, and held the race safe at all times. Grenda made a bid to take the lead coming into the final lap and his jump was strong enough to take him up from third place to even terms with Kramer, who was leading. For fifty yards they rode neck and neck, with Lawson following Kramer on the pole. Heading into the back stretch Kramer put on more steam and pulled away from Grenda. Lawson held close to the champion and was a length back at the tape.

Lawson and Kramer were partners in the tandem title race, and they won in the last twenty yards after a hard ride from the rear. The finish was spectacular, the winners showing a surprising burst of speed after a sprint. Grenda and Fred Hill of Boston were second, and Reggie McNamara and Bob Spears, the Australian pair, were third.

For the first time in years the American riders swept the boards in the professional races. Harry Kaiser of the Bronx, defeated a big field in the two-mile open, in which all the foreign stars started. Frank Cavanagh of Newark defeated Spears in the Brassard race after riding a dead heat, and Jake Magin of Newark won from Gordon Walker of Australia in the one-third-mile handicap. The only Australian victory of the day was scored by Alf Goullet in a match in which he was opposed by Jackie Clark, a fellow countryman.

Jerry Nunziato of the Empire City Wheelmen of New York obtained a big lead in the one-mile amateur scratch race on the first lap and was never headed. Hans Ohrt, the amateur champion, was second, and Fred Taylor third. A number of amateur riders were badly cut and bruised in a spill in the one-mile handicap, in which twelve riders fell. J. P. Cobert of Newark won the race from scratch.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh Hammers Chicago Pitchers to a 13 to 2 Victory.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Pittsburgh hammered Chicago's pitchers for a 13-to-2 victory here today. Hans Wagner led the attack with a home run, double, and two singles, and every man on the team made at least one hit. Adams was weak from the start. Zabel replaced Adams in the sixth inning, but was hit freely. Cooper held the locals to eight scattered hits. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	6	0	1	2	0
J'ston, 1b.	5	2	2	10	0
Collins, cf.	5	1	1	3	0
H'man, rf.	5	4	3	3	0
W'gner, s.	5	3	4	0	3
Viox, 2b.	5	1	3	2	2
Baird, 3b.	3	1	2	1	1
Gibson, c.	4	1	1	6	0
Cooper, p.	5	0	1	0	2
Total	43	13	18	27	8

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, rf.	5	0	2	6	0
Sch'itz, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Schulte, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Zabel, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Z'man, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Saier, 1b.	4	1	0	12	0
W'ms, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Phelan, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
Har've, c.	2	0	0	3	0
O'F'rell, c.	2	0	1	0	1
Adams, p.	1	0	0	0	3
*Morris, lf.	2	0	2	0	0
Total	36	2	8	27	10

*Batted for Adams in fifth inning.
Errors — Johnston, Collins, (2,) Schultz, Schulte, Saier, Morris.

Pittsburgh ....3 0 0 1 6 1 0 2 0—13
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2— 2

Two-base hits—Murray, Wagner, Cooper, Phelan. Three-base hits—Viox. Home run—Wagner. Stolen bases—Hinchman, Murray, Saier, Phelan, O'Farrell. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 11; Chicago, 1. Sacrifice hits—Gibson, Barrett, (2,) Collins. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 1. Hits—Off Adams, 12 in five innings; off Zabel, 6 in four innings. Struck out—By Cooper, 5; by Zabel, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

YANKEES DROP GAME.

Providence Wins Exhibition Contest by the Score of 6 to 5.

ROCKY POINT, R. I., Sept. 5.—The Yankees lost an exhibition game to Providence, champions of the International League, by a score of 6 to 5 today. Donovan, manager of the visitors, who piloted Providence to a pennant last year, went into the box in the seventh inning, after the game was lost, and held his former charges scoreless. Score by innings:

R.H.E.
Providence ....2 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 ..—6 12 1
New York......0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—5 10 4

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Mogridge, Vance, Donovan, and Alexander. Umpire—Mr. Lanigan.

Braves Down New Haven Colonials.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—The Boston Braves stopped here today on their way to New York and defeated the Colonials, an independent team, 7 to 6. Score by innings:

R.H.E.
Boston ....0 2 2 0 0 0 3 0 0—7 10 4
Colonials ....1 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—6 11 3

Batteries—Davis, Strand, Barnes, and Shannon; Gowdy, Watrous, and Waters.

Dodgers Blank Remington.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 5.—The Brooklyn Nationals easily blanked the Remington Arms team in an exhibition game today, 7 to 0. The score:

R.H.E.
Remington A...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 2
Brooklyn .....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5—7 11 1

Batteries—Bennett, Tone, and Corkins; Appleton and Wheat.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 10; Scranton, 4.
At Utica—Utica, 9; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
Al Elmira—Elmira, 6; Binghamton, 5.
At Albany—Albany, 5; Troy, 1. Troy, 5; Albany, 2.

Friction and common lubricants are the grand little team for ruining the finest cars made.

DIXON'S Graphite Grease
No. 677
For Transmissions and Differentials

The selected flake motor graphite forms over bearings and gears a velvety, oily veneer that lets graphite ride on graphite and prevents metal-to-metal contact.

The Dixon Lubricating Chart gives helpful lubrication information. Sent free.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Established 1827
Jersey City, N. J.

LABOR DAY SPORTS.

Baseball.

Boston at Polo Grounds, (morning and afternoon.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn, (morning and afternoon.)
Yankees at Boston, (morning and afternoon.)
Newark at Washington Park, (morning.)
Brookfeds at Newark, (afternoon.)

Tennis.

National Lawn Tennis Championships, West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.
Women's Open Tournament, Nyack Country Club, Nyack, N. Y.
Men's Doubles, Oak Neck Field Club, West Islip, L. I.

Golf.

Women's National Championship, Onwentsia Golf Club, Chicago.
Intercollegiate Championship, at Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich.
Club Trophies, at Fox Hills Golf Club.
Club Championship, at Ridgewood Country Club.
President's Cup, at Scarsdale Country Club.
Club Championship, at Hollywood Country Club.
Club Handicap, at Yountakah Golf Club.
Four-Ball Match, at Wykagyl Golf Club.
Barbour Prize, at North Jersey Country Club.
Best Ball Foursome, at Baltusrol Golf Club.

Horse Racing.

Fall Meeting Westchester Racing Association, Belmont Park.
Grand Circuit Meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Automobile Racing.

Olympic Park, Newark.

Rowing.

New England Rowing Regatta, Boston.
Middle States Regatta, Philadelphia.

Yachting.

Larchmont Yacht Club.
Sachem's Head Yacht Club.
Norwalk Yacht Club.
Atlantic Yacht Club.

Motor Boats.

Annual Regatta, Hudson River Yacht Racing Association.
Manhasset Bay Yacht Club Challenge Cup Race, Chicago.

Horse Show.

Newport Horse Show, Newport, R. I.
Monmouth County Fair Association, Red Bank, N. J.

Bicycle Racing.

Twenty-five-Mile Road Race, Baldwin, L. I.

Swimming.

Rockaway Beach, United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps.

Athletic Meets.

Michelin A. A. Games, New Brunswick, N. J.
Great Neck A. C. Games, Great Neck, L. I.
Greater New York Fair Association Games, Yonkers.
Caledonian Games, Washington Park, Grand Street.

Boxing.

Attell-Kilbane bout, Gloversville, N. Y.

Cricket.

Kings County, at Paterson.
Brooklyn Wanderers, at Brooklyn.
Richmond Country, at Manor Field.

CYCLISTS IN PLEASURE RUN.

Annual Carnival and Sprint Races Held by Century Road Club.

The annual pleasure run and cycling carnival of the Century Road Club Association, which was twice postponed because of rain, was finally held yesterday. The cyclists started from Columbus Circle yesterday morning in two sections. The first squad was the unattached riders, numbering eighty, while the second division was made up of the clubs competing for the "Neatest Appearance Cup," donated by Captain Charles J. Dieges, and the "Pope Cup," for the best decorated bicycles.

The Century Road Club Association won the "Neatest Appearance Cup" and the "Pope Cup" went to A. R. Jacobson of the Century Road Club Association. Second prize for the best decorated bicycle was captured by Ernest Noster of the Darcy Wheelmen of Newark, and third prize went to Harry Whiteman of the Century Road Club Association. The riders started from Columbus Circle and went north to 110th Street and Seventh Avenue, where they crossed the Central Bridge and went north to 167th Street. The route then led over the Grand Concourse and Boulevard, where the winners of the two cups were decided.

After the cup winners had been decided, the riders continued north along the Concourse to Fordham Road, turning east at White Plains Avenue, where the sprint races were held.

In the first race, which was the quarter-mile scratch, Anthony Desimone of the Century Road Club Association established a new record when he went the distance in 0:29 4-5 in the eighth heat. The former record was made by Jerome Steinert on Sept. 3, 1911, when he covered the distance in 0:33 2-5. It was necessary to have ten heats, with twelve riders in each heat, to decide this event, and the semi-finals and final were hotly contested. John Marquert of the Century Road Club Association was the winner, H. B. Yarnold of the Bay View Wheelmen was second, and Rudolph Rom of the Empire City Wheelmen finished third. Marquert's time was 30 3-5 seconds.

The novelty race followed the quarter-mile race. This novelty event consisted in each participant's running one-quarter of a mile with his bicycle on his shoulder and returning to the starting mark, riding the machine. This event furnished considerable excitement and amusement, and Robert Henderson of the Bay View Wheelmen proved to be fastest, and H. Garbade of the Glunz Wheelmen was second.

Chinese Minus Pigtails Lose Game.

There was only one thing wrong with the Chinese University baseball team when it played the Lincoln Giants at Olympic Field yesterday. The men didn't wear any pigtails and without that high sign of greatness they were helpless before the darktown ball tossers. The final score was 8 to 2. There were Chin and Tin, Yim, the familiar Lee, and even Yap on the Chinese team, but all the funny names in the world wouldn't have worried the men who hibernate about the 135th Street section. As a matter of fact the Chinamen took the American pastime altogether too lightly. They combined it with acrobatic stunts and the Lincoln Giants walked away with the game while their opponents were doing handsprings on the diamond. The men from the Orient jabbered delightedly when they got two runs across in the second inning, but the watermelon smile never faded from the dusky Lincoln players. The Giants broke out three runs in the third, and steadily increased their lead during the remainder of the game.

N. Y. K. of C.s Win Second Game.

The Knights of Columbus baseball team of this city scored its second victory over the Boston K. of C. yesterday afternoon at the Catholic Protectory Grounds, the score being 7 to 2. The New Yorkers clinched the victory in the first inning, when they scored four runs. The Boston team was made up of Donovan, right field; Reardon, shortstop; Walker, second base; Murray, third base; Mahoney, left field; Lally, centre field; Doherty, first base; Hartrey, catcher; Cannon, pitcher, and Wright, pitcher. The New York team was Kingsley, left field; Healy, second base; McCafferty, centre field; Brouthers right field; Jack Burchell, shortstop, Joe Burchell, first base; Galligan, catcher; Connelly, third base; Quinn, pitcher, and Smith, pitcher.

Des Moines Takes Western Flag.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 5.—Des Moines won the 1915 pennant of the Western League by defeating Sioux City in the second game of a double-header here today, 3 to 0. Des Moines lost the first contest after a ten-inning struggle, 6 to 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Jersey City...0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 ..—4 6 2
Montreal .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 0

Batteries—Bruck and Tragressor; Sherry and Madden.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Montreal ....0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 6 0
Jersey City........0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 5 1

Batteries—Dowd and Howly; Ming and Schwert.
Called in seventh inning by agreement.

TENNIS TOURNEY IN FINAL STAGES

Williams and McLoughlin Expected to Qualify for the Challenge Round.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thirty-fifth Annual Tournament for the Championship of the United States.

Place—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.; seven miles from Pennsylvania Station.
Trains—Leave Pennsylvania Station: A. M., 9, 9:20, 10:02, and 11:05; 12 noon; P. M., 12:30, 12:47, 1:10, 1:24, 1:54, 2:06, 2:43, and 3. Can be reached by trolley from Queensboro Bridge.
Title Holder—R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia.
Official Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.
Number of Reserved Seats—7,000.
Number of matches played—124.
Number of matches to be played—3.

MATCHES FOR TODAY.

1:45 P. M.—Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco versus Theodore R. Pell of New York.
3:30 P. M.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia versus William M. Johnston of San Francisco.

After five days of high-class competition the national lawn tennis championship tournament has narrowed down to the semi-final round, which will be staged this afternoon on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Long Island. The four survivors have fought their way through one of the most sensational tournaments conducted by the National Association, and are now on edge for the concluding matches. During the five weeks' playing 124 contests have been decided, of which but three have gone to the victors by default. This is both a record for the association and a flattering tribute to the management of the tournament.

It is doubtful whether as much really high-class tennis has been witnessed at a previous national tournament, while the many upsets have not only enhanced the delightful uncertainty of the outcome of the championship struggle, but also provided thrills for the followers of the sport who have followed with keen attention the progress of the battles of the courts.

The survivors are equally divided between the East and West, and unless the unexpected happens the same finalists who decided the title at Newport last year will be again found in competition at Forest Hills tomorrow afternoon. In spite of the many lapses in form R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, and Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco stand out with commanding prominence, and it will be the biggest upset of the tournament if either should fail to qualify today. The playing through title holder is drawn against William M. Johnston of California in the upper section, while T. R. Pell will represent the East against McLoughlin in the lower half. The only probability of an upset that is talked of is between Williams and Johnston. The latter has won many friends by sensationally overwhelming Karl H. Behr, the internationalist, and winning from H. H. Hackett, C. C. Pell, D. S. Walters and Clarence J. Griffin, but history is expected to repeat itself, and as Johnston has never been able to take the measure of the champion on a turf court few expect to see the Pacific Coast youngster perform this great task today.

The players greeted yesterday's lay-off with satisfaction, and many of the visiting racquet wielders spent the day visiting the country clubs in the vicinity. Thomas C. Bundy, who arrived from the West on Saturday with McLoughlin, practiced on the Nassau Country Club courts at Glen Cove in preparation for the challenge round for the doubles title. Johnston and Griffin, the challengers, motored to the Westchester Country Club as guests of George T. Adee.

Tennis prognostications, according to past performances, is a difficult matter, and a comparative analysis of the strength of a player's game as shown by the result of the contests in which he has engaged in is also difficult. Players have their off days, and in addition they do not face opponents of the same calibre. According to the matches played Johnston has won fifteen sets and lost three. Williams got through the first round by default and has lost but one set in thirteen. The latter was captured by W. M. Hall. McLoughlin has dropped sets in seventeen and Pell lost a love set to E. H. Whitney. The result of the matches played by the four survivors follows:

William M. Johnston—Harold H. Hackett, 6—1, 6—2, 10—8; C. C. Pell, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4; D. S. Walters, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; Karl H. Behr, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5; Clarence J. Griffin, 6—2, 6—1, 6—8, 5—7, 6—1.

T. R. Pell—Alan Fox, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2; E. H. Whitney, 6—3, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3; Watson M. Washburn, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2; Charles M. Bull, Jr., 6—1, 6—2, 6—3; Irving C. Wright, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

Maurice E. McLoughlin—E. F. Kuhn, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0; Dean Mathey, 6—1, 6—2, 8—6; Leonard Beekman, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; Frederick B. Alexander, 6—3, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3; Frank T. Hunter, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.

R. Norris Williams, 2d—Adrian Riker by default; Fred C. Inman, 7—5, 6—1, 9—7; Walter Merrill Hall, 6—3, 9—7, 2—6, 6—1; J. B. Adoue, Jr., 6—3, 6—1, 6—0; William Rand, 3d, 8—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Johnston won 15 sets, lost 3; Pell won 15, lost 1; McLoughlin won 15, lost 2; Williams won 12, lost 1.

The five players who will compose the Eastern States team which will play the Pacific Coast team at the end of the week in the intersectional matches, was selected by Harold H. Hackett, Chairman of the committee, and Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and Edwin Sheafe of Boston yesterday. The men named were: R. Norris Williams, 2d, to act as Captain, as he did in the matches at San Francisco played in early July; Karl H. Behr, Frederick B. Alexander, Nathaniel W. Niles, and T. R. Pell. The match will consist of four singles and two doubles, and will be the second half of the series which was arranged in connection with the Panama Fair.

As Alexander wrenched or tore abdominal muscles in his hard match against Maurice E. McLoughlin, it may be impossible for the former Davis Cup player to take his place on the team.

It is not certain as to which of the men will compete in the singles. Probably the selections will be Williams, Behr, Alexander, and Niles. If Alexander retires, then Pell is likely to take his place. The pairings for the doubles, however, will be Williams and Alexander, and Behr and Pell. Washburn will take his place with Williams in the doubles if the retirement of Alexander makes it necessary.

The first of the intersectional matches will be played on next Friday afternoon, Sept. 10. The series will end the following day on the turf courts on which the All-Comers' championship is being decided. The composition of the Pacific Coast team, of which Maurice E. McLoughlin is Captain, is limited to the five Californians now in this city—McLoughlin, Thomas C. Bundy, William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, and Ward Dawson.

WOMEN GOLFERS TO PLAY.

National Championship Starts Today on the Onwentsia Links.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—With 113 women golfers listed to tee off tomorrow at the Onwentsia Club for the national championship, a light rain today slowed up the course to almost perfect condition. As the rules of the Onwentsia Club forbid any play over its links on Sunday, the entrants either rested for the strenuous work of the 18-hole qualifying round, in which thirty-two will survive, or practiced over other courses.

The Onwentsia course has long been a championship classification, having staged the men's national tournament as long ago as 1899. The holes, totalling 6,251 yards with a par of 73, furnish every sort of golf problem, including a boomerang hole with the leg at right angles to the main fairway.

The first pair will tee off in the qualifying round tomorrow at 9:45 and other couples will start at intervals of five minutes. Among the better known golfers entered are Miss Alexa Sterling of Atlanta, Southern champion; Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal of Chicago, who recently won the women's western championship; Mrs. H. D. Hammond of Indianapolis, who lost the western title in this year's finals; Mrs. Ronald Barlow of Philadelphia, who carried Miss Rosenthal to the last hole in the semi-finals at Nassau last year; Miss Grace Semple of St. Louis, and Mrs. Charles H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, also a semi-finalist at Nassau last year. Miss H. Arnold Jackson of Boston will not defend her title.

An international flavor is lent to the tournament by the entry of Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Shirley Park, England, and Miss Vera Ramsey, also an English woman, entered from a Canadian club.

Probably the leading favorite among the western players who comprise nearly three-fourths of the entrants, is Miss Rosenthal of Ravisloe Club, who played close to 90 in all her rounds in the recent western tournament. She is only 19 years old. Last year in the national she won all her matches handily until she was put out in the finals by the narrow margin of one hole.

MISS BJURSTEDT LOSES.

Mrs. Wightman Defeats National Tennis Champion in Straight Sets.

Mrs. George W. Wightman of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, national champion, yesterday in the final round of the women's invitation tennis tournament on the courts of the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst. The Boston racquet wielder won in straight sets at 6—1, 6—4. It was the second time Miss Bjurstedt had been beaten in a cup match this season. Mrs. Wightman, formerly Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, one time holder of the California and national championships was the finalist against the Norwegian player for the national championship, which she lost in three sets.

A big gallery witnessed the contest, the spectators including many of the players in the national tournament at Forest Hills, and Henry W. Slocum acted as referee. The showers before the match made the courts heavy, and the champion, who usually depends largely on her speed, was not seen at her best. In addition she did not show the same confidence that has marked her playing since her sensational début at the indoor championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Mrs. Wightman played with her old hard-hitting drives and uncovered a clever chop stroke, which disconcerted her opponent. She hammered away at the back hand of her famous adversary, always outplacing her in the rallies. Miss Bjurstedt was unsteady and her attack at the net was not as successful as usual, nor as spirited.

The first game of the opening set went to deuce eight times before Miss Bjurstedt won. Mrs. Wightman then overwhelmed her opponent and ran six straight games for the match, 6—1. Mrs. Wightman continued her winning streak and added three more games before losing, giving her nine consecutive games against the champion. The latter carried the score to 4 all, when Mrs. Wightman ran out the set and match.

Point o' Woods Tennis Tourney.

The annual tournament of the Point o' Woods (N. Y.) Lawn Tennis Club began yesterday with an unusually large number of entries. In the mixed doubles Miss Elizabeth Morgan and Buel Trowbridge reached the final bracket and in the men's doubles John Kirkland Clark and S. Thayer won a place in the semi-finals by three successful victories. Summary:

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Ganzel and Fletcher defeated S. Trowbridge and Erskine, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; Dr. R. Durham and G. Thomas defeated D. Miller and McAlpin, 6—0, 6—4; S. Thayer and J. K. Clark defeated A. Provost and G. Alger, 6—1, 6—2.

First Round—Goodrich and Vanderveer defeated Pratt and Goodlett, 6—4, 6—2; R. Durham and Thomas defeated Ganzel and Fletcher, 6—3, 6—2; Thayer and Clark defeated Harrison and Knowles, 6—3, 6—3; H. Laughlin and R. Thomas defeated Sipperby and George, 6—3, 6—3; K. Durham and Marling defeated Schell and Ladd, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round—Goodrich and Vanderveer defeated B. Trowbridge and G. O'Loughlin, 0—6, 6—3, 6—2; Thayer and Clark defeated Laughlin and Thomas, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Elizabeth Morgan and B. Trowbridge defeated Miss Katherine Thomas and S. Trowbridge, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Haskins and J. Halloran defeated Miss Marguerite Ford and G. Thomas, 9—7, 6—3; Miss Alice Trowbridge and W. Foster defeated Miss Dorothy Ricketts and F. Wolf, 6—2, 6—3.

First Round—Miss Morgan and B. Trowbridge defeated Miss Lockwood and Dr. Schell, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Rossell and D. Miller defeated Miss Natalie Miller and R. Thomas, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; Miss Trowbridge and W. Foster defeated Miss Evangeline Ford and S. Erskine, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Edith Fletcher and Dr. E. Alger defeated Miss Haskins and J. Halloran, 6—4, 6—0.

Second Round—Miss Morgan and B. Trowbridge defeated Mrs. Rossell and D. Miller, 1—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Harlem River Rowing Notes.

The annual regatta of the Middle States Rowing Association will be held today on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia. There are seventy-one entries in a total of seventeen events, so the races will be well contested. Heller of the Metropolitans, the winner of the intermediate singles at the Nationals, is entered in the association senior singles, and Captain Hart of the same club will row in the senior singles, 140-pound class. The club will also be represented by Zilli and Farnan in the intermediate double sculls, and a crew in the junior quadruple sculls. Frank Crowley of the Nonpareils is entered in the intermediate singles, and the Atalanta junior four-gig will get a tryout in a race.

The Wahnetah crew is entered in the intermediate four-gig event. The best race of the day should be the senior singles, with Pearse of the Nonpareils, Rooney of the Ravenswoods, and Hoover of the Duluth Boat Club.

There are no eights entered from this city, but the Vespers, the Undines, and the University Barge Club of Philadelphia have all entered crews in these events.

The advent of Frank Hagney, the Australian champion, who came here to coach Rooney, the Ravenswood sculler, for the Nationals, has reawakened interest in professional rowing. William Sheehan of Springfield, Mass., has offered to put up a purse of $1,500 for a match race between Hagney and Durnan, the Canadian professional, to be held on the Springfield course. Hagney has been rowing at Springfield since the Nationals and is ready at any time, but Durnan has yet to be heard from.

SPORTING EVENTS. SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING TODAY At BELMONT PARK

SPECIAL LABOR DAY FEATURES.
$1,000 Autumn Highweight Handicap The Cedarhurst Handicap
$1,000 Brook Cup Steeplechase—2½ Miles
AND THREE OTHER STAR EVENTS. FIRST RACE 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS LABOR DAY ONLY.
Leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30, 12:45, 1, 1:15, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave. 5 min. later. East N. Y. 8 min. later. Course also reached by trolley.
General Admission, $1.00. Grand Stand & Paddock, $3. Ladies, $1.50
Infield FREE on Saturdays and Labor Day.
Children Are Not Admitted to Any Part of the Grounds.

EFFECT OF RACING ON HORSE BREEDING

The Jockey Club Will Consider Premature Running of 2-Year-Olds at Meeting This Week.

The meeting of the Jockey Club, which is scheduled for Thursday at Belmont Park, should be one of the most important of the year, for besides other business the new rule fathered by Captain E. B. Cassatt, which would put a ban on all two-year-old racing prior to April 1, will come up for consideration. The premature racing of two-year-olds has been a vexing problem, not only to the racing authorities, but to those who have an eye to the future of the turf and indirectly to horse breeding in the United States.

Talking upon this subject recently Herman B. Duryea, the American sportsman, who has been racing his horses in France and England for some years, and who now has upward of 100 head of thoroughbreds interned in the former country, said:

"In France no two-year-old is eligible to race until July 1, the French Government, in its wise control of the sport, ruling that the early racing of two-year-olds is injurious, and that the influence of such a course is bound to be harmful wherever it is practised. Racing calls for the supremest effort the horse can give, and it would be quite as sound for us to argue that an immature youth could do the work of a man whose muscular and nervous powers have reached the maximum. I have long asserted that the early and too frequent racing of two-year-olds has given us a lot of cripples and sprinters.

"The very early races are usually at a quarter of a mile. What a travesty!" continued Mr. Duryea. "In France the two-year-olds start right in at distances equivalent to six furlongs, and they have—what the United States must strive to produce if progress is to be made in the matter of horse breeding—a lot of thoroughbreds that can stay and carry weight. Those who operate plants where winter racing is conducted should be the first to approve of Captain Cassatt's plan. Its adoption will mean sounder and better horses, and they will be available for racing much longer than under the present system, where anything over a five-year-old is designated passe. I have heard it said that there was a disposition to side-step the issue because of opposition in certain quarters. Kentucky would scarcely want to run any two-year-olds prior to April 1, and certainly the Canadians, whose sport is generally inaugurated around Victoria Day—May 24—should be in accord with the Jockey Club's policy. By all means let us have it, and later on, when the benefits are plain, it will be in line to make the date May 1, and the day it is July 1 will spell progress for the American turf."

Easy Victory for Rumson.

Rumson polo team easily defeated the Freebooters yesterday on the Rumson Country Club field by the score of 16 goals to 4¾. The winners started with a rush, scoring four goals in the first and three in the second period, closing the opening half with ten goals to their opponent's two. The Freebooters took a brace in the second part of the match. J. Berens Waters distinguished himself in the fifth period by making a pretty shot under his mount for a goal. Emil Pfizer also scored. Waters fell from his mount just before the chukkar closed, but was not hurt. The line-up:

Rumson—1, Hugh J. Barrett; 2, Leland H. Ross; 3, H. S. Borden; back, G. Jason Waters.

Freebooters—1, Emil Pfizer; 2, J. Berens Waters; 3, W. Strother Jones, Jr.; back, G. G. Henry.

Rumson—Goals, 16; individual goals—Barrett, 5; Ross, 6; Borden, 4; Waters. Freebooters—Goals, 5; individual goals—Jones, 2; Waters, 2; Pfizer; lost on penalty, ¼; total, 5¾.

Blues Win at Polo.

In a fast polo match played between the Blues and Whites yesterday on the Deal Polo Field the former won by the score of 7½ to 1 goals. Milton Erlanger made the only goal for the Whites in the fourth period, when the score was 2½ to 1 in favor of the Blues. The Whites would have scored more frequently but for the clever work of M. D. Bamberger at back. For the Blues, Bamberger scored first in the opening period, but lost half a goal by a foul in the next period. H. R. Guggenheimer added another goal in the same period. George Sherman made points in the fourth and fifth periods, and in the sixth Bamberger added three in rapid succession. The line-up: Blues—H. R. Guggenheimer, George C. Sherman, J. E. Meyer, M. D. Bamberger. Whites—M. Goodman, G. J. Waters, J. B. Waters, M. S. Erlanger. Blues—Goals earned, 8; lost by penalty, ½; net score, 7½. Whites—Goal earned, 1.

Today's Belmont Park Entries.

First Race.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six and one-half furlongs, main course. Yankee Notions, 118 pounds; He Will, 112; Borax, 107; Evelyn C., 102; Sarsenet, 102; Nephthys, 111; Doublet, 113; Sir William Johnson, 120; Tie Pin, 107.

Second Race.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Cedarhurst Handicap; one and one-sixteenth miles. Thornhill, 116 pounds; Charter Maid, 95; Hedge, 106; Cock of the Walk, 117.

Third Race.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five and one-half furlongs, straight. Favour, 109 pounds; Trumpator, 106; Whimsy, 109; Arch Plotter, 106; Pockichoo, 112; Sevillian, 109; Lord Rock Vale, 112; Landslide, 106; Jim Wakely, 106; Smoothbore, 103; Precision, 106.

Fourth Race.—For two-year-olds and upward; the Autumn Highweight Handicap; three-quarters of a mile, straight. Harmonicon, 140 pounds; Kaskaskia, 119; Hester Prynne, 124; Harry Junior, 112; Hanson, 123.

Fifth Race.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Brook Cup Steeplechase; about two and one-half miles. Compliment, 163 pounds; El Bart, 144; Single Stick, 135; Duke of Duluth, 135; Zellwood, 135; Shannon River, 157; Kehtoh, 142.

Sixth Race.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and one-half furlongs, straight. Daddy's Choice, 112 pounds; Recluse, 112; Scottish Knight, 112; Tralee, 104; Edith Baumann, 109; High Horse, 112; Plumose, 109; Fairweather, 109; Nolli, 112; Edna Kenna, 109; Southern Star, 104.

Golf at Haworth Country Club.

In the play for the Vice President's Cup at the Haworth Country Club, the successful contestants in the qualifying round, paired as follows, were: W. S. Cowie and Ray Storm, W. F. Hull and E. A. Craighill, Jr., B. Oiso and E. Van Leuven, Roy W. Porter and E. R. Proctor, J. M. Greenfield, Jr., and R. G. Nason, W. C. Connor, Jr., and A. P. Hallett, C. C. Nobles and Elmer Thompson, S. Sakai and J. Sistrunk. Today there will be a Labor Day handicap, 18 holes, medal play, Classes A and B.

Limerick Games at Celtic Park.

Tipperary and Cavanaugh football teams played a 3-to-3 tie in the Gaelic football game at the Limerick games at Celtic Park yesterday afternoon in the presence of 6,000 spectators. Kilkenny was a victor over Limerick in the hurling, 13 to 6.

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CANOEISTS ON LONG TRIP.

Coast to Coast Voyagers Reach Junction of Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Despite strong winds, driving rains and rough water, the two young canoeists, Harry M. Duncan of Flushing, N. Y., and Harold B. Forman of Ansonia, Conn., who left Flushing Bay some time ago on a transcontinental canoe voyage over inland waterways, have arrived at Cairo, Ill., at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The two young men are bound for San Francisco, and they are making the voyage in an up-to-date canoe equipped with a motor.

Their experiences have been interesting, and some of them tried the nerve of the young canoeists. When they left Flushing Bay they traveled by way of the East and Harlem Rivers to the Hudson and across New York Bay to the Raritan River in New Jersey. They then followed the Delaware and Raritan Canal to Philadelphia, and reached Annapolis over the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Here they arrived at open water and followed it until they arrived at the mouth of the Potomac. They chugged up the historic Potomac to Washington, and then by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Monongahela River reached the waters of the Ohio.

CRIMSON FOOTBALL PLANS.

Eleven of Last Year's Squad Will Report Today to Coach Haughton.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 5.—Preparations were completed today for the preliminary training of Harvard's football squad, eleven men from last year's 'Varsity squad, including Captain Mahan, have announced that they would report tomorrow to Head Coach Percy D. Haughton at his Summer home on Gould Island, Newport.

Those expected to report include Captin Mahan, C. A. Colidge, ends; K. G. B. Parsons and R. C. Curtil, tackles; R. R. Cowen and J. A. Gilman, guards; W. W. Wallace, centre; D. C. Watson and Wingate Rollins, quarterbacks; T. H. Enwright and G. A. McKinlock, backs. By Sept. 13, when the men report at Cambridge, Captain Mahan expects about 130 candidates to come out.

Among the missing regulars who helped win for the Crimson last year will be D. P. Morgan, a tackle, who has announced that he would drop football this fall because of his duties as Captain of the 'Varsity crew.

BOXERS READY FOR BOUT.

McFarland and Gibbons in Fine Condition for Coming Contest.

Entering the final week of their training for the big bout at the Brighton Motordrome Saturday night, Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons find themselves with opposite programs to carry out in order to climb through the ropes at the height of their fighting power.

McFarland must guard against over-training. In his workout Saturday Packey looked as good as he ever did in his life. Against four sparring partners of varying weights and speed he showed masterly judgment of the distance, with precise execution. Mike Gibbons, on the other hand, looks ten pounds lighter than when he boxed Soldier Bartfield in Ebbets Field last time out. Although Gibbons's handlers give out his weight at 151, he looks well under 150, and, if anything, too finely drawn for a week before the fight.

Mike worked right through his regular schedule yesterday, while Packey took Sunday off to show his bride the sights from an automobile. Gibbons said that he will keep right at it until Wednesday, by which time he expects to be down to weight, so that he can loll around the last three days and get so all-fired restless that when he gets into the ring he just won't be able to hold himself until he has battered Packey down and out.

To Box at Ebbets Field.

There is no contest of any real importance arranged for decision this week, but considerable interest is attached to the outcome of the bout which will be decided at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, Thursday night between Al McCoy, the Brooklyn boxer, whose freak victory over George Chip gave him short-lived notoriety, and Young Ahearn, who before his successful tour of Europe was known as the Brooklyn "Dancing Master." A match between these two boxers hung fire for some time, and they have both trained conscientiously for this bout. The result should be an interesting exhibition. Some good exhibitions should be furnished in the two ten-round bouts which will precede the main event. In one of them Buck Crouse, a Pittsburgh boxer, and Johnny Howard of Bayonne will be opponents. In the other Dutch Brandt, a Flatbush boxer, will oppose Warren Cusack of South Brooklyn.

Long Tramp for Walkers.

The American Walkers' Association held its regular Sunday tramp yesterday. The route was from Van Cortlandt Park Subway Station, through Yonkers, up Warburton Avenue to Hastings and Uniontown, and return by way of the Sawmill River Road and through Van Cortlandt Park to the starting point. Ideal weather and fine roads made the fifteen-mile trip one of the most pleasant of the season.

Century medals went to G. Trefry, Sr., D. Goldberger, F. Gage, P. Gardner, J. Haltigan, and F. Seufert, these men having completed the first 100 miles of the year's schedule. The one, three, and seven mile members' handicap races will be held Sept. 26 on the Parkway track, Brooklyn. The prizes will be cups.

Those who took part in yesterday's walk were J. Haltigan, W. Boekemann, H. Morrell, A. W. Meyer, F. Heath, F. Laciemacker, S. Brodsky, G. Trefry, Sr., F. Seufert, W. Postman, B. Postman, W. Probst, F. Trinker, P. Gardner, A. Milek, D. Goldberger, G. H. Swartz, J. Daniels, C. Gross, J. Leibowitz, M. Leibowitz, M. Myers, W. A. Willis, F. Gage, and S. Freedman.

Walkers Start Autumn Schedule.

Members of the Walkers' Club of America started their Autumn schedule yesterday. The route selected for the opening tramp was from St. George, S. I., through Stapleton and Clifton to Vanderbilt Avenue, to Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, New Dorp, and Amboy Road to Giffords, where a rest was taken. The return trip was made via Fingerboard Road and New York Avenue to the ferry, a distance of fifteen miles. Those who took part were J. Heffernan, J. Hickey, A. E. Rode, J. H. Hocking, F. Leiberman, C. Stretch, A. Bernstein, P. Anthony, J. Fullam, E. Schmidt, F. Perry, J. Levy, and P. Cheshire.

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Baseball, Wash'n Park, 10:30 A. M. today. Tip-Tops vs. Newark Feds. Bleachers, 10c.
Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 10:15 A. M. and 3 P. M. GIANTS vs. BOSTON.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office..............Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown..............7 Beekman Street
Wall Street..............2 Rector Street
Harlem..............263 West 125th Street
Bronx..............2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1915.

THE ATTACK ON THE HESPERIAN.

The attempt made on Saturday evening by a German submarine to destroy without warning the Allan liner Hesperian, having Americans on board, will be a cause of grave concern at Washington and throughout the United States. It was on Sept. 1 that the German Ambassador informed Secretary Lansing that he was instructed by his Government to say that:

> Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.

Two days later, without giving warning or providing for the safety of the lives of those on board, a German submarine launches a torpedo against the Hesperian. By the hazard of fortune, and not through the intent or any merciful contriving of the German commander, the ship was not sunk, the passengers and crew were saved. It is difficult to view this act in any other light than as a violation of the promise and assurance officially given to our Government.

Nor is it as yet evident that this view will be subject to material modification even if the Hesperian, as reported by our Consul at Queenstown on receiving first news of the incident, carried a gun mounted in the stern and said to have been quite unconcealed. Consul Frost's early information is contradicted both by officials of the line in Montreal and by the British authorities. But if the gun were there, it was too dark for the Hesperian's officers to see the approach of the torpedo, so that the gun would hardly have been visible from the submarine. Moreover, a torpedo struck the Hesperian on the bow; the submarine was ahead of its victim, increasing the very great probability that the gun was never seen either through the periscope or from the deck. Our laws permit a merchant vessel of a belligerent thus armed with a gun for defense freely to enter and leave our ports; it is not classed as a ship of war. Nor did the Hesperian offer any resistance, and Ambassador von Bernstorff's instructions contained the express assurance that liners which did not try to escape "or offer resistance" would not be sunk.

Plainly, the attack upon the Hesperian, without any warning, calls for the most rigid inquiry. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Berlin Government will promptly disavow the act of its submarine commander. We should be most reluctant to believe that Germany has deliberately broken faith with us, that she has resolved to continue her lawless work of murder without any regard for the promise she has given. If it is proved, after all, that the ship carried a gun, and justification or even extenuation can be found in that fact, weight will fully and candidly be given to that circumstance. But she was probably not armed at all and she was clearly not armed for offensive warfare, she was westward bound, she carried only noncombatants and Canadian soldiers returning home to recover from wounds. Whatever palliation may be found for the German commander, his act could have served no military end and seems to belong to that class of deeds of cruelty and lawless warfare of which the destruction of the Lusitania and that of the Arabic were examples. It is disheartening that at the moment when we were rejoicing over the promise of a complete friendly understanding with Germany this reversion to abhorrent methods should come to trouble our peaceful expectations. It is most fortunate that no lives were lost, but the gravity of the incident remains. We do not want to feel either that Germany is untrue to her promise or that her Government is unable to control its armed forces at sea. A full disavowal is to be expected from Berlin.

AMBASSADOR DUMBA'S PLAN.

The London correspondent of The World cables that among the papers in the possession of James F. J. Archibald, lately detained by the British naval authorities at Falmouth as a suspicious person, was a letter, written by the Austrian Ambassador to the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Government at Vienna, recommending "certain "proposals in regard to strikes in the "United States." In this letter Ambassador Dumba said "we can disorganize and hold up for months, if "not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and "the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German Military Attaché, "is of great importance and amply "outweighs the expenditure of the "money involved." The Foreign Minister was urged to reply by wireless telegraph if he approved the plan.

Secretary Lansing's reply to the Austrian Government's note urging an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition from the United States was dispatched Aug. 12. It was published in the American newspapers Aug. 16. Ambassador Dumba's letter to Foreign Minister Burian is dated Aug. 20. Thus it appears that four days after the whole world knew that the United States had refused, for good and sufficient reasons, to grant the request of Austria and forbid the operation of perfectly legitimate trade, the accredited representative of the Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary in this country was deliberately planning to secure the ends of Austria by secret means, to prevent the manufacture and exportation of munitions of war by using money to induce workmen to strike.

The gravity of this matter is apparent. In an interview with a correspondent of The Times at Lenox, Mass., yesterday, Dr. Dumba admitted that he had written the letter and defended the plan it set forth to call out the subjects of Austria-Hungary at the munition plants and establish a labor bureau to find other work for them. A photographic copy of the letter of Ambassador Dumba has been forwarded to the State Department at Washington, which will not fail to give it the most careful and serious consideration.

LAFAYETTE DAY.

Labor Day this year falls on what American gratitude might well have made Lafayette Day. One hundred and fifty-eight years ago today a château of Auvergne heard the first cries of a soldier's son who was to become famous and beloved on both sides of the Atlantic; a soldier of freedom, of humanity, all his life, it can be said with truth and no sentimentality, the most ardent and the most helpful of the French friends of the United States, fighting for independence. The motives of the French Government in granting money, supplies, allowing the fitting out of privateers, and finally making a treaty of alliance, have been sufficiently considered by historians, and have been discussed lately by correspondents of The Times.

Vergennes watched the contest carefully from the time of the Stamp Act. To pay back England for the disasters of 1758 and 1759, to take her American colonies from her, to set up a check to her North American power: these were reasons, sufficient and beyond cavil, for his policy. As a French statesman and patriot, the benefit of France was his prime object. In the negotiations for peace he had also Spanish interests to consider. Neither France nor Spain could wish to see the thirteen insurgent colonies grow into what Count Aranda foresaw as a "tyrannic colossus." Could Vergennes have had his way the territory of the United States would not have reached to the Mississippi, though Cahokia and Kaskaskia were actually in American possession, and a buffer "Indian Territory," under the joint influence of the United States and Spain, would have been created north of the Spanish Floridas.

All this diminishes no whit the great and lasting obligation of the United States to France. Without her pecuniary and her military aid, and especially without the fleet of Grasse and the army of Rochambeau, could America have won. France, rightly working for herself, worked memorably for her ally.

Lafayette, that "boy" who, Cornwallis vainly boasted, could not escape him, but who had learned much from "the old fox," Washington; Lafayette, by his solicitation and influence at Versailles, was invaluable. He had seen the quarrels or jealousies between the French and the provincials. Cordial co-operation with proper subordination to the American Commander in Chief was necessary. If a French painter at Versailles has made Rochambeau the hero of the surrender of Cornwallis, the mistake or excess of patriotism is pardonable. Young Lafayette had much to do with the perception by the French Government of the essentials of effective action by the allies.

From the moment that Captain Lafayette, a guardsman of 19, hears of the trouble in the colonies he "enlists his heart in it." In spite of the King's prohibition, discouragement by Franklin and Arthur Lee, lettres de cachet, arrest, he succeeds in leaving France, in reaching the United States. Something gallant, generous, romantic, clings to him, is disengaged from all his career, whose splendid, heroic, historic moments and adversities are a glorious part of the history of France.

The champion of tolerance, order, liberty, it is as the friend of America, the friend of Washington, the preux chevalier of the Revolution, that he must always have a place of special tenderness in the American memory. We like to think of him who had knelt and kissed Marie Antoinette's hand on a balcony of Versailles in presence of the mob, answering the question which he found most often asked in 1824 and 1825 by his old American Revolutionary comrades: "What do you do for a living?" Of the universal fervor of welcome with which he was received by our grandfathers let the quiet mathematician, Nathaniel Bowditch, stand for example. When the Marquis came to Boston Bowditch meant to watch him in a dignified and old Bostonian manner from the stoop. But as soon as the Marquis's carriage came along the staid calculator rushed for it in a transport of enthusiasm. A street boy could not have been less dignified. May some good measure of that admiration still be felt by Americans. Lafayette, said Carlyle, "sticks by "the Washington formula, and by "that he will stick."

DISCONTENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

At a mass meeting held in Cebu lately resolutions were passed pledging all who were present to prevent Mr. Dean C. Worcester from making his residence in that city. Mr. Worcester was Secretary of the Interior in the Philippines during the Administration of President Taft, and after the appointment of Mr. Harrison as Governor General he returned to this country and delivered certain public addresses on the condition of the Philippines, in which he protested against the proposed extension to the Filipinos of larger powers of self-government. He has returned to the islands and is the head of the Visayan Refining Company. Feeling is strong against him, and the incident at Cebu indicates that there is a state of unrest in the Philippines which should not be ignored. Mr. Worcester, at last account, had no intention of noticing the action of the mass meeting. Americans in the islands unanimously condemn the action. They point out that no other American, and no Filipino, has ever done so much for the Philippines as Mr. Worcester. His present opponents are chiefly members of the Nacionalista Party, which was warmly in favor of the passage by the United States Congress of the Jones bill.

The people of this country are not paying enough attention to the Philippines. Most Americans will be inclined to regard this incident at Cebu as a tempest in a teapot. But the growing discontent in the islands demands notice. Doubtless it has been increased by financial depression. For the first time in its history the Manila Railway Company has been unable to meet the interest on its debt. The Government, which guaranteed the bonds, has been compelled to pay the interest. Manuel Quezon, Commissioner Resident of the Filipinos at Washington, has been making speeches in the islands lately, and, although he counsels patience, it is worth noting that his remarks are calculated to keep alive the "independence" idea. The esteemed Aguinaldo lately declined to take part in the ceremonies at the unveiling of a monument to a revolutionist, on the ground that "he would "not be able to address a great throng, "in such a place and on such an occasion, without making statements so "definite as to be inappropriate at this "time." Perhaps, in the circumstances, his written excuse was not ineffective in the way he desired.

PERFECTLY VISIBLE.

There is a curious opaqueness about the comment on Senator Penrose's recent outgivings concerning invisible government. The Senator's inability to understand the phrase is treated as insincere, whereas it is an honest and hearty and thoroughgoing inability. He is a Philadelphia-Pennsylvania-Penrose Republican, and there has been no such thing as invisible government in his State, city, and party since he was born. From the days of Simon Cameron to those of Boies Penrose government has been obtrusively, flauntingly, indecently visible in Pennsylvania every hour of the day.

In speaking of the government, of course, neither Mr. Penrose nor any Pennsylvanian refers to the government at the State House. That is merely the form through which the government operates, because of the inconvenience of changing it, just as the Electoral College is the form through which the popular electorate operates in Presidential elections. In other States the real government has been invisible, subterranean, sneaky; but in Pennsylvania it has operated tranquilly in the open. There has been no concealment. There has never been anything invisible about it. He who ran might see it.

Go back, for instance, to the days when the government of Philadelphia was Israel W. Durham. He transacted the business of the city daily and openly at an office kept for that purpose in the Betz Building. There, and not to the Mayor's office, went persons having business with the city government. There were crowds of them on the sidewalk and at the entrances to the office. It was not necessarily political business that brought them there; anything, from the opening of a street to the choice of a hospital site, and even such questions as the opening of a saloon or the distribution of supplies to the poor in a hard Winter, all business that the government needed to transact. There had been no pretense of secrecy under the Hog Combine, but Durham did everything but hang out a sign, saying "City Government," over his door; nor did McNichol fall behind him in frankness. There is nothing secretive about Penrose's government, nothing more hidden than there was about Quay's. It is and always has been the most visible of all possible governments.

Mr. Penrose's bewilderment at the phrase "invisible government" is no pretense. He honestly does not know what the thing means.

THE SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

The description of the Swiss military system embodied in ex-Mayor McClellan's admirable article in the Magazine Section of The Sunday Times is of timely interest. We have been hearing a great deal of late about Switzerland as a military power and the modification of the conscription plan which she employs for her protection, with many suggestions that the plan, or something like it, might successfully be adopted in this country. But it is well to bear in mind that Switzerland is a very small country, with a population of about 3,800,000 and a territory of not more than 15,976 square miles, hardly larger, in fact, than the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined, or than Maryland and Delaware. The United States comprises 3,616,484 square miles and has a population exceeding 90,000,000; a system which suits Switzerland would hardly suit this country. During the present war Switzerland has mobilized an army of 400,000 men, more than 10 per cent. of her total population, to protect her neutrality. On that basis the United States would have to muster a force of 10,000,000 armed men, and that would be militarism with a vengeance.

Switzerland is a buffer State, a small republic governed chiefly by a Federal Council which elects a President yearly and a General to command the army when it is on a war basis, as it has been in the last year. In peaceful times there is no officer in the army of higher rank than Colonel. Every Swiss who is not a member of the Council or a clergyman must perform military service unless he is physically incapacitated or has been a convict. Those who are exempt pay a military tax. Military instruction begins at school and is carried on in the public gymnastic clubs and the Federal and cantonal rifle clubs. At the age of 19 every young man not exempt is enrolled in one of the branches of the service. His practical military training then begins. Between the ages of 20 and 48 years nearly every Swiss is a soldier, though the average of service does not exceed a week in a year for twenty years. There is a reminder of the Swiss system, to be sure, in the plan of annual encampments for citizen soldiers not in the National Guard which has been put into operation here, and perhaps some of the details of that system would be worth adopting. Colonel McClellan's article is full of interesting information, which will be welcome to all who have been giving thought to our plans for national defense. He insists that the Swiss have the best military system yet devised for purely defensive purposes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Astonishing Success Is Achieved.

When the planning of the Panama-Pacific Exposition began there was a feeling in many parts of the country—a feeling probably strongest here in New York—that these were late days for such undertakings. It was believed that familiarity with them had bred weariness, if nothing else, and that never again in the United States would a world's fair create the interest or win the attention that went to the one held in Philadelphia. Chicago's, though vastly better, had stirred the country by no means as much, and the smaller affairs of the kind had come to pass for little more than local advertising schemes, extremely expensive and troublesome and dubiously profitable.

California, or San Francisco, went ahead, however, boldly and somewhat resentfully ignoring all the good advice it received, secured the usual Government appropriation, and invited the world to come and show its marvels of art and industry. The invitation was not received with any great amount of eagerness, anywhere, but one after another the nations in one way or another made about the usual response, and the exposition took shape in buildings of which not mere size, but magnificence, beauty, and originality of design were the distinguishing characteristics.

Then the war broke out and prophecies of disaster for the big show multiplied. Its managers for a while felt an unconfessed alarm, but sooner than others they realized that, while the war would keep away not a few foreign visitors who otherwise would have made the long journey to San Francisco, it would also in a way compel to go there the vastly greater number of Americans for whom the customary European tour had been made impossible or dangerous.

And the war has proved to be, for the exposition, a blessing in terrible disguise. The attendance has exceeded the most courageous hopes, and the exposition managers, instead of making a desperate struggle with liabilities, are engaged in the pleasing, and for their kind the extremely rare, sport of burning canceled mortgages. They say that they are already out of debt, with months of profitable business still to come! That is most wonderful—so wonderful that one has an inclination to ask whether the exposition has really paid for itself, and more, or whether it is only the debts collectible in court that are so happily out of the way.

Hindenburg's Method of Resting.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the dispatches, found or made, last week, a day of rest from the crushing toils and more crushing responsibilities of commanding great armies and guiding and urging them on in pursuit of the Russians.

That the General should need rest, that he should welcome a change, even brief, from work that is rather dreadful even when done as efficiently as seems to be the Hindenburg way, is perfectly comprehensible. And one would naturally expect him to seek the quietest scene he could find with war so near—a scene with no reminders of death and destruction if one still exists in that part of the world—and there gratefully to relax his tired mind and muscles, either by doing nothing at all or by doing something with the least possible likeness to war.

But what he did was different. As a change from hunting men he hunted deer—did it all day long, close to where two of his great battles were fought. And again he was efficient. "He killed two fine stags," the dispatches say.

Inclination to comment on this use of the General's holiday is strong, but ability is disparate. The effort to do full justice to the episode almost inevitably would lead to the doing of injustice, so let it go.

WOLSELEY'S PEACE DREAM.

England and the United States Together Could Forbid Great Wars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a copy of a letter received more than ten years ago from Field Marshal Viscount Lord Wolseley, which is, I think, of great interest at the present juncture.

His opinion as an experienced and brilliant soldier, Commander in Chief of the British Army, that the United States was "by far the greatest power in the world," is worthy of particular note, and derives greater importance from the fact that he had been an eyewitness of some of the fighting in our great war of 1861-65, as well as a close student of the campaigns at long range.

Like all great soldiers of the moral type, he was a lover of peace, and cherished the hope of a time when wars would have an end, but he saw clearly that this supreme aim could only be attained by a combination of powers strong enough to command peace, not by embracing the fatuous and foolish idea that a state of unarmed helplessness will be a talisman against war.

It is noteworthy that General Wolseley, though his long and distinguished service was in the army, not the navy of Great Britain, yet recognized that it was the blockade of the Southern ports "that killed the Confederacy, not the action of the Northern armies." He seems to have accepted Admiral Mahan's view of the predominant influence of sea power in determining the course of history.

R. H. McKIM.

Blue Ridge Summit, Penn., Sept. 1, 1915.

Farm House, Glynde, Lewes,
Nov. 12, 1904.

Dear Sir: It was very kind of you to send me a copy of your speech to the Confederate veterans. I have perused it with the deepest interest. It has revived my remembrance of the sympathy with which I watched the campaigns to which you so eloquently allude in "The Confederate Soldier, His Motives and Aims."

I have often pondered over the effect upon the future of the United States that a refusal on the part of Mr. Lincoln to hand us back Messrs. Mason and Slidell would have had. In my opinion, as a student of war, the South must have won had the blockade of the Southern ports been removed by us, as it would have been at once if the North had been ruled by a flashy politician instead of the very able and far-seeing Mr. Abraham Lincoln.

It was the blockade of your ports that killed the Southern Confederacy, not the action of the Northern armies.

However, you are now a united people, and as such by far the greatest power in the world. I earnestly hope our two nations may always be closely united. With such a union of heart and strength firmly established, we might easily forbid all great wars in the world. What a glorious end to aim at!

I have always hoped for such a close alliance of the English race throughout the world, for every Christian man must realize that whilst war is a live scourge, peace on earth and good will toward all men is not only the highest philosophy, but the injunction of Him whose followers we all profess to be.

Again thanking you for your great kindness in sending me a copy of your great speech, allow me to subscribe myself, yours very faithfully.

WOLSELEY.

Perfectly Disgusting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who wrote yesterday regarding the bad odors along Riverside Drive must have arrived recently. The subject has been ventilated in the press and through other agencies for a long time past. The West End Association has made strong efforts to produce evidence of its results from many sources. The Mayor must have slept through it many a night. It is said that the Board of Health announces that property owners and business men along Fifth Avenue are planning an organization to combat it, yet some chemical plant in New Jersey continues to emit this horrible stench. It is a menace to the interests of property owners and real estate operators all along the line, and bids fair to disgust all west side residents with the location they have chosen to live in. The agitation is timely, but, so far, it seems to be confined to the State of New York, the odor extending apparently over a tremendous area. Meanwhile we seem to hear the Jersey chemical plant muttering, through the foul smudge, "What are you going to do about it?"

E. B.

New York, Sept. 3, 1915.

LABOR DAY, 1915.

What, O Sun, have you seen today?
A nation at rest in its Summer way—
The way of the road, of a garden close,
Of a dancing wave and the heart's repose?

Is that all, O Sun? Have you not shone down
On perfect bodies like rushes mown?
Is it Summertime, too, where valor lies?
Has his holiday dawned when a brave man dies?

Sun in the sky, as you burn across
Leagues of agony, waste, and loss,
When you leave the battle and reach our play,
Is there honor or shame in our Summer day?

What have we done to escape the blame
For violence pooled in the Enemy's name?
What have we done to deserve release?
Sold them our surplus and chattered of peace!

Sun in the sky, as your beams shine down
On the gun-swept rooms in a roofless town,
On some little lost child who has grown too weak
To suck the juice from a blackened leak,

Draw from that misery into your light
The vision we need for our selfish sight!
Scorch us, if need be, until we are blind,
But drive the agony into each mind!

Make it intolerable, Sun of one sky,
That America dances while Europe must die.
High in the mountains and low by the sea
Bring us the fire to keep the world free!

MARGARET CHANLER ALDRICH.

LAFAYETTE'S SACRIFICE.

His Birthday Revives Memories to Honor on Labor Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admirable indeed is the suggestion offered by the Hon. Myron T. Herrick and other distinguished citizens that the coincidence of Labor Day falling on Sept. 6, the anniversary of Lafayette's birth, affords an opportunity to honor the memory and commemorate the deeds of one of the greatest heroes of the American revolution. No doubt the response will prove that Gilbert Motier de Lafayette, lover of justice and defender of the rights of humankind, is still dear to the American people. Able pens will again set down his achievements and eloquent voices will sound his praises, but nothing more laudatory can be written or said of him than was expressed in an oration by the Hon. John Quincy Adams before both Houses of Congress, Dec. 31, 1834:

> I am to speak upon the life and character of a man whose life was, for nearly threescore years, the history of the civilized world—of a man of whose character to say that it is indissolubly identified with the revolution of our independence is little more than to mark the features of his childhood, of a man, the personified image of self-circumscribed liberty. The self-devotion of Lafayette was twofold: First, to the people, maintaining a bold and seemingly desperate struggle against oppression and for national existence. Secondly, and chiefly, to the principles of their declaration, which they first unfurled before his eyes, the consecrated standard of human rights. To that standard, without an instant of hesitation, he repaired. To the moral principle of political action the sacrifices of no other man were comparable to his. Youth, health, fortune, the favor of his King, the enjoyment of ease and pleasure, even the choicest blessing of domestic felicity—he gave them all for toil and danger in a distant land and an almost helpless cause; but it was the cause of justice and of the rights of humankind.

That Adams's estimate of the unselfish character of the great Frenchman was well founded can be established by reference to a letter from George Washington to Gouverneur Morris, July 24, 1778: "The expediency and policy of the measure [appointment of foreigners to high rank in the American army] remains to be considered, and whether it is consistent with justice or prudence to promote these military fortune-hunters at the hazard of our army. Baron Steuben, I now find, is also wanting to quit his Inspectorship for a command in the line. This will be productive of much discontent. In a word, although I think the Baron an excellent officer, I do most devoutly wish that we had not a single foreigner amongst us, except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest." What greater tribute could be paid to any man?

In conclusion, may it not be well, in these terrible days when justice and human rights are in danger, to recall to our American people the words of Lafayette (Dec. 10, 1784,) to John Jay, Chairman of a committee in Congress in their hall at Trenton:

> May this immense Temple of Freedom ever stand a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind! And may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their Government, and for ages to come rejoice the departed souls of its founders.

JOSEPH W. MANDART.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1915.

A NEW GERMAN TOOL.

Heat Rays to Melt Barbed-Wire Entanglements Afar Off.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Petrograd dispatch, in which is described a new German invention used to melt wire entanglements at a considerable distance, seems quite plausible. The use of a searchlight apparatus for this purpose would be the logical method by which to obtain success. The principle involved is that of the focusing of heat rays. The operators of motion picture machines know that the film must be kept in movement, otherwise the heat carried with the light rays and centred on a small surface of film will cause a fire.

It is open to considerable doubt that this procedure should be effective at a range of a mile; but for a short distance the arrangement of a burning device as described should offer no very great difficulties. Instead of using a parabolic reflector, which would throw a parallel or non-focusing ray, there is probably used either a system of condenser lenses of long focus, or more probably an ellipsoidal reflector of fixed focus. The objective of the ellipsoidal reflector could be altered by changing the position of the apparatus.

The utilization of such a reflector of a huge size, with an arc of tremendous candle power as a light and heat source, would result in the melting of any substance which happened to be at the spot where the rays concentrated. If one of these reflectors proved too weak to accomplish its design, a battery of them would cover a certain area with a disintegrating heat. It goes without saying that the mechanical work involved in the manufacture of reflectors of this sort would have to be of the finest and most accurate description, but, as is well known, this is a field in which the German mechanics excel. If the apparatus described in your article is an actuality, it will be of interest to learn later whether its construction is along the lines described above.

JOHN W. DESBECKER.

New York, Aug. 21, 1915.

THE SMALL FAMILY MOTHER.

She Puts Quality Above Quantity in the Race as Elsewhere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to take issue with the article by Mr. and Mrs. John Martin in the Magazine Section of The Times. And this, from a noncollegiate, may be of special interest.

I think it almost absurd to hold education of woman responsible for the decrease in the American family. Mr. Martin should have included all thinking, progressive women in his classification, for no intelligent woman of today, whether she be college bred or no, fails to realize the economic conditions which govern our lives today. I should say that it is the unselfish devotion of every refined mother which is instrumental in limiting the number of her family rather than the notion of feminism which Mr. Martin tries to impress upon us. What is there that bleeds a mother's heart so much as the painful problem of not being able to give to her children such a start in life as, in her opinion, is necessary to make a worthy member of society?

After all, it is quality that counts.

There are many worthy sons of good, old American families of refinement driving delivery wagons today, and they are mighty glad to get that to do in order to support their families. Invariably you will find such conditions among people having large families. It is economic pressure, the impossibility of giving a large family opportunities, and not the higher education of woman, which makes the modern, thoughtful mother limit the size of her family.

According to Mr. Martin's ideas, as I understand them, he believes "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." His plan would be to stop the education of woman except to a limited degree, and thereby keep her from developing those finer sensibilities which distinguish the human mother from the cow.

As for the small percentage of college women who marry, I think it is a blessing that at least some women are economically free so that their choice is entirely free of convenience. After all, the great majority of college women, as well as all the rest of us, look forward to a happy union in holy matrimony. We all have an ideal for which we are hunting, and if that ideal is not to be found are we not better off when we find other interests in life, perhaps helping to shape the character of the children of somebody else, rather than to commercialize our souls?

ANNA S. GLUSKER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1915.

LAFAYETTE'S HEROIC IDEALISM.

With What Ardent Affection He Regarded the American Colonists in Their Struggle—Washington His Idol.

Translation from the French of an Article by John J. Chapman.

New York, Sept. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gertrude Atherton has expressed the view that the United States is under no obligations to the French nation for the part it took in our Revolution. On this subject I send you the following—a recent expression from the pen of John Jay Chapman, which was written in French and which I have translated for the readers of The Times.

BEATRICE CHANLER.

THE TRANSLATION.

American historians have in the past insisted emphatically on the purely political elements of our early treaty with France. They have neglected the intelligent and chivalrous realities which were at the foundation of this understanding.

While the Court of Versailles, without doubt, signed the treaty with the United States in part for political motives, the spirit that pushed young Lafayette to beset the court with his campaign in favor of America, which compelled him to abandon his family, to risk his life and to devote his fortune to help America in her trial, that spirit was a spirit of pure idealism. It would be difficult to find in history a finer or more chivalrous example than this conduct in the life of Lafayette. Lafayette expressed the aspirations of an isolated soul. He represented the movement of a moral and political reform which was upheaving France during the fifty years which preceded the French Revolution. He represented the aspirations of French thinkers who believed in the perfectibility of the human nature whose enthusiasms should impregnate all modern thought. He belonged to the school of French philosophers who have become the fathers of political thought in America; no document in our country from the Declaration of Independence to Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg is exempt from their influence.

It has been said frequently that the philosophy on which our Government rests has been furnished by French thinkers, while the mechanism of this Government is the heritage of the experience of the Anglo-Saxon race.

If, today, an American starts a discussion on the destinies of humanity and on the rôle of the Government; if he treats of the question of universal disarmament, it will be perceived that the Britannic spirit does not influence the American idea. The Frenchman hears him half-heartedly. The religion of humanity is the product of the French. In America we aspire to this religion as naturally as the sparks fly toward heaven. All religion has for its shadow a certain hypocritical jargon which is the caricature of sincere faith, and in America our jargon has always been that of the religion of humanity.

The friendship of Washington and Lafayette touched a period in which the religion of humanity was at its apex before being obscured by the horrors of the French Revolution or by the dissolution of modern democracy. Lafayette and Washington represent an epoch of golden expectations, and their natural affection appears to have been increased by the external incongruities such as of age, tongue, language, education, and temperament. They seem to have excited one in the other a sort of idolatry.

The feeling was altogether new for Washington, the austere patriot of the Roman type, the soldier of severe expression. Surrounded by the charming grace and the palpable ardency of Lafayette, Washington was instantly touched by and influenced by the magic of the ancient régime, which melts away mere formalism.

This thought had traversed Washington's soul: "I also should be able to participate in this civilization, and in these modes of expression, if I knew them." The letters which he wrote to Lafayette recall the epistles of the Romans of the eighteenth century, composed at leisure, where intimate friends disclose themselves into the hearts of one another. I have not been able to find anywhere else in the correspondence from Washington this combination of grace and warmth which appears in all his letters to Lafayette. There will be found, as a rule, such phrases as this. "I assure you that I love all persons who are dear to you. There is nothing that I wish more than the occasion to give you substantial proofs of the sincerity of my attachment and of my affection. Your impetuous zeal for the cause of liberty, your singular attachment to our rising world, your ardent and persevering efforts, not only when you were in America, but since your return from France, to serve the United States, your courteous attentions to the Americans and your invariable and uniform friendship for me have matured the first impressions of esteem and attachment which I have felt toward you to the point of making it a love and an absolute gratitude which neither time nor absence can enfeeble."

In the lines which he wrote to Lafayette after what might have been their last interview Washington said: "From the moment of our separation, on the route, and during the journey, and since then at all hours, I have profoundly felt all that the course of years, a close union, and your merit have inspired me with—affection, respect and attachment for you. When our carriages distanced from one another I asked myself if it was for the last time that I had seen you, and in spite of my desire to say 'No' my fears would reply 'Yes.'"

On his part, Lafayette, when he speaks of Washington, "the divine American hero," is warmed up to the pitch of enthusiasm. "I see him more closely than anybody else, and I see him worthy of the adoration—for which I admire more and more the beauty of his character and of his soul. * * * His name will be revered in all centuries by all lovers of liberty and of humanity." Or, still more: "This eminent man, whose virtues I venerate, has desired to become my intimate friend. His tender interest for me won my heart instantly. I am close with him. We live as two brothers, united in intimacy and reciprocal confidence. When he sent to me his first surgeon he told him to take care of me as if I were his son, because he loved me as much."

The friendship of these two men is one of the greatest historical friendships of the world, and it should be regarded as a treasure for all men. More than this, its political effects upon the fortunes of America have been so great that the Americans always have seen in it one of the cornerstones or one of the keystones of their history. It is a bridge thrown between their country and Europe. Time constantly shows the need of similar bridges and America has come to perceive that its own defects are those which contact with Europe tends to remedy. We Americans desire to have our place in the European family whose sorrows and joys are ours and whose destiny is our destiny. We wish to strengthen the ties which unite us to the intellectual history of the Old World, and the scenes of the American Revolution which indicate the place occupied by America in the history of French liberalism are among the best and the most ancient and most precious traditions which we possess.

J. J. C.

SUBWAY VENTILATION.

A Plan to Erect Chimneys and Then to Let the Tube Ventilate Itself.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed many articles on ventilating the subway, one advising to inclose each track in a separate tube with a swing gate to close the end of the tube after the train had entered the tube after leaving the station, in order to force the air out of a chimney between stations.

In my opinion it is impossible to keep air out of a space unless it is air tight, so if the air was entirely shut off at the mouth of the tube where the gate is, the air in the tube, instead of being driven ahead, would rush over, under, and by the side of the train and fill in the rear of the train without driving air out at the chimney or sucking air down it. In order for the chimneys to work the air must have a chance to follow after the train so as to fill the place where the train has displaced the air, in order to force it ahead of the train. If the tracks were inclosed in separate tubes and an accident should hapen, it would be hard to predict the results, as there would not be more than three feet on each side of the train, with the feed bars running from the train to the third rail to be crossed. The air would be much hotter in a narrow tube than in the open subway.

If chimneys are erected, say 300 to 500 feet high, so as to be higher than the surrounding buildings, about every 1,000 feet at local stations or between them on cross streets, and connected with the subway with cross cuts with large mouths in the subway, similar to funnels, so the air has plenty of room to enter in order to force it up the chimney more rapidly, and with openings half way between chimneys for air to enter the subway, these chimneys will provide sufficient ventilation. Whenever the air is warmer in the subway than it is on the streets, the chimneys will draw the warm air out and the air from the street will enter the subway to take its place.

After the chimneys are erected, if ventilation is not sufficient where there are four tracks, it would be safe to inclose two of them in one tube with a partition between the two middle tracks. This would give the trains better action of forcing air up the chimney and sucking it down as they pass it. This would be safer than having the four tubes, and cooler, with plenty of room for passengers to get by the train in case of accident.

I do not believe it will be necessary to put a partition between the tracks. The trains will suck enough cold air down through the chimneys. There should be dampers in these chimneys, as they will cause too much draft in the Winter. If more, and purer and cooler air is desired, every other chimney could be a double chimney, one on each side of the subway, one to handle the warm air and air caused from the action of the train, with a fan in the other, to be run in the Summer, sucking cool air into the subway. This would give much purer air than coming from the street.

I learned a great deal about ventilation and air currents in the mines. They have a mine ventilation in Butte, Mon., where the air is drawn down a shaft 900 feet through a crosscut 1,200 feet, ventilating the mine and stables where they keep their mules, and then up through a shaft 1,200 feet to the surface. The mouth of one shaft on the hill is 300 feet higher than the mouth of the other shaft. The air, being warm in the mine, is lighter than cold air, so is sucked through the chimney to the surface. The cold air rushes down the 900-foot shaft to take the place of the warm air that goes out. This system will work on the subway as long as the air is warmer in the subway than on the street.

D. B. JACOBS.

New York, Sept. 1, 1915.

OUR FORTLESS COUNTRY.

Where Could a Retreating Army Seek Refuge in Time of War?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have always understood that a fortress line played the part of an immobile reserve army, behind whose protection a defeated field army could rest, refit, and prepare again for aggressive action. The loss of Ivangorod, Warsaw, Ostrolenka, and Lomza, and the investment of Novo Georgievsk and Pultusk, expose the Russian field armies, if beaten again, to an overwhelming defeat, with no refuge except the limitless expanse of their valiant though hirsute country, as The Outlook calls it. And really this is no place for a modern army of a million men.

Fortress lines have played an important part in the present war. For instance, it was the presence of a fortress line which aided the Russians to recuperate and refit after the battles of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes, and, on the other hand, prevented the Germans from making these battles decisive. In the west it was the possession of the second line French forts of Laon, La Fere, Le Cateau, Cambrai, and Lille, which, turned inside out so to speak, helped the Germans to rally after the defeat on the Marne. While not to be overestimated, forts still have a military value, and the point is that the time and the occasion are ripe for pointing out the fact to our citizens. In war with another power our army, as at present constituted, would probably be defeated by sheer weight of numbers at first, and it would be of immense value to have a few lines of fortifications at least tentatively mapped out. How reassuring it must be to a retreating soldier to come within the zone of a permanent fortification after a full day's march can well be imagined. The sense of security alone with the sound night's rest it assures would do much to restore his morale.

It may be that our country is not adapted to the fortification of strategic lines as in Europe, but at least the Roman system of permanent fortified camps could be modified and used. As I understand it, all our present fortifications are seacoast ones designed solely to protect certain of our harbors from naval attacks.

HARRY COOK.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1915.

The German Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter you printed a week ago or so, the statement was made that the last election in Chicago hinged upon the German vote question; that is, that Americans of other than German descent had turned out to beat Sweitzer because a racial appeal was made for him. This impression is erroneous, as is seen from the dispatch of the Chicago correspondent of The New York Times, printed on April 7. This gentleman, who is probably as well informed as any of us, said:

> The Harrison axe was the great factor in swelling Thompson's plurality. Throughout the city Harrison Democrats cut Sweitzer. This is demonstrated by the fact that Thompson outran his running mates in a majority of the wards. There were several contributing factors to the overthrow of the Democratic ticket, not the least of which was the endeavor of the Sweitzer adherents in the last days of the campaign to interject international politics and race and religious prejudices * * * Religion also was an important factor. This issue led to much bitterness and some bloodshed. Every available Protestant was mustered at the polls today, was literally dragged out of his home in some instances by his co-religionists, and voted for Thompson, the Protestant Republican candidate.

Other papers had reports that the principal causes contributing to Sweitzer's defeat were the religious issue and the enmity of Harrison. It should be noted, too, that while the Chicago Abendpost was for Sweitzer, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung was and is for Thompson.

WALTER JAEGER.

New York, Aug. 31, 1915.

OPERA IN THE HOUSE HAMMERSTEIN BUILT

Boston Company, with Pavlowa's Russian Dancers, to Produce Classical Works.

BALLET TO BE BIG FEATURE

To Play for Two Weeks Before the Metropolitan Season Opens and Then Tour the Country.

Oscar Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House is at last to be used for grand opera, though not by the impresario who built it. On Monday night, Oct. 25, three weeks before the opening of the Metropolitan's season, the Boston Grand Opera Company in conjunction with the Pavlowa Ballet Russe, will begin a two weeks' engagement in the big east side opera house in which Mr. Hammerstein hoped to challenge the Metropolitan, but which to date has housed almost every type of entertainment but opera.

The new organization is one Max Rabinoff has formed with the Boston Opera Company as a nucleus to present a combination of grand opera and ballet in the larger cities of the country. Mr. Rabinoff has acquired the properties and many of the artists of the Boston company, which was forced to suspend last year on account of the war and the inability of the Boston public to support a full season of opera. He has added other artists from the opera houses of the world, many of which are closed during the war, and Anna Pavlowa and her Russian dancers.

This company will present mimo-choreographic and mimo-dramatic grand operas. The chief novelty of the latter type of opera will be Auber's "The Dumb Girl of Portici," and of the former Holbrooke's "The Enchanted Garden" and Rachmaninoff's "The Gypsies." The repertoire will also include these operas with the complete terpsichorean and pantomime features as originally written: "La Gioconda," "Carmen," "L'Amore de Tre Re," "Rigoletto," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Othello," "The Secret of Suzanne," "Faust," "Hamlet," and "Romeo and Juliet."

Some of the better known artists in the company are Felice Lyne, Maggie Teyte, Maria Gay, Elizabeth Campbell, Riccardo Martin, May Schneider, Miura Zukkury, Lasar Andres, George Baklanoff, Giovanni Zenatello, Thomas Chalmers, Gaudio Mansueto, Jose Mardones, Anna Pavlowa, and Alexandre Volinine.

The company will give a five weeks' season in Boston, and if the patronage warrants the engagement the following year will be lengthened. It will also give performances in Chicago prior to the opening of the Chicago Opera Company's season. The other cities to be visited are Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Toronto, Detroit, and St. Paul.

Shortly after Mr. Hammerstein announced three years ago that he intended presenting grand opera in English he began work on the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The Metropolitan Directors at first refused to believe that he intended attempting this, in view of his contract with them to refrain from producing opera here for a term of ten years, and when they found he was in earnest they brought suit to enjoin him from breaking his contract. The courts issued an injunction, which still stands, and as a result of which Mr. Hammerstein gave up his plans for opera. John Cort and Albert Weiss have leased the opera house, and Mr. Rabonoff arranged with them for the engagement of his company.

THEATRICAL MAN MISSING.

Police Asked to Help Find Murray Fassarath of the Audubon.

The Fox Amusement Company, which operates a chain of theatres in New York, last night asked the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau to begin a search for Murray Fassarath, manager of the Audubon Theatre. Mr. Fassarath has not been seen by any one connected with the Fox Company since last Monday. It is said that the theatre people are anxious to ask Mr. Fassarath about the accounts in connection with his house.

Winfield R. Sheehan, general manager for Mr. Fox, would not discuss the disappearance of Mr. Fassarath last night. The Audubon, which is at 165th Street and Broadway, is one of the largest theatres in the city.

DANCE HALL IN SCHOOL.

Dutchkills Residents to Protest to Board of Education.

At a meeting yesterday of residents of the Dutchkills section of Long Island City it was decided to send a protest to the Board of Education against the use of the gymnasium in Bryant High School in Long Island City as a public dance hall. It was intended that only former pupils and those in attendance at the school should attend the dances. All were charged 5 cents to pay the musicians.

A dancing teacher from Manhattan has got hold of the privilege of conducting the dances, it was said yesterday, and he is charging 15 cents admission.

Try-Out for New Cohan Play.

The first performance of a play George M. Cohan has written for production this season will be given this afternoon in the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch. It is an American farce, entitled "Hit-the-Trail Halliday," and was written by Mr. Cohan especially for his brother-in-law, Fred Niblo, who returned last Summer from a two years' engagement in Australia. In Mr. Niblo's supporting company will be seen Katherine Lasalle, Lorena Atwood, Laura Bennett, Grant Stewart, Joseph Allen, Edgar Halstead, P. B. Pratt, John O'Hara, Frederick Maynard, Clifford Dempsey, Horace James, Harold Grau, Ernest Lynd, and A. E. Gilmore.

May Irwin Finds a Double.

May Irwin, who does interesting things just in time to have them recorded in Monday morning's papers, has found her double. For six months the comedienne has been looking for her twin to play a rôle opposite her in "33 Washington Square." When the farce was first acted some of the critics found fault with the actress to whom the rôle had been assigned on the ground that she bore little resemblance to Miss Irwin. In Jean Temple, Miss Irwin's discovery, she feels she has found the woman she sought.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elsie Mackaye, who will appear in the leading woman's role in "Grumpy" when Cyril Maude begins a brief engagement in the Empire next Monday night, has returned from spending four weeks in her native city of Melbourne, Australia.

Julie Herne, daughter of the late James A. Herne, will head the company appearing in "The Natural Law," with which the York will be opened this afternoon as a combination theatre under the management of John Cort.

The Washington Square Players have extended the time for submitting designs in a contest for a poster to be used for advertising purposes to Oct. 20. The conditions of the contest are that the poster shall be in two colors and bear the name of the organization. The players will occupy the Bandbox again this season and will give performances every night and Saturday matinee.

A supper was given on the stage of the New Brighton Theatre last night to George Robinson, manager of the seaside playhouse, which will end its Summer season on Saturday night. Eva Tanguay made the presentation speech when a gold pocket set was given to Mr. Robinson.

Two first-class playhouses in Philadelphia have gone over to the movies. "The Birth of a Nation" took possession of the Forrest on Saturday night, and soon the Triangle Film Corporation is to take over the Chestnut Street Opera House.

GREDLER-FOSTER WEDDING.

Ceremony to Take Place at the Hotel Warrington Today.

The marriage of Mrs. Kate Crichton Foster of Shreveport, La., and John G. Gredler, formerly Vice President of the Red River Valley Bank and Trust Company of Shreveport, will take place here today at the Hotel Warrington, and the Rev. Dr. McMillan will perform the ceremony. Mrs. Foster is a sister of Powell Crichton, a lawyer, with offices at 14 Wall Street, and has many friends here. She was born in Minden, La., twenty-seven years ago, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crichton. She was educated in Washington, D. C., and spent much time abroad.

She and her first husband, J. M. Foster, were divorced in July, 1914, in Shreveport. She has one son, James, 6 years old. She has been in New York several weeks, and Mr. Gredler arrived a few days since. Neither Mrs. Foster nor the bridegroom will have an attendant. Powell Crichton will give his sister in marriage, and, while there will be no reception, tea will be served to a few intimate friends in the bride's apartment at the Warrington.

Immediately after the tea Mr. and Mrs. Gredler will go to Wisconsin, where Mr. Gredler is to be a partner of R. G. Morey of Pleasant Valley Farms, one of the largest dairy product shippers in the State.

Former Miss Morris Weds Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A marriage took place on Saturday at Maidenhead between Hubert Martineau, late of the Welsh Guards and son of Philip Martineau, Hurst Court, Berkshire, and Mrs. Henry Charles Schwab of the Ledge, Holyport, daughter of the late Nelson Morris of Chicago. Owing to the recent illness of the bridegroom only immediate relatives were present.

Ward-Curtis Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Walter S. Ward of 165 Riverside Drive, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ward, and Miss Beryl Curtis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Willard Curtis of 151 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, will take place on Friday, Oct. 8, in Trinity Church in Arlington Avenue. Miss Evelyn Hoffman of Dayton, Ohio, is to be the maid of honor, Miss Hilda Stark of Montreal is to be the flower girl, and the six bridesmaids are to be the Misses Elinor and Garnet Ward of New York, sisters of the bridegroom; Martha Pitman of St. Louis, Alice Rorick of Toledo, Dorothy Dickinson of Chicago, and Ruth Martin of Pittsburgh. Mr. Ward's brother, Ralph Ward, is to be his best man.

Miss Lindenmeyr's Wedding Plans.

Miss Matilde Margaret Lindenmeyr, a daughter of the late Henry Lindenmeyr, will wed Dr. Rudolph Duryea on Saturday, Sept. 25, in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Miss Lindenmeyr will have Mrs. P. J. Rocker of Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, as matron of honor, and the other attendants are to be the Misses Helen and Dorothy Lindenmeyr and Marie Lindenmeyr as flower girl. Dr. Duryea's best man is to be Robert Elwell Moffett, and the ushers will be Dr. Robert L. McCready, Dr. Carl Eggers, Dr. Otto M. Schwerdtfeger, Dr. Joseph King, Dr. P. K. Sauer and Archibald N. Milne.

Miss Beakley-Smith Weds Tuesday.

John Llewellyn Kuschke of New York, formerly of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and Miss Ruth Beakley-Smith, a granddaughter of Mrs. Joseph Inness of 450 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, are to be married tomorrow in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn. They will walk together to the chancel, and will have no attendants. Mrs. Inness, a sister-in-law of the late George Inness, the artist, will give the bride in marriage. There will be no reception. Mr. and Mrs. Kuschke will live in New York.

Engagements Announced.

The following betrothals have been made public:

Miss Helen McKee Munson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hallam Munson, of 46 West Fifty-second Street, to Richard Manning Russell, son of the late William Eustis Russell, at one time Governor of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Michael Foster of Harrogate, England. Mr. Russell is a Harvard graduate, class of 1914. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Edna Mason Chapman, daughter of the late Alfred B. Chapman of Islip, L. I., and 14 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, to Howard Valentine Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb V. Smith. Miss Chapman's sister, Miss Hilda Mason Chapman, was married in June to Trowbridge Marston. Miss Chapman is spending the Summer and Autumn at Bayberry Point, Islip.

Miss Claire Louise Baxter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Baxter of 1,721 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, and Frederick Briggs Dalzell, Jr., son of Commodore Frederick B. Dalzell and Mrs. Dalzell of Amityville, L. I., and Brooklyn.

Miss Mabel Emily Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse S. Wheeler of Rutherford, N. J., to Frederick Bracco of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. No date has been named for the wedding.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Cameronia, from Glasgow and Liverpool, were:

A. Benning, C. A. Clear, D. T. Austin, Miss Jessie Donald, David Douglas, H. W. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, Miss M. C. Kennedy, George M. Queen, William Richardson, William Tonie, Dr. Sydney Walker, Herbert Ward, R. S. Wensley, Miss Ruth Wensley, Miss Margaret G. Wensley, James Woods, Mrs. M. Owen, Miss E. P. Owen, J. L. Butler, W. S. Hollister, E. T. Wood, J. Hamilton, Mrs. E. Goodge, A. E. Jackson, Mrs. E. Wardman, and V. J. Radbone.

Film Shows Red Cross Activities.

Under the auspices of the Red Cross Society of America, the Pluragraph Company have made arrangements to show for the first time the complete activities of this wonderful organization in war and peace. It is generally assumed that the work of the Red Cross is only first aid in time of war. This is an important branch, but it also is active in connection with mine disasters, railroad wrecks, water catastrophes, &c., and will have a first aid contest at the Panama Exposition Sept. 22, 23, and 24, under the supervision of Major Patterson.

DEFEND CHICAGO TEACHERS.

Unions Demand Rescinding of Rule Aimed at Educators' Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—"One of the most colossal conspiracies ever hatched in this or any other State," was a phrase applied to the attack upon the Chicago Teachers' Federation today by Miss Margaret Haley, its business agent.

Miss Haley was one of a number of speakers who attacked the majority members of the Board of Education before the Chicago FFederation of Labor.

Miss Haley declared she had "a superabundance of documentary evidence" to prove a conspiracy lodged with the State's Attorney, and promised to reveal startling facts at the protest mass meeting called for Wednesday evening at the Auditorium.

The Federation of Labor adopted resolutions demanding that persons appointed by Mayor Thompson to succeed the seven members of the board whose terms have expired shall give written assurances that they will vote to rescind the rule ordering the teachers to leave the Federation.

John Miller, of the Moving Picture Operators recommended that union men keep their children at home rather than allow them to be taught by "scab" teachers.

Unpaid Bills Cause Orange Drought.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 5.—Water was a scarce commodity in homes throughout this city today. Many consumers learned to their regret that the little red line of reading matter at the bottom of their water bills meant business, for they discovered to their dismay that the Water Department tired of waiting for bills to be paid, had sent men all over the city shutting off the water at the curb line from those who neglected to meet the obligation. The delinquent list numbered 755, according to official figures.

GODOWSKY CARRIED $160,000 INSURANCE

Friends Tell of Remark of Pianist That He Was Worth More Dead Than Alive.

TO SEEK BODY IN RIVER

Most Vigorous Search for a Lost Person, Since Dorothy Arnold, Fails to Give a Clue.

The harbor police will scour the waters of New York Bay and the North and East Rivers today for the body of Leopold Godowsky, the Polish pianist.

The patrol boats will poke their noses into out-of-the-way spots where a body might be held by an eddy, under piers and into unused docks. The waters along the Jersey shore will be searched, and the police navy, in its trips up and down the bay and the Sound and out to the beaches, in its work of safe-guarding holiday-makers, will be always on watch for the famous musician's body.

Friends of Godowsky said yesterday that he was insured for a total of $160,000. He was said to have had a $50,000 straight life insurance policy in the Germanic Company of Berlin, $50,000 in a Vienna company, a $40,000 accident policy in the Aetna Company, $10,000 straight in the New York Life Insurance Company, and $10,000 in another company.

One friend said that Godowsky had remarked that he would be worth more dead than alive, but that this was not true, as his income from musical publications was in the neighborhood of $80,000 a year.

Godowsky disappeared last Wednesday, and Mme. Godowsky has had an ever-present feeling that he was drowned and that his body would be found in the water. Besides, those in charge of the search pointed out last night, if Godowsky met with foul play and was thrown into the water, or if he was accidentally drowned, his body should come to the surface today or tomorrow.

Mme. Godowsky, who is prostrated at her home in Avon, N. J., believes that if her husband were alive and well he would let her hear from him. When he left home on Wednesday the pianist carried more than $1,000 in cash and wore jewelry worth $2,000. Both his wife and friends had often cautioned him against carrying such an amount of valuables. It is known to be a habit of Godowsky whenever he made a trifling purchase to draw a roll of bills from his pocket and count them while waiting for change. Mme. Godowsky fears that on his way from the barber shop at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue which he left about 6 o'clock P. M. Wednesday to catch a train at the Pennsylvania station he exhibited his money and was thereafter attacked by persons who followed him.

Not since the disappearance of Dorothy Arnold has such a vigorous search been made for a missing person as is now on for Godowsky. Leaving home Wednesday in the best of health, with no known worries except the press of much work, the musician has vanished completely. Every facility at the disposal of the police of a dozen cities has brought not the slightest clue to his whereabouts. Wireless messages to ships at sea and telegrams to every large city of the country have brought no news of him.

The police yesterday abandoned the theory that Godowsky was wandering about the streets of New York suffering from amnesia. They say that the alarm has been so widespread and that there are so many people who know Godowsky, who is a type, that it would have been impossible for him not to be recognized. Relatives refuse to credit the theory of some detectives that the great musician has gone into seclusion to complete some work he was doing. Friends say he cares too much for his wife and family to cause them distress.

A well-known private detective agency will be called on today to aid the police detectives.

Emerson Whithorne, a business associate of the missing pianist, who is directing the search for him, has made a thorough search of every hospital and hotel in and about New York, and today a systematic canvass of rooming houses will be begun. A canvass of New York taxicab drivers yesterday yielded no information.

"The mystery deepens as the days and hours pass," said Mr. Whithorne last night at the Hotel Astor. "I have received no answer from my wireless to the Hellig Olav nor any word that would give a hint as to where Godowsky is. No expense and no effort will be spared to find him. He must be found."

Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Scull, who is directing the work of his department in the search, said last night:

"Frankly, we haven't found anything that promises a good clue. The disappearance is one of the most mysterious I ever knew. It doesn't seem possible to explain it by the amnesia theory, for surely some one would have recognized such a wel-known figure. Godowsky isn't in the hospitals, he isn't in the hotels, and no one seems to know a thing about where he is. We have all available men working to find him."

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Frank Trumbull Entertains Misses Morgan, De Wolfe, and Marbury.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 5.—Mrs. A. H. Latimer entertained at luncheon today for Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Cragin, Mrs. Fred C. Sterry, and Mrs. Latimer's daughter, Mrs. S. M. Foulkes, and Eugene M. O'Neill.

Frank Trumbull was host at a dinner tonight at which Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer and the Misses Anne Morgan, Elsie De Wolfe, and Elizabeth Marbury were among the guests.

Miss Mary Warburton reached here today from Philadelphia and is with her mother, Mrs. Barclay Warburton, and Mr. and Mrs. Arturo de Heeren at the Greenbrier. Edward S. Buckley, 3d, was also among the Philadelphians arriving today.

Mrs. L. H. Butterick of Richmond, who has spent the Summer at Eastern Point, Conn., is at the Greenbrier for the early Autumn season. Bookings show that among the arrivals of the next few days will be Miss Annie Burr Jennings and Miss Virginia Gallaudet, who have spent the Summer at Newport and Fairfield, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Coe of New York, Mrs. Julia Berwind and her niece, Miss Dunlop, who are now at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, who are at their country place, Maplehurst, White Plains; Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, now at Sandwich, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. James B. Haggin, now at Versailles, Ky., and Miss Charlotte Andrews, who has been spending August with Mrs. Roy A. Rainey at Huntington, L. I.

Today's arrivals were: Mr. and Mrs. F. B. MacKinnon, Washington; L. J. Strong, New York; S. P. Conklin, Detroit; Andrew E. Cook, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Glover, Morris L. Glover, Chicago; J. H. L. Fisher, Baltimore; Douglass Carr, Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lopez, New York; A. H. Lane, Richmond; E. P. Warner, Francis P. Robert, New York; William S. Royster, Norfolk; Fred Scott Campbell, Richmond, and Miss Margaret Grant, Atlanta.

Not Conklin's Murderer.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 5.—Le Roy Ford of Jersey City, a negro, who was arrested in Elizabeth on Friday on suspicion that he was Walter Biddle, wanted in White Plains for the murder of Charles Y. Conklin, a station agent on the New York & Putnam Railroad, was released today, as the police of White Plains said he was not the man they sought.

PUBLIC PORTER TRAPPED.

Walter in Role of Traveler "Steered" from Hotel He Sought.

Licensed public porters are a menace to the safety of strangers arriving in New York, according to a statement made last night by D. H. Griffith of the Hotel Bristol, Secretary of the Wainwright Realty Company, which operates seven hotels in New York. He said:

"For the last year we have been trying to get the Police Commissioner and the License Commissioner to take some action regarding the public porters who infest the railroad terminals and the steamship piers. We were told to get individual cases and make complaints, which was done, and as a result two of these porters had their licenses taken away by the Police Commissioner, but they were both back at work the next day in spite of the complaint that had been made against them. I have been informed that these porters get their licenses through the district leaders.

"In order to get an actual case for the Police Commissioner we sent out Theodore Carsote, the head waiter of the Bristol Hotel, who is an Italian, to act as a decoy. When he arrived at the Grand Central Station with a bag in his hand a porter with a numbered badge on his cap came up and asked where he wanted to go. Carsote showed the man a folder of this hotel and said that he wanted to go to the Bristol as he had written and reserved a room there.

"The porter said: 'Come with me and I will take you to a good hotel which you will like much better than the Bristol.' When he got there the head waiter protested to the hotel clerk that he was going to the Bristol, but eventually had to look at some rooms which he said he did not like. Then the porter took him to several other hotels of a cheap grade, where his commission would be at least a dollar, which, of course, would be added to the price of the room. This went on for nearly two hours, and at last the porter felt compelled to come to the Bristol, and after his victim had registered he went to the cashier and asked for a commission.

"The other case was on similar lines, except that we had one of our employes arrive at the Pennsylvania Railroad station with his bag and holding a folder of this hotel in his hand. He went through the same experience as the head waiter, but never succeeded in persuading the porter to bring him here. The danger to travelers is the possibility that some of these porters might take them to a place where they would be robbed."

McADOO AT HOT SPRINGS.

With Secretary of Agriculture Houston He Motored from Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 5.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo arrived at the Homestead Hotel last night by motor from Washington, with Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Francis G. Caffey. After attending the cabaret entertainment in the Japanese room last night and lunching at the Homestead today they left this afternoon for Staunton, Va., to spend Labor Day.

Supreme Court Justice McReynolds arrived yesterday from Washington, and others from the Capital who have come for Labor Day are: E. B. Dahlgren, Alexander B. Legare, Reginald H. Huidelkover, James Laughlin Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Downs and Donald Downs.

The Rev. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, came today for the cure.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Johnston of Chicago, who have spent the Summer camping in Northwestern Wisconsin, have joined Mrs. Morris Johnston at the Homestead for September.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ingalls and Miss Anne Taft Ingalls arrived today from Cleveland for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene E. du Pont came from Wilmington.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island was among those who attended the Saturday night dance at the Homestead. At 10:30 o'clock the crowd moved from the ballroom to the Japanese room, where there were informal dancing and cabaret parties till midnight. At the dance were: Baron H. P. Wertheim von Henkelom, Baron and Baroness Rosenkrantz, Rear Admiral G. E. Ide, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Cramer, Mme. Christian Hauge, Mr. and Mrs. George Ingalls, Miss Katherine Ingalls, Dr. John H. Girvan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Day, Miss Letitia McDonald, Miss Judith Colston, Wallace Irwin, Miss Grace N. Luke, Miss Rosa L. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Horwitz, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McCrea, the Misses Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Miss Frances Scott, M. L. Akers, Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Mrs. Katherine Frost, R. Leslie Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Spence, Miss Ida Lee Spence, Alexander Heyburn, Newcomb Baker, Thomas Paxton, Burton Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Evans and Francis Chapman.

For Labor Day a horse show and program of gymkhana events at baseball park has been arranged to occupy the afternoon. The morning will be taken up by the regular weekly golf tournament of match play against bogey for cups given by the Hot Springs Golf Club.

LABOR DAY GOLF AT LENOX.

Hotels All Full and Motorists Camping in Their Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 1.—A Labor Day handicap golf match will be played at the Lenox Club tomorrow, followed by a luncheon at the clubhouse and by dancing and boating in the afternoon at the Lake Mahkeenac Boat Club. Five large dinners will precede a dinner dance which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed will give at Lakeside.

Tourists who arrived late in the Berkshires last night were unable to find accommodations at hotels and inns, and were compelled to camp in their automobiles. Every hotel was filled, and dances were given at the Aspinwall and the Curtis. Tonight there was another inrush of motorists.

The Misses Eleanor and Marian Hague gave a luncheon in Stockbridge on Saturday afternoon for Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, and Professor Henry W. Farnam of Yale, who were the speakers at the Laurel Hill meeting.

Mrs. George Grenville Merrill has returned to Stockbridge from a visit with her sister, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, N. C.

Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador for Austria-Hungary, entertained for the week-end at the Poplars Baron von Schoen, Secretary of the German Embassy, and Constantin Mavroudi, Second Secretary of the Turkish Embassy.

Giraud Foster and Giraud Foster, Jr., returned to Bellefontaine last night from the Little Cascapedia River in Quebec, where they have been for six weeks fishing for salmon.

Mr. and Mrs. Loyal A. Osborne started yesterday for an automobile trip in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fitch of New York are the guests of Miss Helen C. Butler at Lynwood in Stockbridge.

Campbell Smyth of New York has arrived to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Graham E. Parsons.

Colonel Samuel P. Colt, who is touring with Countess Moroni of Rome, Mrs. Imogene Waldren and Edward Martin Guild of Providence, has departed from the Aspinwall for the White Mountains.

SEEKS ALLEGED MAYO BOY.

Mrs. Estelle Cooper Gay Has Writ Served on Cincinnati Doctor.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—Dr. S. J. D. Meade, a prominent physician of this city, was served tonight with a writ of habeas corpus, calling upon him to deliver forthwith to the custody of the courts John C. C. Mayo, Jr., alleged to be the son of Mrs. Estelle Cooper Gay, a New York widow, and John C. C. Mayo, the late Kentucky millionaire, the child whom Mrs. Gay charges was kidnapped in Cincinnati.

Dr. Meade denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of the child, said he did not attend Mrs. Gay at the birth of any child and further stated his belief that no child was born. Dr. Meade was ordered to appear for hearing of the writ before Presiding Judge Frederick L. Hoffman of the Common Pleas Court on Tuesday morning.

A second writ was issued against Mrs. Laura Mullens, of 403 John Street, mother-in-law of Dr. eMade. George L. Welch, who was sworn in as a special court deputy to serve the writ, and Messrs. Foster and Miller, for Mrs. Gay were unable to find Mrs. Mullens tonight.

MANY NEAR DEATH IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Family Party of Five Hurled from Carriage to Street by a Taxicab.

CAR CARRYING 6 HITS TRUCK

Big Machine Goes Through Fence and Bumps School House—Motor Cyclists Hurt.

Five persons were injured last evening when a taxicab of the New York Motor Cab Company, 75 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, struck a carriage in Jamaica Avenue, near Jerome Street. The carriage, which was demolished, was driven by Benjamin Bloom, 191 East 100th Street, Manhattan. Riding with him were his wife, Etta, their daughter, Beatrice, 6 years old; Mrs. Katherine Emmanuel, 1,823 First Avenue, and her baby, Sidney, 9 months old. Witnesses regarded it as little short of miraculous that all five were thrown to the street and escaped with minor injuries. They were treated by two ambulance surgeons from the Bradford Street Hospital and taken home.

The chauffeur of the taxicab and his two passengers were uninjured. The chauffeur told the police that his car had struck a boulder and jumped against the carriage. He was not arrested.

Six men had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning when a touring car and an automobile truck collided at Elizabeth Avenue and Bigelow Street, Newark. The touring car was driven by Ernest Jones, 336 Chestnut Street, Arlington. The truck was owned by Roe & Conover of Newark. Every one in both cars was thrown to the street, but sustained only slight injuries. In the car with Jones were Joseph Beachlin, 820 Mount Prospect Avenue; William B. Hoppe, 416 Woodside Avenue; and W. A. Stone, 46 Duke Street, all of Newark. John Lyons of 28 Hunter Street was driving the truck, and with him were James Wilson of Hillsdale Avenue and James Rafferty of 370 Peshine Avenue, Newark. Rafferty and Beachlin were taken to the Newark Hospital. The touring car was said to have been running at high speed, while the truck was going up grade slowly, according to witnesses. The lighter car was demolished. The truck kept on after the accident through a fence and stopped against a schoolhouse. Jones and Lyons were arrested, and Lyons later was released.

Martin Sajlita, 21 years old, 245 East 145th Street, suffered a fractured skull, and his brother Jacob, 409 East 141st Street, received lacerations of the scalp and face yesterday when Martin lost control of a motor cycle which they were riding in Eastern Boulevard at Layton Avenue, the Bronx, and crashed into an electric light pole. Jacob was riding in a side car. The men were taken to Fordham Hospital.

While riding to Trenton, N. J., on a bicycle in search of work, Adolph Hersch of Prince's Bay, S. I., was struck by an automobile on the road outside of Princeton yesterday. The automobile, containing a young man and woman, continued on its way, leaving Hersch in the road. He was picked up by another automobile and brought to Mercer Hospital, Trenton. He has a compound fracture of the jaw and many other injuries. Efforts to learn the identity of the automobilists failed. Persons who saw them said they seemed to be intoxicated.

Nicholas Rose and his wife, Mary, of 30 Main Street, Flushing, were injured yesterday afternoon on the Jericho Turnpike when a motorcycle they were riding threw them to the roadway. Rose received a number of cuts and bruises, and his wife, besides cuts and bruises, has a possible fracture of the skull. A passing automobilist took them to the Flushing Hospital.

John Colletti, 23 years old, of 360 East 136th Street, lost control of the electric coupé he was driving yesterday afternoon and it leaped upon the curb in front of the building at 65 East Fourth Street. Annie Weisser of 65 East Fourth Street, her sister Flora, and Rebecca Brodie of the same address, who were talking together on the sidewalk, were knocked down. They screamed for help and began to reproach Colletti. Others joined them, and as a crowd began to gather Colletti deserted the coupé and ran to the Fifth Street Police Station for protection.

An unidentified man was knocked down at Third Street and Avenue D last night by an automobile driven by Alexander Schaffer of 241 East Fourteenth Street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured. Within an hour after arriving at the hospital he died. On a card in his pocket was found "Morris Weissmann, 165 Eldridge Street."

Two women were being fitted at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Benjamin Postman and Mrs. Postman in Postman's corset store, three steps below the sidewalk, at 66 Second Avenue, near Fourth Street, when a seven-passenger automobile filled with passengers ran upon the sidewalk, plunged down the three steps, smashed the two doors, and got half way into the store before it stopped.

The two customers fainted and the women in the automobile which remained stuck in the doorway screamed. Postman and his wife called help, and the street, which is normally rather crowded, was soon choked for blocks with thousands.

An alarm was sent to the Fifth Street Station. Captain Lang and the reserves hurried out and forced their way to the store. A few minutes later an ambulance arrived from Bellevue Hospital. The two corset customers were treated for hysterics and those in the automobile for bruises.

In the automobile were Benjamin Schaffer of 70 Cannon Street, the driver; Pauline Struber of 10 Avenue A; Yetta, Tillie, and Hyman Shepps of 112 Ludlow Street, and Tillie Lowe of 92 Second Avenue. Schaffer insisted that his car had been forced into the corset store by being struck by a machine driven by Nathan Tilzer of 349 Third Street. Witnesses said that both cars were going too fast, and at the demand of the proprietor of the corset store Tilzer and Schaffer were arrested on charges of reckless driving.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; 5 KILLED.

Family Party Run Down at Dangerous Crossing at Glens Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Nelson Norton, 67 years of age; his wife, 62; their daughter May, 20; their daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Norton, 30, and her three-year-old daughter Edith, were instantly killed this afternoon when a touring car in which they were driving from Lake George to their home in Whitehall, was demolished by a Delaware & Hudson excursion train. John Norton, the sixth occupant of the car, saved himself from death by jumping from the machine as his father, who was at the wheel, made an unsuccessful attempt to ditch it, after having seen the train rushing down upon them. The son suffered the fracture of a leg and other injuries, but is expected to recover.

The train was running light on a down grade at about fifty miles an hour, being en route to Lake George to meet an excursion boat. The crossing at which the accident occurred is a dangerous one, the view of the tracks being obstructed by growths of brush. Nelson Norton, the driver of the machine, was deaf and failed to hear the train.

All five bodies were badly mangled, being strewn along the rails for 600 feet. The Coroner will investigate the accident.

LINCOLN TRUST Company

THIS institution conducts a commercial banking business; numbering among its customers many of the most conservative mercantile houses in New York.

204 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Madison Square)
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

LEBAUDY DRAWS A CROWD.

"Emperor of Sahara" Now Resting in a Bronx Hospital.

A slender young man dressed in the height of fashion became hysterical at 149th Street and Melrose Avenue, the Bronx, last evening, and attracted a crowd. He was removed to the Lebanon Hospital, where he said he was the Marquis de Lara and that he lived at the Knickerbocker Hotel.

He added that he was nervous because he had falen a thousand feet in an aeroplane at Hempstead last Thursday, and assured the hospital authorities that there was no reason for being worried about him. This was one of the most interesting patients who had arrived at the Lebanon Hospital for some time, because of his dress, his ways and his claims to nobility, which some thought amply proved by the fact that he talked French fluently.

However, at the Knickerbocker Hotel it was said that no Marquis de Lara lived there. This disavowal was referred to the patient in the hospital, who showed great surprise and produced a card of J. B. Regan of the Hotel Knickerbocker on which was written:

"Merci bien."

Late last night, however, one deductive genius came to the conclusion that the Marquis de Lara was probably one of the pseudonyms of Jacques Lebaudy, the "Emperor of the Saharas," who came to this country after the disaster of his imperial designs on North Africa and began operations in Wall Street with fair success.

About two weeks ago Lebaudy broke into print again when he tried to rule a section of Nassau County, L. I., and was sent for a temporary visit to a sanitarium in Amityville.

An attendant at the hospital late last night went into the ward where the picturesque patient was and asked him if he was not Jacques Lebaudy.

"What," he exclaimed, "that crazy Frenchman."

"Yes," insisted the attendant, "Jacques Lebaudy, the Emperor of the Saharas."

"Yes, yes," replied the patient eagerly. "I am he. How did you guess it?"

The attendant replied that everybody had heard of him. This pleased the patient greatly, and he related several of his recent adventures to prove that he was the wronged sovereign of the Saharas. The hospital authorities have not yet decided what to do with the patient.

CHARLES A. BOYNTON DEAD.

Well-Known Newspaper Man Expires in His Washington Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Charles A. Boynton, for forty years in the service of The Associated Press, and one of the best-known American newspaper men for the last quarter of a century, died today at his home in this city, in his eightieth year. He had not been in active service since 1909, and had been in good health until a few weeks ago, when he was taken ill, and failed steadily until the end.

Mr. Boynton was born in West Stockbridge, Mass., and at the age of 7 was taken by his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles B. Boynton, to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father published The Christian Nation. After his graduation from Woodward High School in Cincinnati and Knox College, in Illinois, he went into the banking business, which he left in 1870 to enter the service of the Western Associated Press. At that time he became New York correspondent, later going to Washington for The Associated Press. After this, when the leased news wires had spread extensively through the South, Mr. Boynton became the first Superintendent of the southern division of The Associated Press, from which he retired in 1909.

He is survived by his widow, a son, Charles Hudson Boynton, a New York broker, and a daughter, Miss Meta Boynton of Washington.

Dr. G. J. Kollen.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 5.—Dr. G. J. Kollen, President Emeritus of Hope College, died here today, aged 73 years. For more than fifty years he was identified with the college, retiring as President in 1911. Dr. Kollen was a native of the Netherlands and came to this country with his parents when eight years old, living in Allegan County, Mich. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Hope College in 1868, three years later taking the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1894, Rutgers College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Later he began educational work and was at various times professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, applied mathematics and political economy, and in 1893 was appointed President of Hope College.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA C. WHITE died on Saturday at her home in Hollis, L. I., after an illness of three years. She was the wife of Robert D. White and was a native of Nova Scotia. In addition to her husband she is survived by a daughter and a son.

Mrs. ANN SULLIVAN, an old resident of Oyster Bay, L. I., died at her home there on Saturday. A daughter and three sons survive her.

Professor RAY GREEN HULING, widely known as an educator, died on Saturday at his home in Marshfield, Mass., in his sixty-seventh year. He retired in 1908 after fifteen years as headmaster of the English High School in Cambridge, Mass. Professor Huling was a graduate of Brown and Harvard and was successively Principal of the Fitchburg and New Bedford High Schools, lecturer at Harvard, and examiner at Boston University. He was a Trustee of Brown University.

Professor CHARLES E. SNYDER, a teacher in the public schools of Newburg, N. Y., for forty years, died on Saturday at his home in that place in his eightieth year. He was born in Constableville, Lewis County, N. Y., and was a graduate of the State Normal College and the Albany Law School. Professor Snyder served through the civil war with a New York regiment and was mustered out as a First Lieutenant. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. FLORENCE HOLT, mother of Mrs. James B. Duke, wife of the tobacco man, died on Saturday at Inchiquin, in Newport, R. I., the Summer home of her daughter. Death was the result of old age. She had made her home with her daughter for several years, and the funeral will take place in Newport.

Mrs. ELEANOR LLOYD BABBITT COLE, wife of George Fremont Cole, died on Saturday at her home, 1 West 127th Street, in her forty-sixth year. She was born here and received her education in Paris, where her grandfather once occupied a court position, which he received for saving the life of a French naval officer. Her husband is the author of a number of textbooks and is active in educational work.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DE JONGH.—Aug. 29, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. de Jongh, a son.

LEVY.—Aug. 31, 600 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Levy, a son.

PARRILL.—Aug. 29, 92 Haven Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Parrill, a daughter.

ROTH.—Sept. 1, 3,678 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Roth, a son.

Engaged

LEOPOLD—WOLFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Wolff of Stapleton, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ilma, to Mr. Morton F. Leopold of Washington, D. C.

AARONSON—LUBETKIN.—Millicent Lubetkin to Alfred Enoch Aaronson.

BASWITZ—LYONS.—Jennie Lyons to Charles Baswitz.

BLUM—GOLDMAN.—Lena Goldman to Theodore Blum.

COHEN—GRINSTEIN.—Jessie Grinstein to Emanuel Cohen.

EISENBERG—ROSENBERG.—Sadie Rosenberg to Dr. A. D. Eisenberg.

JACOBS—SCHOENBAUM.—Fay Schoenbaum to Max Jacobs.

KENDZUR—SAMUEL.—Sadie E. Samuel to Samuel Kendzur.

KOCH—McGIMSEY.—Violet McGimsey to Walter E. Koch.

LANDAU—GOODMAN.—Gertrude Goodman to Arthur Landau.

LEVY—BONAPARTE.—Marie Bonaparte to Herman B. Levy.

LEVY—KLEIN.—Dorothy Ada Klein to Maurice Levy.

MULLMAN—TENZER.—Gertrude Tenzer to Mack H. Mullman.

ORTH—KRAUS.—Carrie Kraus to Herman Orth.

Married.

The marriage of Josephine Theodora (only daughter of Richard H. Williams, Esq., of 2 West Fifty-first Street, New York City, and the Oaks, Madison, New Jersey, and of Mrs. Richard H. Williams) and the Hon. Cecil Arthur Campbell (second son of Lord Stratheden and Campbell of 17 Bruton Street, London, England, and Hartrigge Jedburgh, Scotland, and of Lady Stratheden and Campbell) took place at the Oaks, Madison, New Jersey, on Friday, September 3, 1915.

ROBINSON—CIANI.—In St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 4, Florence Victoria Ciani to Clark Shore Robinson of Boston, Mass.

EISENBERG—COHEN.—Sept. 1, Birdie H. Cohen to Dr. David Eisenberg.

JACKSON—ULLMAN.—Sept. 1, Jennie Ullman to Louis H. Jackson.

KANN—BAUM.—Sept. 2, Evelyn A. Baum to Nathaniel Kann.

KATZ—STIEFEL.—Aug. 29, Lillian Stiefel to Maxwell Katz.

JULIER—SCHUMACHER.—Sept. 3, Anna M. Schumacher to George W. Julier.

LEVY—WOHLEGEMUTH.—Sept. 3, Johanna Wohlegemuth to Dr. Albert L. Levy.

LOWENSTEIN — RICHHEIMER.—Aug. 29, Cora Richheimer to Edward Lowenstein.

SPANDAU—STERNBERG.—Aug. 29, Flora Sternberg to Leo Spandau.

Brooklyn.

GOLDLUST—TOBIN.—Aug. 31, Mae Tobin to Leo Goldlust.

Died

ACKERSON.—At Morristown, N. J., Friday, Sept. 3, 1915, Carrie A. Ackerson, daughter of the late Daniel S. and Ann E. Owens of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. George Phipps, 1,342 73d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ALEXANDER.—Suddenly, James Ritchie Alexander, in his 57th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 540 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, Monday at 8 P. M.

BURNS.—At the Summer home of her daughter, Mrs. Ernest C. Hinck, Sea Bright, N. J., Sept. 3, 1915, Mary C., widow of John Burns. Funeral services will be held at her residence, 62 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J., Monday, Sept. 6, 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

BUSHNELL.—At North East Harbor, Me., Sept. 3, Mary G. Bushnell, widow of Thomas C. Bushnell. Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., on Monday morning, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

COOPER.—At Montclair, N. J., Sept. 5, 1915, Emma M. Cooper, widow of the late Fergueson Livingston Cooper and daughter of the late John C. Bibby and Maria Livingston. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 6 James St., Wednesday morning, Sept. 8, on arrival of Erie train leaving Jersey City 10:14 A. M.

CURTIN.—At Lake Dunmore, Vt., on Sept. 3, 1915, Charles Stanleigh Curtin, son of Charles J. and Anna L. Curtin, aged 16 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 912 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 6, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

FEARON.—Jane Fearon, on Sunday, Sept. 5, 461 48th St., Brooklyn, mother of Patrick J., John J., Edward, James B., Francis G., Rose A., and Mrs. Herman Hilker. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 9:30 o'clock at St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HARRIS.—Saul B., Sept 5, 7:45 P. M., at 867 Kelly St., Bronx. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M., from his late residence.

HEMMING.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Sept. 4, 1915, at the residence of her niece, Katherine I. Sauzade, 122 Atlantic St., Mary M. Hemming, wife of the late Dr. Frederick M. Hemming, in her 91st year. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1915, at St. Mark's Church, Jersey Av. and York St., at 2 P. M.

HOYLE.—On Aug. 10, killed in action in Flanders, Geoffrey Morgan Hoyle, aged 21 years, Lieutenant Second Sherwood Foresters; youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Lascelles Hoyle of Holme Hall, Bakewell, Derbyshire; grandson of the late Charles F. Blake, and great-grandson of the late General John A. Dix of New York. Boston papers please copy.

HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 3, 1915, Emily Frances, wife of the late Harvey Hoyt. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 82 South St. on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock.

JAMES.—On Saturday, Sept. 4, 1915, Marian Buckner, beloved wife of the late William Ashbridge James. Funeral services at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 10:30 A. M. Interment St. James the Less, Philadelphia, Penn. Please omit flowers.

KRAMER.—On Sept. 4, Mary Kramer, widow of John H. Kramer, in her 78th year. Funeral from residence of her son, Henry A. Kramer, 255 East Tremont Av., Bronx. Services at St. Joseph's Church, 177th St. and Bathgate Av., Tuesday, 9:30 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

KRUG.—On Friday, Sept. 3, 1915, Susan M. Krug, widow of the late Philip Krug and beloved mother of Mrs. H. W. T. Miller. Funeral services at her late residence, 83 East 236th St., Woodlawn Heights, Sunday evening, Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery Monday at 3 P. M.

LEGGETT.—Sept. 4, William A., son of the late Abraham Leggett. Funeral services at his late residence, 259 West 92d St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

MALLORY.—At Mystic, Conn., Sept. 5, 1915, George B. Mallory, son of the late George W. and Ann K. Mallory, in his sixty-eighth year. Funeral from his late residence, 3 Reynolds Hill, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 2:30 P. M.

NEEL.—Walter Philip Neel, aged 60, beloved husband of Frances Neel and second son of Elias and Ann Elizabeth Neel of Jersey Channel Islands. Burial service at Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J., Monday, Sept. 13, on arrival of D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken 2:20 P. M. English, South American, and Porto Rican papers please copy.

PINTO.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 3, 1915, Gertrude E. R. Pinto, widow of General Francis E. Pinto of Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at the residence of W. A. Pinto, 731 West 8th St., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty Street, N. Y. C., (C. R. R. of N. J.) at 10:30 A. M.

PRATT.—Suddenly, on Sept. 3, after a long illness, Mary McKeever, wife of John Pratt, at her residence, 2,647 Broadway, New York City. Funeral Sept. 7. Private interment at Little Pond, Conn.

REYNAR.—At Boonton, N. J., Sept. 4, 1915, William J. Reynar, D. D. S. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Wilson, 259 Rockaway Av., Boonton, on Monday, Sept. 6, at 2:20 P. M.

RHODES.—Alfred, aged 42. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 9 o'clock.

ROBINS.—On Saturday, Sept. 4, Francis Finch Robins. Funeral services at late residence, 375 Park Av., Tuesday morning at 10:30.

RUTHERFORD.—On Sept. 4, Rebecca M. Funeral services at her late residence, 504 West 151st St., Tuesday, 2:30 P. M.

SHEA.—On Sept. 4, Mary R., sister of Sara A. Ryan. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 7, from her late residence, 95 7th Av., Brooklyn, thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 6th Av. and Carroll St., where a solemn requiem mass will be sung at 9:30 o'clock. Interment Holy Cross.

SIBERMAN.—Henry, aged 58 years. Funeral from residence, 1,454 49th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, Tuesday at 2 P. M. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery.

SIMON.—On Sunday, after a lingering illness, Jacob Simon, beloved husband of Amelia and father of Mrs. Carrie Brutman, Le Roy, Reberta, and Minnetta Simon. Funeral from his late residence, 625 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 2 P. M. Interment Mount Neboh Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers. Wabash (Ind.) and Cynthiana (Ky.) papers please copy.

SIMONSON.—At his residence, 323 Nassau Boulevard, Garden City, N. Y., on the morning of Sept. 4, Alfred C. Simonson, son of Phebe E. Simonson, and the late Bergen M. Simonson, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 6, at 3 o'clock, on the arrival of train leaving Flatbush Av. 1:56 P. M. and Pennsylvania Station 2 P. M.

STALVEY.—Amelia Jane, 156 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. Interment at Sag Harbor, N. Y., Sept. 7, at 1:30 P. M.

TAPPER.—Bertha Johanna Feiring, born at Christiania, Norway; died at Boston, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 2, 1915. Funeral private.

THALER.—On Saturday, Sept. 4, 1915, Anna Thaler, beloved wife of George Thaler. Funeral from her late residence, 3,611 3d Av., on Tuesday, Sept. 7, 10 A. M., thence to St. Augustine's Church, 167th St. and Franklin Av. Solemn requiem mass. Interment. Flushing Cemetery.

TURNER.—At Orange, N. J., Sept. 5, 1915, Arthur Blackmore Turner, husband of Laura W. Cook. Notice of funeral hereafter. Michigan and Chicago papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—At Spring Lake, N. J., on Sept 2, 1915, Hildegard Lellman, wife of Frederic Edgar Underhill and daughter of the late Charles H. Lellman, M. D. Funeral services at her late residence, 170 West 76th St., Monday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M.

AYREY.—Oswald, 726 Washington St., Sept. 4. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BERGIN.—Margaret, 313 East 51st St., Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

BRESLIN.—John, 3,360 Park Av., Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CAVANAGH.—John J., Sept. 4. Funeral 693 2d Av.

COLE.—Eleanor L., 1 West 127th St., Sept. 4.

DERMODY.—Ellen, 2,963 Baisley St., Throgs Neck, Sept. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DONOHUE.—Stephan, Jr., 534 West 45th St., Sept. 3, aged 20 months.

DUNN.—John J., 419 West 17th St., Sept. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUGGAN.—William J., 2,230 Powell Av., Bronx, Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FISCHER.—John H., 4,196 Park Av., Sept. 4, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 A. M.

FISHMAN.—Celia, Sept. 4. Funeral 208 Lenox Av., today, 10 A. M.

HERZOG.—Abraham S., 1,361 Madison Av., Sept. 3.

ISBELL.—Effie K. L., 123 West 81st St., Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

KENNEY.—Thomas, 168 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Sept. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KUNATH.—Mary E., 77 Eldert St., Sept. 3, aged 77. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

LOEVI.—Fannie, 2,027 7th Av., Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

MIRWALD.—Eduard, Sept. 4, aged 34. Funeral 2,003 7th Av., today, 1 P. M.

PANZER.—Elsie L., 419 West 53d St., Sept. 3, aged 17 months.

REICHE.—Charlotte, 132 Edgecombe Av., Sept. 4, aged 71. Funeral today.

SHAW.—Sarah M., 201 East 46th St., Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Jennie, 171 East 91st St., Sept. 3. Funeral today.

SPRINGER.—Lena, 515 West 177th St., Sept. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TAHANEY.—Eleanor C., 508 West 151st St., Sept. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TOMPKINS.—David, 841 Jennings St., Bronx, Sept. 4. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

WINDLE.—Michael, 330 West 49th St., Sept. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WREN.—Thomas, 1,534 2d Av., Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

AHRENS.—Anna S., 213 8th St., Sept. 4, aged 22.

BACHMAN.—John, 204 Ten Eyck St., Sept. 3, aged 73.

BUCKLEY.—Walter, 1,000 Hancock St., Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CAREY.—Catherine T., 573 18th St., Sept. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CLARK.—Mary, 336 14th St., Sept. 4, aged 75. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DUCHARME.—Elizabeth, 1,022 38th St., Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ELGER.—Harry, 79 Monroe St., Sept. 4. Funeral private.

GARLAND.—William, 50 Morrell St., Sept. 3, aged 37.

GERMAN.—Agnes, 1,906 8th Av., Sept. 4, aged 22.

GREELEY.—Mary, 430 45th St., Sept. 3, aged 74.

GRUE.—Elizabeth V., 128 Avenue I, Sept. 4. Funeral today.

HANSEN.—Jane, 333 Columbia St., Sept. 4, aged 50. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HEID.—Annie, 39 Covert St., Sept. 3, aged 55.

JEFFREY.—Alexander, 48 Clifton Place, Sept. 4. Funeral service today.

McCURDY.—Elizabeth H., 540 East 4th St., Sept. 3.

MERCEIN.—William A., 115 St. James Place, Sept. 3.

NAGEL.—William, 571 East 34th St., Sept. 3, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROONEY.—Mary, 968 Myrtle Av., Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

RUSH.—Sarah, 325 Putnam Av., Sept. 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

STANFIELD.—Joseph, 705 Kent Av., Sept. 4, aged 77.

STRAUSS.—David, 1,409 Jefferson Av., Sept. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

GRUBE.—Joseph T., 85 Washington St., Hoboken, Sept. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McMAHON.—Timothy, 236 Coles St., Jersey City, Sept. 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WATTS.—James R., 402 Woodlawn Av., Jersey City, Sept. 3, aged 73.

Long Island.

ANDERLE.—Augusta, Richmond Hill, Sept. 4, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BROEMS.—Lony, 914 Crescent St., Long Island City, Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

CHALK.—Kathleen, Corona, Sept. 3.

FORSTER.—Anthony, Woodhaven, Sept. 4, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

FRANKLIN.—Helen G., Jamaica, Sept. 4. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GOWDY.—Joseph, 187 Crescent St., Long Island City, Sept. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Ann, Oyster Bay, Sept. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

WHITE.—Emma C., Hollis, Sept. 4. Funeral private.

In Memoriam.

EDNEY.—Frances Louisa, 6th Sept., 1912, aged 72 years. In ever loving memory.
FLORENCE.

ADLER.—Regina, unveiling monument, Linden Hill Cemetery, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

ARNHEIM.—Hattie, unveiling monument, Baron Hirsch Cemetery, Sept. 12, 11:30 A. M.

BARNARD.—Baruch, in memory of; died Sept. 8, 1870.

BARNARD.—Emilie, in memory of; died Sept. 7, 1895.

BARUTH.—David, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Sept. 12, 2:30 P. M.

COHEN.—Max M., unveiling monument, Union Field Cemetery, Sept. 12, 3:30 P. M.

ENGEL.—Julius, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Sept. 12, 2:30 P. M.

GASPARI.—Bertha, in memory of; died Sept. 6, 1910.

GRAFF.—Meyer, unveiling monument, Union Field Cemetery, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

GRISWOLD.—Albert A., in memory of; died Sept. 7, 1914.

HEFTER.—Benny, unveiling monument, Mount Hebron Cemetery, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

HOCHENBERG.—Moser A., unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

KAHN.—Abraham, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Sept. 12, 2:30 P. M.

KARPF.—Isaac, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

LASKY.—Max, unveiling monument, Washing Cemetery, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

LAVINE.—Julius and Eva, unveiling monument, Acacia Cemetery, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

McDONALD.—Florence, in memory of; died Sept. 6, 1912.

McGUIRE.—Patrick, in memory of; died Sept. 6, 1909.

McKENNA.—Rev. Joseph D. A., mass, St. James Pro-Cathedral, Brooklyn, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.

MEERE.—John F., mass, Sacred Heart Church, Brooklyn, today, 10 A. M.

MORRIS.—Melville J., unveiling monument, Macpelah Cemetery, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Catharine, mass, All Saints' Church, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.

SCULLY.—Mary, mass, All Saints' Church, today, 9 A. M.

SHAPIRO.—Gussie, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Sept. 12, 11 A. M.

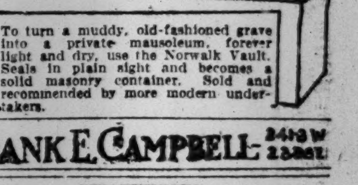
SIMON.—Sette, unveiling monument, Linden Hill Cemetery, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

SWEENEY.—Bernard, mass, St. Matthew's Church, today, 9 A. M.

WALLACH.—Louis, unveiling monument, Mount Nebo Cemetery, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.

WITZELL.—Anna, in memory of; died Sept. 6, 1912.

UNDERTAKERS.



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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Last week's trading on the Stock Exchange brought no appreciable change in the general level of prices. The previous week's trading had practically established the market in the position which it had occupied before the sinking of the Arabic, and more than that the current influences in the market were unable to effect. Trading became smaller and irregularity of price movement reflected the uncertainty in the minds of traders. The market seemed to them to have reached a stopping point from which for the time being it would not be easy to move it, and as the week advanced traders were more and more disposed to accept a period of less activity.

Practically no new factors were introduced into the financial situation last week, but some of those previously existing were intensified. Particularly was this true of the foreign exchange situation, which supplied fresh evidence of the enormous pressure which the trade and financial changes of the past year have put upon the currency which for so long held foremost place in international transactions. The stock market was perhaps not inclined to give much thought to the future effects of a seriously unsettled exchange situation upon our trade with other nations, but it had perforce to take note of the increased liquidation of American stocks, brought about by the fall in sterling to $4.50. That was 12½c under the lowest price of the previous week, but it also proved a rallying point, and so rapidly did the market recover when the turn came that much of the pressure on our market from abroad was quickly lifted. It was the railroad stocks which had to bear the brunt of the foreign selling, and they were the ones to profit most by the improvement in the exchange situation which came about in the second half of the week. That improvement was due as much to widespread belief that at last comprehensive measures for the relief of the exchange situation would soon be adopted as to any actual change which came about last week. Some borrowing for foreign account there was, but this was hardly on a scale to account for the radical revision of exchange rates after the low point had been reached. Short covering had much to do with the violence of the upturn, and it was natural that those who had taken a short position should seek early safety when the time seemed to be near for adopting a comprehensive plan for the relief of the exchanges. Important developments in this direction are expected this week upon the arrival of the English delegates, who have been named to take up the discussion of the exchange situation with our bankers. Trade rather than the Stock Exchange is immediately interested in the stabilization of the foreign exchanges, but the matter is one of consequence to both.

The other things which stand out prominently among the matters discussed by the financial community last week are the further progress made in the negotiations between the United States and Germany and the renewed talk of peace in the near future. Wall Street listened to this talk skeptically, for it does not see that it is yet possible to establish any common ground upon which the European belligerents can consider an ending of the conflict. But peace must come some time and each recurrent suggestion that it is near demands of the financial community a closer scrutiny of the possible financial effects of the ending of the war and of the re-establishment of peace. The oncoming of war made necessary extraordinary readjustments of the financial and commercial structure, and it is inevitable that the return of peace will entail other readjustments. They may not be as sudden as those which were forced by the war, but they may well in the long run prove even more far reaching if for no other reason than because they will be more lasting. That is one reason why speculation in securities in this time of war is undesirable. It is undesirable, but no doubt inevitable, and the practical aim, therefore, must be not to prevent what cannot be prevented, but to avoid any unnecessary stimulation of the speculative movements growing out of the sudden application of great forces in new directions. Speculation would be greatly stimulated by the forcing into use of the enormous reserve credits which today exist in this country, and so long as those credits are unused there is danger of their being used in speculation. The thing to be desired is that they should find employment as speedily as safety warrants in trade transactions.

It is evident that home trade does not need the vast amount of additional credit which is available in this country; but on the other hand our foreign trade is in need of credit and our surplus banking resources should be made use of in that field. One of the practical signs that our foreign trade is in need of a larger supply of credit is found in the spectacular decline in the foreign exchanges. They have been declining because to too large an extent we have been doing our foreign trade on a cash basis. Wholesale trade done in that way is done under a serious handicap even in domestic transactions, and in international transactions under existing conditions the adherence to a cash basis would be the most effective way of destroying a large part of the trade which we are now doing. To say that steps should be taken to do away with the very great unsettlement of the exchange market is merely another way of saying that we should extend to our foreign customers some of the credit which we are so amply able to extend to them.

The readjustments which will necessarily follow the war will be accomplished all the more smoothly if this country out of its superabundant financial resources lends to those customers abroad who are now buying so freely in the United States. We should not do as England last Fall—insist upon cash settlement of American obligations to her. To a very large extent we did settle in cash, as the huge shipments of gold last Autumn prove, but already all of this gold and a good deal more has come back to us. If we insist upon getting gold now we are more than likely to create conditions which will lead to our losing it, and possibly a great deal more with it, when the war is over, just as England is now losing to us a good deal more gold than she got from us last year. It would be a misfortune for this market if instead of employing its surplus supplies of credit in this field it should permit them to go to an ever-increasing extent into speculative operations which, however enticing on the surface, would inevitably weaken this country's position in the commercial struggle which will follow the warfare which is now devastating Europe. Europe has a large stake in the satisfactory settlement of the international exchange situation, but our stake in the same situation is hardly less great.

LONDON SENDS MORE GOLD.

Also Ships Securities—Steady Market for Our Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A more interesting week in the stock market than any recent one ended with American shares steady, following wide fluctuations due to the heavy relapse and quick recovery of New York Exchange. The advance of exchange rates late in the week was due to further important sales of securities to you and additional exports of gold to New York. The reports current in New York that British bankers are borrowing heavily on your side in anticipation of the establishment of a British credit there have not been confirmed, but it is understood that plans for the recitification of the exchange market are proceeding smoothly.

The strength of shipping securities was a feature. It was due to some extent to the changed attitude of the German Government in submarine warfare which may reduce to a minimum the loss of British vessels. It is considered here that the British Government acted wisely in raising the embargo on shipments of German goods contracted for prior to the outbreak of war, but it is evident that Germany expects the American Government to take up vigorously the question of the British blockade in consideration of submarine concessions. There is thus a disposition here to await further developments before concluding that the requirements of your Government will be entirely fulfilled if Great Britain maintains fully its contraband policy.

There was considerable activity in the British war loan last week, but the demand for consols subsided after the deduction of the quarterly dividend on Wednesday, as the advantage of buying consols to exchange for the war loan no longer existed. The Bank of England's weekly statement was favorable from the point of view of gold holdings. Instead of the customary decline at the end of the month, a good increase was shown.

The use of the half sovereign coin as currency is considered extravagant and unnecessary, but it seems doubtful if the public can be persuaded that the silver four and five shilling pieces are a satisfactory substitute. The public seems to have a preference for currency notes, the circulation of which increases steadily.

A majority of London bankers maintain high money rates, but a fair amount of cheap credit is available and this, combined with the scarcity of bills, keeps the discount market flabby. The rate paid on deposits by the banks has been raised from 3 to 3½ per cent. and now stand at the traditional 1½ per cent. below the official minimum discount rate. The advance may absorb a part of the surplus funds and assist in maintaining the discount rate.

BOURSE PAYS OLD DEBTS.

Liquidates Many Long Standing Bills—Gold Holdings Increase.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Bourse was irregular and undecided last week. Copper shares, American issues and De Beers were firm. Russian rentes were steady while that country's industrials were depressed on the news of the evacuation of Grodno. French rails and bank shares were weaker. Some improvement has been brought about by the liquidation of 1,715,750,000 francs of pre-moratorium bills.

The Bank's gold reserve was up 60,000,000 francs, while its note circulation has increased 109,000,000 francs through a further advance to the State, amounting to 100,000,000 francs. The recently announced issue of 6 per cent. Bourse bonds was oversubscribed.

A meeting will be held tomorrow to consider finally the project for the liquidation this month of the accounts carried over since the outbreak of the war. The tendency of the foreign exchange became daily more uncertain through the interference of arbitrage speculators. New York exchange closed at 5.97 and London exchange at 27.67.

NEW FARMERS' DIRECTORY.

Pennsylvania Railroad Plans to Make Truck Marketing Easier.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday a new and much enlarged edition of its Directory of Fruit, Vegetable, and Produce Growers and Shippers, soon to be issued. The first edition came out in 1912 and has been exhausted. The new edition will contain the names of more than 10,000 farmers, truckers, and orchardists in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The territory is part that traversed by the Pennsylvania system.

A feature of the new edition will be the classification of growers according to their principal produce. Six classifications will be used—apples, white potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbages, onions, and general produce.

The purpose of the company is to build up agriculture along its lines, encourage contact between consumer and producer and to broaden the markets in which the farmer can sell.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

Stock Exchange developments dealt with in the Annalist by authoritative writers. Every Monday, ten cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 4, 1915.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$17,510,500		$535,452,700	
Same period last year	....		425,061,100	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.09	81.77	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	....	....	89.42	82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s	127	127	127	2
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	82	82	82	14
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	100¾	100½	100½	21
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 4s	93½	93½	93½	4
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103¼	102⅝	103¼	27
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106⅞	105¾	105½	94
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	103	100⅝	101	237½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	40
Am. Writ. Paper 6s	61	61	61	1
Ann Arbor 4s	57	57	57	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	91⅞	91¾	91¾	29
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90	89¾	90	328
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	102½	100¾	101⅜	633
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	44
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅛	101	101⅛	7
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80¾	80½	80½	15
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	81½	80½	80½	35
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	86	86	86	9
At. & Birm. 4s	83	83	83	5
At. Coast Line 4s	85¾	85	85	13
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	81	80¼	80½	16
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	89¼	88⅝	89	94
Balt. & O. g. 4s	86	85¼	85⅝	128
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	86¾	85⅞	86⅝	270
B. & O., S. W. 3½s	86⅞	86⅜	86½	20
B. & O., P., L. E. W. V. 4s	78⅞	78½	78½	10
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	100⅜	99⅝	99¾	127
Beth. St. ref. 5s, reg.	100	100	100	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102¼	101¾	101¾	26
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	100	99¾	99¾	337
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	101	100¾	100¾	4
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	99¼	99	99	21
B'lyn Un. El. 5s, sta.	99½	99½	99½	2
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	103½	103	103½	6
Bur., C. R. & N. Cal. tr. 5s	99½	99½	99½	3
Cal. Gas & El. 5s	95	94½	95	39
Can. So. consol. 5s	101	101	101	1
Central Leather 5s	99⅞	99½	99¾	42
Central of N. J. 5s	112½	112	112	32
Central Pacific 4s	84¼	83⅝	84¼	214
Central Pacific 3½s	84¾	84	84	28
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	102½	102	102½	10
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	75½	74	75½	227
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	85	84	85	9
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44	43¾	44	4
Chi., B. & Q. gen. 4s	89½	88½	88½	26
Chi., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	534
C., B. & Q., I. D. 3½s	82½	82½	82½	11
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	2
C., B. & Q. Ia. D. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
C., B. & Q. Neb. ext. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	99	99	99	4
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	60	59	59	12
C. & Gt. West. 4s	66¾	65⅝	65½	83
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	85⅛	85	85	12
C., M. & St. P. g. 4½s	98	97⅛	98	26
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	87	87	87	8
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	93¾	93⅛	93⅝	139½
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	102½	101⅞	102¼	118
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102½	102⅜	102½	16
C. & N. W. g. 4s, sta.	92	91	92	..
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	5
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	78	78	78	5
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	81	80	80	52
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	102½	102¼	102½	9
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s, reg.	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	63	62¾	63	259
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	47½	44¾	44¾	206
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	100	99¾	100	38
Chi. & W. Ind. 6s	106	106	106	2
Chile Copper 7s	114½	113½	114	146
C., C., C. & S. L. g. 4s	70	70	70	2
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	83½	83½	83½	10
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	90	90	90	4
Col. Industrial 5s	75	73	75	18
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	79	79	79	1
Col. & South. 1st 4s	85½	85	85	5
Comstock Tunnel 4s	8	8	8	1
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	116½	115½	116	71
Corn P. R. s. f. 5s, '34	94½	94½	94½	3
Cuban Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	59
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	100¼	100	100¼	5
D. & H. ref. 4s	90⅛	90	90	39
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	66	66	66	2
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	44½	44	44	10
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	69½	69	69½	28
Detroit Edison 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Det. & Mack. 1st 4s	85	85	85	1
Det. United 4½s	74½	72	74½	12
Dist. Securities 5s	66	64½	64½	72
Du Pont Powder 4½s	100	99¾	99⅞	203
Erie 1st con. 4s	78¼	77½	77½	83
Erie gen'l 4s	66¼	65½	65⅝	131
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	61½	61	61½	62
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	68¾	68	68¾	56
Erie Penn. col. 4s	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	5
Flint & P. M. 6s	96	96	96	2
Flint & P. M. con. 5s	72	72	72	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	102¼	101¾	101¾	76
Genetral Elec. 3½s	76	76	76	1
General Motors 6s	100⅛	100	100	7
Granby Con. cv. 6s	104	103⅞	104	..
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	95½	95	95	15
Hocking Valley 4½s	90	89¾	89⅞	6
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71	70½	70½	28
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25¾	25¼	25¾	41
Ill. Cent. 4s, '51, reg.	92	92	92	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	84	84	84	3
Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	99½	99½	99½	6
Ill. Steel 4½s	87	86¼	86¼	23
Indiana Steel 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	26
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	147⅞	142½	143	58
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	147⅝	140¼	141⅝	375
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74¼	73½	74	131
Inter. R. T. 5s	97	96¼	96⅝	247
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	73	68½	73	247
I. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	73	68	73	174
Int. Navigation 5s	62¾	62	62¾	11
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	98	97½	98	8
Int. Paper 6s	99¾	99⅝	99¾	3
Int. Steam Pump 5s	64	63⅝	64	38
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	64	63	63	56
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	83½	83½	83½	4
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	48	47⅞	48	15
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	105	105	105	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	66¼	66¼	66¼	30
Kan. City So. 3s	67	67	67	2
Kan. City So. 5s	87½	87¼	87¼	16
Kan. City Term. 4s	84	83¾	83⅞	25
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	79	79	79	1
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	79	79	79	7
Lack Steel 5s, 1950	85⅝	82¼	85	1,284
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	95¾	94⅞	95¼	54
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101	101½	7
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99	99	99	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91	90¾	91	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90½	89⅞	90	33
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	99	98	98	6
Liggett & Myers 7s	123	123	123	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101½	101⅝	11
Long Island ref. 4s	83	82½	83	19
Lorillard 5s	100¼	100	100	14
L. & N. unif. 4s	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝	34
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	101½	101½	101½	20
L. & N. genl. 6s	112	112	112	1
L. & N., St. L. d. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
L. & N., P. & A. 6s	108	108	108	1
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '63	100	100	100	1
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	85¼	85	85¼	2
Mex. P. cv. 6s, S. A.	106	105	105	7
Mex. P. cv. 6s, S. C.	104	101	104	7
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91	91	91	9
M. & St. L. cons. 4s	81	81	81	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	48½	48	48	3
M., St. P. & S. S. M. c. 4s	87½	87	87¼	32
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76	75⅝	75⅝	7
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	54½	54½	54½	½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	50½	50⅛	50⅛	1
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	46½	46½	46½	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	70	70	70	5
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	94¼	92½	92½	92
Mo. Pacific 4s	30	29	29½	85
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	5
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	79½	78½	79½	30
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	31	30	31	37
Montana Power 5s	90½	89¾	90	19
Morris & Essex 3½s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	5
Nat. Tube 5s	98⅛	98	98⅛	8
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102¾	102	102¼	21
N. Y. C. deb. 6s. cf. f. p.	103⅞	103¼	103⅞	895
N. Y. C. d. 6s, cfs. 1st pd.	103	103	103	½
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	76½	76¼	76¼	15
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	85½	85	85	6
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	87¼	87	87	40
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s, reg.	67	67	67	2
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	12
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & Power 4s	81¾	81½	81¾	7
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s	111⅜	110¼	110¾	41
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	67½	67½	67½	3
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s	68½	68⅛	68⅛	33
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s	49⅝	48⅝	49	49
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	95	94¼	94½	66
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75	74½	74½	10
Niagara Falls P. 5s	100	100	100	10
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	115	115	115	3
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	88	88	88	22
Norf. & W. cv. 4s	106¾	106½	106¾	26
Norf. & W. div. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	110	107	110	91
Nor. Pacific 4s	89½	88¾	89½	361½
Nor. Pacific 3s	62⅞	62½	62⅞	151
Nor. Pac., Term. 6s	110	110	110	1
O. R. R. & N. cons. 4s	88	88	88	3
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	103	103	103	1
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	88½	88¼	88½	54
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	42
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	97½	96⅞	96⅞	22
Penn. con. 5s	103⅛	102½	102½	13
Penn. cons. 4½s	102½	101¾	102⅛	53
Penn. gen 4½s, temp. ctfs.	97¼	97	97¼	143
Penn. cv. 3½s	100	100	100	24½
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	100½	100⅜	100⅜	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	98½	98½	98½	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series D	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	1
Public Service 5s	86½	86¼	86½	16
R'y St. Sp., Int. Oc. 5s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	1
Ray Copper cv. 6s	117	113½	114½	5½
Reading gen. 4s	92	91⅞	92	100
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Rep. I & S. 5s, 1940	95	94⅛	94⅛	38
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	70	70	70	5
Roch. & Pitts. 1st 6s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
Rutland R. R. con. 4½s	85	85	85	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	95½	94	94	33
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s	62¼	62¼	62¼	3
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	52⅛	52	52⅛	7
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	9
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99⅝	99	99	25
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	44½	44½	44½	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r.	44½	44	44	13
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r., sta.	42	41½	41½	11
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	66½	66½	66½	1
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	60½	60¼	60¼	32
S. F., Pr. & Phe. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	71½	70½	70½	6
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	54	52	54	8
St. P. & D. 2d 5s	101	101	101	1
St. P., M. & M. 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	20
San An. & A. P. 4s	66	66	66	2
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	70	68	68	52
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	60⅛	59¾	60	87
So. Bell Tel. 5s	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	20
Southern Pac. col. 4s	80½	80	80½	4½
South. Pac. con. 4s	80⅛	80	80⅛	347
South. Pac. con. 5s	99½	98½	98¾	307
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	84½	84⅛	84½	77
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	80	80	80	32
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	98	97½	97¾	29
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	62¼	60	60½	51
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	3
Tenn. C. & I. B. 6s	101½	101½	101½	11
Tenn. C. & I. T. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	101	100¼	101	99
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Third Av. ref. 4s	78	78	78	16½
Third Av. adj. 5s	77⅛	76½	77⅛	56
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	44	43	44	8
Tri City Ry. & L. 5s	96	95¼	95¾	19
Ulster & Del. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	93¼	92⅝	92¾	269½
Union Pacific cv. 4s	89½	88½	89¼	109
Union Pacific ref. 4s	85⅝	84⅞	84⅞	5
Un. N. J. R. & C. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	5
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	49⅝	47¾	48½	278
U. Rep. Inv. 5s, Pitt.	70	70	70	20
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	26	26	26	4
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¾	102½	102½	10
U. S. Steel 5s	102½	101¾	101¾	447
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102¼	102¼	102¼	½
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	95½	94¾	95¼	10
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	93¼	92	92	11
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	86	86	86	2
Wabash 1st 5s	100½	100	100½	15
Wabash 2d 5s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	1
Wabash ref. 4s	16	14	14	5
Wabash ref. 4s, Cent. T. r.	16	15	15	30
Wabash ref. 4s, Cent. T. r., sta.	14¼	14¼	14¼	2
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. T. r.	16⅞	14½	14½	21
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. T. r., sta.	14¾	12	12½	290
W. P. T. 1st 4s	2	1	1⅞	89
W. P. T. 1st 4s, C. T. r.	1⅝	½	1⅝	836
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. T. r.	¾	⅝	¾	75
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. T. r. for Cent. T. r.	1⅜	⅝	1¼	594
Wash. Term. 3½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	5
Westchester Light 5s	102	102	102	1
Western Electric 5s	101⅝	101¼	101¼	34
Western Maryland 4s	70	69	70	26
West Shore 4s	87½	86	86¼	8
West Shore 4s, reg.	86¼	86	86¼	21
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	27
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of d.	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	105
Westinghouse E. & M. cv. 5s, full paid	118	114½	115	245
W. E. & M. 5% notes	101	101	101	2
W. & L. E. cons. 4s	53	52¾	52¾	11
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	82	81	81	10

Total sales $17,162,000

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, coupon	111¼	111¼	111¼	1½
U. S. 4s, registered	109¼	109¼	109¼	5
Japanese 4½s	75½	75½	75½	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	73⅝	72½	73⅝	6
Jap. 4½s, 2d s., G. st.	71⅝	71	71	23

Total sales $36,500

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s	109½	109½	109½	6
N. Y. State 4¼s, '65	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
N. Y. Canal 4¼s, '65	104¼	104¼	104¼	3
N. Y. Canal 4s, '61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1

Total sales $11,000

New York City Issues

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1955, registered	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
4s, 1957	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	4
4s, 1958	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	12
4s, 1959	94½	94¼	94½	15
4¼s, 1960	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	106
4¼s, 1964	98⅛	98	98	11
4½s, 1963	102	101¾	101⅞	42
4½s, May, 1957	101¾	101⅝	101¾	13
4½s, Nov., 1957	102	101⅝	101¾	42
4½s, 1965, temp. rcts., when issued	102	101¾	102	55

Total sales $301,000
Grand total $17,510,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Week Ended Sept. 4, 1915

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	32¾	32⅞	32¾	32⅞
4,260	Allis-Chalmers	39¾	40⅞	36⅝	39⅛
2,720	Am. Beet Sug.	66⅛	68¼	63½	66⅛
10,120	Am. Can	60⅜	61⅜	57¾	58½
630	Am. Car & F.	72¼	72¼	67⅞	68½
60	Am. Cotton O.	52½	52½	51	51
460	Am. H. & L.	9¼	9½	9	9
40	A. H. & L. pf.	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
60	Am. Ice Sec.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
1,020	Am. Linseed	22	24	19½	20
10	Am. Lin. pf.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
1,160	Am. Locomo.	55¼	56¼	52⅞	53
50	Am. Malt	7½	7½	7½	7½
4,960	Am. Sm. & R.	82	82¾	79¾	81½
260	Am. Sugar R.	109⅞	112¼	109⅞	110¼
40	Am. Woolen	39⅛	39¼	39⅛	39¼
7,958	Anaconda Cp.	74⅝	74⅞	71	71½
310	A., T. & S. F.	101¾	102⅜	100⅝	101⅞
16,340	Baldwin Loco.	80	83⅝	79¾	81⅛
350	Balt. & Ohio.	81½	83⅜	81⅝	83
20	Beth. Steel	285	285	285	285
130	Brook. R. T.	85¼	86¼	85¼	86⅛
890	Cal. Petrol.	19⅛	20	17¾	18
40	Can. Pacific	150½	152¼	150½	152¼
480	Cent. Leather	44½	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛
10	Cent. Leath. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½
1,700	Ches. & Ohio	46⅝	49¼	46	49¼
140	C., M. & St. P.	82¾	83⅝	81⅝	83¼
3,070	C., R. I. & P.	21	24⅜	20⅛	21½
400	Chino Copper	46⅝	46⅝	43⅛	43⅛
19,770	Col. Fuel & I.	43¼	47½	41½	47½
1,390	CornProd. Ref.	19⅛	19⅝	17	17½
19,490	Crucible Steel	75	89	73¾	83⅝
110	Dist. Secur.	27¼	27¼	26	26
5,130	Erie	28⅛	29¼	28⅛	29
410	Erie 1st pf.	44½	45	43⅝	44⅞
740	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	62½	63	60⅛	62
1,050	Gt. Nor. certs. for ore pr.	43⅝	43⅝	41¼	41⅝
430	Gugg'm Expl.	68¼	68¼	66¼	66¼
1,190	Insp. Copper	37	37	34¾	35¼
660	Inter.-Met.	21¾	22¼	21	21¼
900	Inter. Con.	22½	22¼	21⅛	21⅛
10	Inter. Con. pf.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
20	Inter. Paper	11	11	11	11
170	Kan. City So.	27	27	26⅝	27
80	Lacka. Steel	71½	71⅝	71¼	71¼
120	Lehigh Val.	142⅝	144⅛	142¼	144⅛
40	Maxwell M.	43	44¾	42¼	44¾
750	Mex. Petrol.	85¾	87⅝	83¼	83¾
520	Miami Copper	27	27½	27	27¼
500	Mo. Pacific	4	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛
40	Nat. En. & S.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
50	Nat. Lead	67	67	65¼	65¼
30	Nev. Con. Cop	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
500	N. Y. Central	91¼	93	91¼	92¾
730	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63¾	67¼	63¾	66⅝
30	N. Y., O. & W.	26¾	27⅛	26¾	27⅛
50	Norf. & Wn.	109½	109⅞	109½	109⅞
140	Nor. Pacific	108	108	106	107¼
90	Pacific Mail	33¼	34⅞	33¼	34¼
20	Penn. R. R.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
620	Pitts. Coal	36½	36¾	32	33¼
670	Pressed S. C.	61¾	63¼	59	63¼
10	Ry. Steel Spr.	40	40	40	40
190	Ray. Con. C.	24¼	24¼	22¼	22¼
8,220	Reading	149¼	150¼	147⅝	149⅝
750	Repub. I. & S.	43¾	44¼	42	43½
150	R'ly (M.) Co.	8	8	5¾	5¾
2,660	South. Pacific	90⅝	91¼	87½	89⅝
280	Studeba'r Co.	110½	115	109	110⅛
2,410	Tenn. Copper	58	58	52¾	55½
2,180	Third Avenue	55¼	55⅝	53½	54½
50	U. B. & P. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
5,940	Union Pacific	131½	132½	128⅛	130
760	U. S. Rubber	50	51⅛	49	49¾
99,940	U. S. Steel	76¾	76⅞	74	75⅛
10	U. S. Steel pf.	113	113	113	113
740	Utah Copper	69¼	69⅝	66¼	66⅞
320	Va.-Car. C.	41⅜	41⅜	39	39
40	Western Md.	30¾	30¾	30½	30½
60	W. Un. Tel.	73⅜	75¼	73¼	75⅛
8,750	West. E. & M.	116¼	118½	114⅞	115⅝
246,848					

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Sept. 4, 1915.

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	761,204	....	....
Tuesday	603,048	....	275,469
Wednesday	671,168	....	311,639
Thursday	656,553	....	219,907
Friday	486,794	....	280,480
Saturday	169,163	....	106,339
Total week	3,347,930	....	1,193,834
Yr. to date	98,988,532	45,989,256	58,470,063

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$3,337,500	....	....
Tuesday	3,460,500	....	$1,677,500
Wed'day	3,791,500	....	1,394,000
Thursday	3,450,500	....	1,320,120
Friday	2,461,0000	....	1,241,000
Saturday	1,009,500	....	698,000
T'l w'k.	$17,510,500	....	$6,330,620
Yr. to date	$535,452,700	$425,061,000	$353,181,420

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week in 1913, as the Stock Exchange was closed at this time last year.

STOCKS.

	Sept. 4, '15	*Sept. 6, '13.	Changes.
R. R. & mis.	3,298,920	1,193,828	+2,105,092
Banks	10	6	+ 4
Mining	49,000	....	+ 49,000

BONDS.

	Sept. 4, '15	*Sept. 6, '13.	Changes.
R. R. & mis.	$17,162,000	$5,955,000	+$11,207,000
Gov't	36,500	101,620	— 65,120
State	11,000	31,000	— 20,000
City	301,000	243,000	+ 58,000
Total all	$17,510,500	$6,330,620	+$11,170,880

*Five days.

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Transact a general investment business.

Deal in Railroad, Industrial and Public Service Bonds suitable for conservative investment.

Negotiate security issues.

Furnish statistical information regarding securities to investors and trustees.

51 Wall Street, New York

To Yield 5 Per Cent.
Government
Province of Ontario
Canada
4½% Coupon Bonds Due 1st May, 1925

Principal and half-yearly interest payable in gold in Toronto and New York.

Having disposed of the greater portion of the recent $4,000,000 provincial issue, we offer the small balance remaining at the above special price.

Write for complete particulars.

Wood, Gundy & Company
C.P.R. Building, Toronto
London, Eng. Saskatoon, Sask.

Notice of Removal

The offices of the Brooklyn Trust Company are now located in the completed half of its new building on Montague, Clinton and Pierrepont Streets, entrance on Pierrepont Street.

The new and larger safe deposit vaults of the Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company are also in this new building.

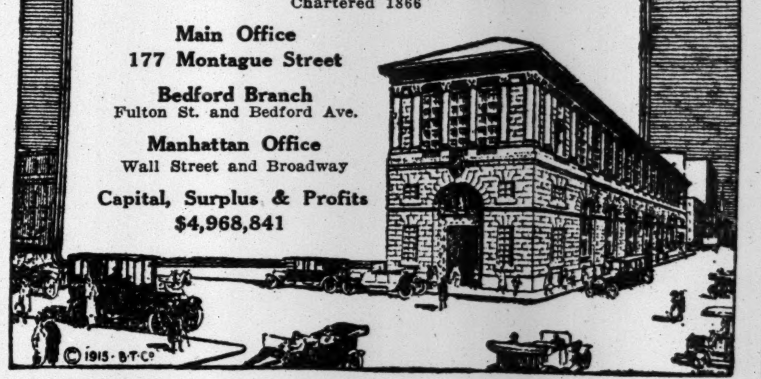
Brooklyn Trust Company
Chartered 1866

Main Office
177 Montague Street

Bedford Branch
Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.

Manhattan Office
Wall Street and Broadway

Capital, Surplus & Profits
$4,968,841



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5½%

Re-invest your interest money in our Guaranteed Mortgages netting 5½%. We are under the supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York. Booklet "A" gives details.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Great Northern Railway.

This property has unpleasantly surprised its stockholders during the past few months. Many are puzzled to understand why the June freight earnings of this road were over 20 per cent. below June earnings for 1914. Our special analysis of this road which we are mailing to our clients, with facts and figures, dissipates the mystery. A few copies are reserved for distribution and may be had for the asking.

Moody's Investors Service
35 Nassau St. New York
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

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United Electric Co. N.J.
4s-1949
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
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'Phone 6037 Broad
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Union Trust Co. of New York
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Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

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Carbon Steel
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Amer. Hardware
Int. Nickel
N. Y., Susq. & West. Coal
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We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway enterprises with established records of earnings.
Electric Bond & Share Co
Paid-Up Capital and Surplus $14,500,000
71 Broadway, New York.

H. AMY & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
44 AND 46 WALL ST.,
Transact a General Investment and Stock Exchange Business.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., September 30, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing labor and materials for erecting a third story and permanent roof of reinforced concrete on carpenter shop at the General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the above office.

Carefully Selected List of Desirable Investments yielding 4% to 5½% on application.

Inquiries in regard to investment problems solicited, while the services of our organization are always available for information.

Orders on commission executed in all markets.

MACKAY & CO.
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Money Transferred to Italy
Either by Cheque or Cable, at best obtainable rates.
Apply to Agency of
BANCO DI NAPOLI
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Capital and Surplus, Lit. 91,852,415.92
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NEW YORK

Big Kennecott

A few years ago Kennecott Copper was little known in Eastern investment circles, though its development was in the hands of great moneyed interests. Since the revival in the copper market it has had a spectacular stock market career. You will know more about this big copper property after you have read this week's issue, wherein its prospects are discussed.

Send for Copy.

The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

FOR SALE.

All the Property, Real and Personal

(Except Cash and Outstandings)

—OF—

The Marmet Coal Company.

Great Business Chance—Valuable Real Estate in Cincinnati, and in Kanawha County, West Virginia—Coal Mines, Buildings, Miners' Houses, Tipples, Inclines, Merchandise, Steamboat, Barges, Diggers, Pump Boats, Wharves, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Tramways, Tools, Supplies, Coal and Coke, Coke Ovens, Elevators, Shops, Horses and Wagons—All the Capital Stock of the West Virginia and Southern Railroad, One Third Interest in the Capital Stock of the Ohio and Kanawha Harbor Co., Located at Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., and the Good Will of the Marmet Coal Company. Inventory, Plats, Surveys, Maps and an Expert Engineer's Report, with Photographs of the Properties, Are in the Possession of the Receivers and May Be Seen Upon Application.

Pursuant to an order of Court in Case No. 55,613, Superior Court of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Case No. 3,377, Circuit Court, Kanawha County, West Virginia, wherein William Marmet and others are plaintiffs, and the Marmet Coal Company and others are defendants, we will receive sealed bids up to Tuesday, September 21, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the property, real and personal (except cash and outstandings), belonging to the Marmet Coal Company, to be offered for sale as an entirety and going concern, or separately.

For further information and an accurate description of the Real Estate see legal advertisements in Cincinnati Enquirer of July 26th, August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, September 6th and 13th.

Terms of Sale Are as Follows:

The purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase price in cash, and the balance in one and two years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; the same to be secured by mortgage or vendor's lien upon the property purchased, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The purchaser must provide fire insurance, covering deferred payment in an amount satisfactory to the Court. The purchaser must assume all contracts made by the receivers for the sale and delivery of coal.

All bids are to be filed with the receivers not later than Tuesday, September 21st, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon, to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Court.

The sealed bids must be addressed to C. W. Poysell and Edwin Marmet, receivers of The Marmet Coal Company, southwest corner Water and Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, marked, "Sealed Bid for Marmet Properties," and be accompanied by a certified check for ten (10) per cent. of each bid, drawn upon some national bank, payable to said receivers as earnest money, to be applied on the purchase price if bid is approved, and for further information purchasers are referred to the receivers.

CHARLES W. POYSELL,
EDWIN MARMET,
Receivers.

Adam A. Kramer,
Union Trust Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brown, Jackson & Knight,
Kanawha Valley Bank Building,
Charleston, W. Va.,
Attorneys for Receivers.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Chicago, Ill., September 4th, 1915.

The Stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in room 1000, Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, on Tuesday, October 5th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 24th, 1915, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 6th, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

SCHROEDER & CO., INC.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, 45 West 27th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1915, at two o'clock, for the election of Directors and transaction of any business of the Company as may lawfully and properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, Sept. 6th, 1915.
MINNA E. SCHROEDER, President.

To the stockholders of Harry P. Belsinger & Co., Inc.: Take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, 48 West 25th St., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 13th, 1915. This notice is published pursuant to Section No. 1 of the by-laws of the corporation.

A. B. CRAFTS, Secretary.
Dated, New York City, Aug. 30th, 1915.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 4, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,347,930	98,988,532
Same period last year	....	45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	78.76	76.71	78.79	58.99
Same period last year	....	....	73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915									
High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
100	Aug. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	95	95	95	..	38
40½	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.‡‡	33¾	32⅝	32¾	− ¾	4,600
46½	Aug. 12	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	40⅞	36¼	39	− ¾	51,625
76	Aug. 12	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	69¾	68	68½	− 2	1,900
65	Aug. 30	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical	65	61⅛	61¾	− ⅜	13,300
95½	Aug. 30	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	95½	95	95	+ 1	385
68¼	Sep. 2	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	68¼	63½	66	..	41,010
91	Aug. 18	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	88	88	88	− 1	100
109¾	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	103	..	....
183	Aug. 9	182½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	..	..	178½	..	....
64¾	Aug. 16	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	61⅛	57½	58¼	− 2½	68,400
107½	Aug. 16	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.	106	105	105	− 1	2,550
73½	Aug. 17	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	72⅝	67½	68¼	− 3¾	46,775
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116½	116½	116½	− 1½	105
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48⅛	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	159	149	152	− 5½	8,100
118¼	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117¼	117⅛	117¼	− ⅝	300
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	52¾	49½	50	− 2¾	2,200
99½	Sep. 2	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	99½	99½	99½	+ 2½	200
99	Aug. 14	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	..	..	95	..	....
9⅝	Sep. 2	4⅞	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	9⅝	8½	8¾	− ¼	17,110
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	41⅜	38½	38¾	..	21,920
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	23¼	23	23⅛	− 1⅜	1,200
24½	Aug. 30	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	24¼	19½	20¼	− 1	64,620
41¼	Aug. 30	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	41¼	36¾	37	− 1	10,250
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	56	52½	53½	− 2	31,500
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	97½	97	97	..	300
8	Aug. 31	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	8	6	8	+ 3	7,400
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	29¼	26	28	+ 3	1,928
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	82½	79¾	81½	− ½	37,100
108½	Aug. 10	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	107	106¾	107	..	650
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	..	125
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150	149	150	..	300
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
58	Aug. 18	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	54½	51⅞	53¼	− ⅜	11,800
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	112¼	109	109	− ¼	7,600
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	115	..	....
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	63	61	61	..	34
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124	122	122	− 1¾	4,800
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	225½	225½	225½	+ ½	100
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	107½	108	+ 1½	250
39½	Sep. 4	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	39½	33¾	39½	+ 4	6,720
94¾	Aug. 14	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	93¼	90	93	+ 2	1,800
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	9	9	9	..	20
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†	74⅞	71	71½	− 3¼	97,750
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	..	..	5	..	....
50	Sep. 3	50	Sep. 3	Associated Oil	50	50	50	..	100
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	102½	100¾	102	+ ⅛	19,650
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	97½	98	..	1,515
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	104¼	102¾	104	+ 1	700
85	July 27	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	83¾	79¾	80½	+ 1	126,200
106½	Sep. 1	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	106½	106½	106½	+ 1⅛	100
84⅝	Aug. 11	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	83⅜	81⅛	83	+ 1½	23,167
73½	July 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70⅞	70¼	70¾	..	1,000
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	300
311	Aug. 6	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	294	284	287	− 4	3,900
180	Aug. 12	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	142	140⅛	142	+ 2	400
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf.	..	..	80	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	86⅝	84⅞	85½	+ ½	3,900
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	127¼	127	127¼	− ½	300
37	Sep. 4	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	37	32	37	+11	610
82	Apr. 29	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.	81	77	81	+ 6	560
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	..	..	6	..	....
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts.	..	..	80	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28	..	....
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior	68⅝	61¾	64⅝	− 3⅞	10,190
21⅜	Feb. 8	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	19⅞	18	18	..	15,000
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf.	45¾	41⅞	43½	+ 3	13,450
*60	May 6	*53	Sep. 3	Canada Southern	53	53	53	..	10
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	154½	150	154½	+ 3	15,300
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	80	78½	78½	+ ¼	1,150
46	Aug. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	44¾	43¼	43⅝	− ⅝	13,850
106	Aug. 26	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	105¼	104¾	104¾	− ¾	1,000
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	250	250	250	..	3
*128	Sep. 2	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	128	128	128	..	10
49⅝	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	49	45½	48¾	+ 2¾	25,715
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton	..	..	15	..	....
22	Aug. 26	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	22	..	....
14⅛	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜	300
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	30½	29¾	30	..	2,400
98¼	Apr. 19	77¾	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	84	81⅝	83⅝	+ ⅞	9,500
130	Jan. 22	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf.	121½	120⅞	120⅞	− ⅛	700
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest.	127⅛	126	126	− ⅛	1,300
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	24⅜	20½	21½	+ ⅝	100,035
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
131	July 29	126	July 26	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	..	..	131	..	....
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper †††	47	45	45	− 1⅞	14,150
36	Aug. 10	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	35	..	....
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅝	125
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
60	Aug. 17	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	60	..	....
106	Sep. 2	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	106	106	106	+ 2¼	300
47½	Sep. 4	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	47½	41¾	47¼	+ 4⅞	116,250
82	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	28⅜	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Mar. 15	Col. & So. 1st pf.	49	48½	48½	..	200
49½	Apr. 5	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf.	35	35	35	−13	100
131¾	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	127¼	126⅛	126⅜	− ¾	600
94⅝	Aug. 16	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	86½	82⅝	83	− 3⅛	4,100
104	Aug. 19	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	103¼	102⅛	102½	− 1⅛	800
19⅛	Aug. 30	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	19⅛	17½	17¾	− 1¼	37,400
85	Aug. 30	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	85	83	83½	− 1⅜	1,200
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	40	40	40	..	20
92¾	Aug. 7	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	88¾	73¾	83⅜	+ 7⅛	188,720
106	July 30	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf.	105½	101⅝	104	+ 2⅞	3,900
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	119	114	115¼	− 3⅝	3,600
109	Aug. 27	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	..	..	109	..	....
95½	Aug. 10	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	..	..	95½	..	....
153	Apr. 19	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	140	138½	140	..	1,220
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	..	..	415	..	....
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	..	..	6	..	....
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	..	..	9	..	....
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6⅛	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	116½	115½	116½	..	67
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
62	Aug. 17	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	61½	..	....
30¼	Aug. 10	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	28	26	26	− 1⅝	14,650
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	22	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜	3,200
5⅝	Aug. 1	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	5⅝	..	....
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	8	..	....
100	Sep. 3	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	100	100	+ 1	100
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
78½	Sep. 3	69	Sep. 1	Elec. Storage Bat.	78¼	69	77¾	..	20,500
30½	Aug. 11	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	29½	28	29¼	+ ⅝	71,900
46⅝	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	45	43⅝	44¼	+ 1⅞	18,800
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	35¼	35	35⅛	− ⅛	1,200
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	33	31	31	− 2	200
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	49	45	45	− 6	200
300	Aug. 27	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	298¾	298¾	298¾	− 1¼	407
111	Sep. 3	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	111	111	111	+ ⅛	100
178½	Aug. 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	176¼	171	173½	+ ¼	7,250
248	Sep. 2	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	248	218	242	+22¼	9,120
112½	Sep. 2	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	112½	109¾	112¼	+ 2⅜	2,300
64¼	Aug. 17	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	63	60½	61⅞	− ⅝	22,700
108¼	Aug. 26	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	108	108	108	+ 1	450
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	118⅞	117⅝	118⅞	..	6,050
45	Aug. 19	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	43½	41¼	42	− 1	25,200
68⅝	Aug. 27	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	68¼	65¾	66	− 1⅞	32,175
84	Aug. 6	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY., L.&P.	..	..	84	..	....
100¼	Aug. 12	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	100¼	100	100¼	..	300
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	117	117	117	+ ¼	198
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	103	102	102	..	200
36⅞	Aug. 28	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	36⅞	34¾	35½	− ⅞	38,805
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	22⅜	20⅞	21	..	13,000
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	77⅞	76¾	77⅞	+ 2⅜	300
22⅜	Aug. 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n	22⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛	25,600
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	76¼	74¾	76⅜	+ 1	14,250
24⅝	Aug. 30	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	24⅝	19	20½	− 2⅛	3,200
42	Aug. 28	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	41⅞	36	36	− 5¼	1,900
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	109	106	106⅛	− 2⅜	1,500
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	115½	115½	115½	+ 5⅛	100
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	70¼	68	70¼	+ ¼	300
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	11¾	10	10	..	11,150
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	39¾	38	38⅛	+ ⅜	2,200
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K C., FT. S. & M. pf.	..	..	68¼	..	....
29⅝	Aug. 12	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	27⅜	25¾	26⅝	− ⅜	5,200
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	58¼	57¾	58¼	+ 1	800
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	76	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	125	124	125	..	127
160	Aug. 24	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	..	..	160	..	....
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
72	Aug. 30	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	72	67⅛	69⅝	+ 2⅛	35,570
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	103¾	103⅛	103¾	+ ⅝	500
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	6¼	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	19⅛	..	....
148	Aug. 11	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	144¼	142	144	+ ¾	16,400
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	225¼	220	224½	− 4½	418
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	..	100
44	Aug. 25	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	42½	39½	42½	+ ½	300
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25	20	25	+ 6	900
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	93	92	93	+ 2½	300
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	180	180	180	..	11
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..	100
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	116	116	116	+ 1½	225
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	76¼	..	....
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	..	25
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	128	128	128	..	50
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	59	59	59	+ 8	100
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	45⅝	42½	43¾	+ ⅞	7,100
92⅝	Aug. 18	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	92⅛	90	92	+ 1	4,600
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	38½	35½	37¼	+ 1¼	4,800
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	..	..	37½	..	....
98½	Mar. 15	94⅛	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	96	96	96	+ 1	100
97	Apr. 26	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	87⅜	83	83	− 2⅜	28,200
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	86	86	86	+ 2	100
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	27¾	26½	27	..	12,800
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	14½	13½	14	..	895
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	30	30	30	− 2	200
124	Aug. 11	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118¼	117	118¼	+ ¼	400
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	..	..	132	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M.l.l.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅜	7¼	7⅜	− ⅞	1,000
40	Apr. 5	13¼	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	18	17	18	− 1⅜	300
18¼	Apr. 19	1¾	July 27	Missouri Pacific	4½	3⅛	4¼	+ ⅝	16,100
59	Sep. 2	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	59	54	56½	+ 2¾	11,245
107⅝	Sep. 3	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	107⅝	105	107½	+ 1	800
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co.pf.	113½	113½	113½	..	20
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	120	120	120	..	100
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	124	119½	122	+ 3¼	7,500
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	122½	122½	122½	+ ⅝	200
90	Aug. 27	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	86½	81½	84	− 5½	1,625
109	Aug. 27	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	− ⅞	100
29¾	Aug. 25	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	29	26½	27¼	− 1⅛	6,900
90	July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	89	89	89	− 1	100
70¾	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	66⅞	63½	65	..	13,700
112	Aug. 28	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	112	112	112	..	200
23	Jan. 5	14½	Aug. 31	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	14½	14½	14½	− 4½	100
7½	June 4	4¾	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	6	6	6	..	200
16⅞	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	15¼	14⅝	14¾	− ¼	2,700
152	Sep. 2	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	152	141½	147¼	+ ¾	16,900
93¼	Sep. 2	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	93¼	90½	92½	+ 2	20,400
36½	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	33	..	....
75	Aug. 11	75	Aug. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	..	..	75	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*112	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67⅝	64	66¾	+ 4⅝	33,900
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	27¼	26⅛	27⅛	+ 1⅛	2,450
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	..	..	17	..	....
111½	Sep. 4	99½	Jan 4	Norf. & West.	111½	105¼	111	+ 4½	11,600
90	June 15	80½	Sep. 2	Norf. & West. pf.	80½	80½	80½	− 9½	100
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	75¼	71½	71¾	+ ¼	7,300
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	108½	106	108	− ¾	10,428
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅜	200
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
38	Aug. 3	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	33½	32	32	− ½	1,000
39½	Apr. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	37½	34½	34½	..	5,900
91	May 11	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	91	..	....
111⅜	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	110¼	108	110¼	+ 1¾	18,476
123½	Apr. 3	112½	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	115	115	115	− ¼	100
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9	..	....
75	July 17	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	59¾	59¾	59¾	− ¼	100
93	Aug. 20	83	May 14	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	..	..	91	..	....
90½	Aug. 28	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	90¼	86	87¼	− 3	14,750
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	72	70½	72	..	925
98½	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	90	..	....
38⅛	Aug. 28	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	[illegible]	32	33¾	− 2	42,420
106½	Aug. 28	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	105	101	102½	− 2½	5,900
*158	Jan. 22	*154	Sep. 2	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	154	154	154	..	46
92	Aug. 4	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	90	..	....
67	Aug. 16	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	64	59	63¼	+ 1¾	30,010
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅜	300
110¾	Apr. 22	100	July 20	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	100½	100½	100½	..	200
167	June 14	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	159¼	159	159¼	− ¾	300
4¼	Aug. 7	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	3½	3	3	− ⅝	600
6⅛	June 15	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	4	3¾	3¾	− 1¼	700
44¼	Aug. 18	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G.	40	38½	38½	− 1⅛	1,800
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	..	..	91	..	....
26⅛	Apr. 26	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper‡‡	24	22¼	22¼	− 1½	15,910
157⅛	Apr. 19	138¾	May 10	Reading†	150⅝	147⅝	150	+ ¾	65,810
90	June 12	81	Aug. 12	Reading 1st pf†	82½	82½	82½	+ 1½	150
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†	83	83	83	+ 1	100
47¼	Aug. 17	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	44½	41⅞	43	− 1¾	20,000
102⅞	Aug. 19	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	101¾	101	101¼	− 1	1,825
1⅛	Apr. 9	⅛	July 15	Rock Island Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	300
2½	Apr. 9	¼	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	¾	⅜	⅜	− ⅛	2,800
14	Aug. 13	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	7¾	5⅝	6⅛	− 1⅝	13,300
18¼	Aug. 12	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	11¼	9½	10¼	− 1⅛	4,200
7¼	June 26	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	5½	4⅝	4⅝	− 1⅜	900
12½	June 28	7	Aug. 17	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼	100
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6⅞	6	6	..	3,585
19	Apr. 23	12½	Aug. 19	St. Louis Southwest.	..	..	12½	..	....
37	Jan. 21	30	July 8	St. L. Southwest. pf.	..	..	31	..	....
17	Apr. 21	11⅛	July 31	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	13⅝	14⅛	− ⅛	1,100
42⅜	Apr. 21	29⅜	July 24	Seaboard Air L. pf.	32¾	31¼	32¾	+ ¾	1,100
209½	Feb. 1	131¾	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	155⅛	153	154½	− 1⅜	1,500
125½	Feb. 19	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	125	124¾	124¾	+ ½	300
56⅞	Aug. 19	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.Co	55¾	52¼	55	− ½	1,600
93	Aug. 16	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	89	..	....
100	Aug. 27	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	77	77	77	..	50
93½	Apr. 12	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf.	..	..	93½	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	91¼	87½	89½	+ ⅝	41,770
106¼	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	105⅝	104½	105¼	..	448
19⅝	Apr. 9	12½	July 23	Southern Ry.	16¼	15⅛	16¼	+ ¾	6,000
63	Jan. 26	42	July 23	Southern Ry. pf.	49¾	48	49	+ ½	1,900
56½	July 14	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	55½	55	55⅛	− ⅜	300
73⅝	July 13	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	..	220
120	Aug. 16	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	114¾	106	111½	− ¾	27,000
107	Aug. 17	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	105	104	104	..	700
65	Aug. 26	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡	58	52⅜	55¾	− ¼	53,450
157	Aug. 30	120	May 14	Texas Co.	157	151	152	+ 1½	7,270
149	Sep. 2	123	June 14	Tex. Co. sub.rec.f.pd	149	148	149	+ 2	400
17⅞	Apr. 19	8½	July 23	Texas & Pacific	10½	10½	10½	+ ½	300
105¼	July 12	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	55¾	53¼	54⅛	+ ⅛	30,200
102½	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf	..	..	101½	..	....
3	Aug. 26	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	3½	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 23	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	7	..	....
7⅛	June 15	6	July 26	T., St.L. & W. pf.cfs	..	..	6	..	....
100	Apr. 19	90	July 9	Twin City Rap. Tr.	92½	91½	92½	+ 1½	459
81	Aug. 31	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPEW'R	81	79	80½	..	1,000
105	July 26	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	104	100	104	− 1	400
8⅝	Aug. 13	4⅝	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	8	7	7	+ ¼	3,400
30⅞	Apr. 6	22⅞	July 13	Union Bag & P. pf.	28	27⅜	27¾	− 1⅝	300
134⅝	Apr. 19	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	132⅝	127¾	129⅞	+ ⅝	57,270
82½	Aug. 31	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	82½	80	80½	+ ½	1,315
31½	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅝	100
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ½	100
105	Feb. 11	100	June 19	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	..	..	104⅜	..	....
66¼	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	58¼	54	58¼	+ 2¾	745
26	Aug. 31	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	26	23	23⅛	− 1¼	38,550
42½	Aug. 28	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	42½	38½	39¾	− 2½	13,500
23¼	Aug. 17	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	22⅛	19½	20½	− ½	3,020
47½	Aug. 12	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F.pf.	41	41	41	− 5	100
73¼	Mar. 9	60	July 27	U. S. Express	67	66	67	+ 1	200
76⅞	Aug. 25	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	73⅝	70½	71	− 1½	4,400
98	Aug. 27	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	..	..	98	..	....
50	Jan. 12	35	June 30	U. S. Realty & Imp.	36⅝	35	35	− 2	300
10¾	June 14	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	4⅜	3½	3½	− ¼	500
10¼	June 14	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	6	5¼	5½	− ½	400
74¾	Apr. 14	44	July 24	U. S. Rubber	50⅞	49	49½	− ⅛	13,500
110	Apr. 9	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	105	103	104¼	+ ¾	1,400
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
77⅞	Aug. 18	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	77	73¾	75¼	− 1⅜	498,600
113¼	Aug. 10	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	113¼	111⅝	112⅞	+ ⅜	12,100
73	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper‡‡	69½	66⅛	66⅞	− ⅞	26,500
41⅞	Aug. 30	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	41⅞	38⅝	39	− 1⅜	16,500
106¼	Sep. 2	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	108¼	102	106¼	+ 4¼	1,200
66	Sep. 4	36	June 9	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	66	57	65	+ 7¼	3,200
16	Sep. 4	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	16	13	16	+ 9	300
35	June 14	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	35	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅛	May 26	WABASH	..	..	¼	..	....
6½	Apr. 29	⅛	June 28	Wabash pf.	¼	⅛	¼	..	1,200
110¼	Aug. 11	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	106	106	106	− 1	160
31⅜	Sep. 4	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	31⅜	27¾	31	+ 2⅛	14,700
48½	Sep. 3	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	48½	44	48	+ 2⅞	900
75¾	Aug. 31	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	75¾	72¾	74½	+ 2	13,900
283	Aug. 28	280	Aug. 19	Westinghouse A. B.	283	283	283	..	100
120¾	Aug. 17	64	Feb. 24	West. E. & M.†	118⅝	114¾	115¾	− ⅝	172,000
136	Aug. 12	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	..	..	135	..	....
255	May 10	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
3¾	Jan. 18	½	July 28	Wheel. & Lake Erie	..	..	1¼	..	....
16	Jan. 18	2	Aug. 2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	..	..	2⅛	..	....
6	Jan. 18	⅝	Aug. 10	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf.	2	2	2	− ½	100
196	Aug. 13	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	190	178	183	..	6,660
107⅝	Sep. 1	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overland pf.	107⅝	105	107½	+ ½	900
39⅞	Jan. 21	28	July 14	Wisconsin Central	..	..	35	..	....
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolworth(F.W.)Co.	106	106	106	+ ½	180
124	Aug. 14	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	..	..	124	..	....
MINING.									
.21	June 3	.07	May 29	Comstock Tunnel‡‡‡	.17	.12	.15	+.03	49,000

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

	On Call. High.	On Call. Low.	On Call. Last.	Renewals.
Aug. 30	2	1¾	2	2
Aug. 31	2	1¾	2	2
Sept. 1	2	1¾	2	2
Sept. 2	2	1¾	2	2
Sept. 3	2	1¾	2	1¾
Sept. 4	2	1¾	2	1¾
Week's range—				
High	2			2
Low	1¾			1¾
Same week last year—				
High	8			6
Low	6			6
Year to date—				
High	3			2¾
Low	1			1½
Same period last year—				
High	10			6
Low	1			1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 30	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Aug. 31	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Sept. 1	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Sept. 2	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Sept. 3	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Sept. 4	2½@2¾		
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2¾	3
Same week last year—			
High	8	8	8
Low	6	6	7
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	8	8	8
Low	2	2¼	2¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Aug. 30	4.62½	4.60½	4.60½
Aug. 31	4.59	4.55	4.55
Sept. 1	4.54¼	4.50	4.54¼
Sept. 2	4.62	4.56	4.62
Sept. 3	4.68¾	4.64¾	4.68¾
Sept. 4	4.67½	4.66½	4.66½

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Aug. 30	4.63¼	4.61⅛	4.61⅛
Aug. 31	4.59½	4.56	4.56
Sept. 1	4.55¼	4.51	4.55¼
Sept. 2	4.63	4.57	4.63
Sept. 3	4.69¾	4.65¾	4.69¾
Sept. 4	4.68½	4.67½	4.67½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.68¾	4.69¾
Low	4.50	4.51
Same week last year—		
High	5.07	5.07¾
Low	5.01	5.02
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.62½	4.63⅛
Same period last year—		
High	6.00	7.00
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Paris. Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Berlin. Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Switzerland. Cab.
Aug. 30	6.01	6.00	80⅝	80⅞	5.42	5.41
Aug. 31	6.02	6.01	80⅝	80½	5.44	5.43
Sept. 1	6.01	6.00	80¾	80⅞	5.44	5.43
Sept. 2	5.97	5.96	80⅝	80¾	5.40	5.30
Sept. 3	5.95	5.93	80⅞	81	5.34	5.32
Sept. 4	5.94	5.93	81	81⅛	5.35	5.34

	Holland. Dmd.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Italy. Cab.	Russia. Cab.	Austria. Cab.
Aug. 30	39 1/16	39⅞	6.50	6.49	35.50	15.05
Aug. 31	37 7/16	39⅝	6.54	6.53	34.50	15.00
Sept. 1	39 1/16	39⅝	6.53	6.52	34.50	15.00
Sept. 2	39¾	39 13/16	6.47	6.46	33.50	15.00
Sept. 3	40½	40¾	6.42	6.40	33.50	14.96
Sept. 4	40⅝	40½	6.45	6.44	33.50	14.96

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
Aug. 30	Par	Par	Par	*40c
Aug. 31	Par	Par	Par	*40c
Sept. 1	Par	Par	Par	*40c
Sept. 2	Par	Par	Par	*40c
Sept. 3	Par	Par	Par	*40c
Sept. 4	Par	Par	Par	*40c

*Premium.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Aug. 30	3½@4	4⅞@5	4⅞@5	27f 71c
Aug. 31	3½@4	4⅞@5	4⅞@5	27f 59c
Sept. 1	3½@4	4 13/16@4⅞	4⅞	27f 56c
Sept. 2	3½@4	4 13/16@4⅞	4⅞	27f 60½c
Sept. 3	3½@4	4 13/16@4⅞	4⅞	27f 67½c
Sept. 4	3½@4	4 13/16@4⅞	4⅞	27f 67½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	Rentes, Paris.
Aug. 30	65¼	68f 50c
Aug. 31	65¼	68f 50c
Sept. 1	65	68f 50c
Sept. 2	65	68f 50c
Sept. 3	65	68f 50c
Sept. 4	65	68f 50c

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver. London.	Bar Silver. N. Y.	Gold Premiums at Lisbon.
Aug. 30	23d	47c	49.00
Aug. 31	23d	46⅝c	49.00
Sept. 1	23⅛d	46¼c	49.00
Sept. 2	23⅛d	47¼c	49.00
Sept. 3	23⅛d	48⅜c	49.00
Sept. 4	23½d	48½c	....

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Bank of Italy	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

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M'ADOO ASKS CREDIT FOR LATIN AMERICA

Wants Federal Reserve Banks to Establish Agencies in All Southern Nations.

TO AID FOREIGN TRADE

Federal Backing for Steamship Line Also Urged in Report on Financial Conference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Immediate establishment by the Federal Reserve Banks of joint agencies in all the countries of Central and South America is urged by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in a report sent by him today to President Wilson on the proceedings and conclusions of the Pan-American financial conference held here last May, with representative bankers, business men, and statesmen of the United States and eighteen Latin-American republics in attendance.

Mr. McAdoo summarizes his suggestions for carrying on the work of the conference and improving the financial and commercial relations between the participating nations as follows:

First—That the twelve Federal Reserve Banks establish promptly joint agencies in the leading cities of all the countries of Central and South America for the purpose of providing enlarged credit facilities.

Second—That the Government of the United States provide promptly the necessary steamship facilities by subscribing the capital stock of a corporation organized for the purpose of owning and operating the necessary steamship lines.

Third—That the International High Commission on Uniformity of Laws be granted an appropriation of $25,000 to enable it to carry on the important work it has undertaken and represent the United States in the meeting of the International High Commission of all the Latin-American republics.

Fourth—That a Pan-American financial conference be held annually in the City of Washington, and that the congress authorize the President to extend invitations to the republics of Latin America to attend a financial conference in the City of Washington during the year 1916, and that an appropriation of $50,000 be made for said conference.

Says It Will Aid Both Sides.

In support of his suggestion for the establishment of joint agencies of Federal Reserve Banks in neighboring republics, Mr. McAdoo says that extension of the credit facilities of this nation in those countries will inure to "their and our advantage." He declares that the plan advanced during the conference here for the amendment of the National Bank act so that national banks could become stockholders in an independent bank which would do a foreign business is inferior to that he now proposes for joint agencies of the Reserve Banks.

"The Federal Reserve Banks," he argues, "comprise in their membership every national bank in the United States, as well as a number of leading State banks and trust companies. They constitute a financial organization of unequaled strength, and their operations in foreign countries will be for the common benefit of all banks composing the system. These agencies, in foreign countries, could, in addition to their banking business, render a great service to American business men and bankers by furnishing credit reports and general information about trade and finance in the various countries in which they operate."

The Federal Reserve act, Mr. McAdoo points out, authorizes the establishment of such agencies with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, and while the banks cannot be compelled to take action along these lines, encouragement by the board may prompt them to it. Entrance into this field by the Federal Reserve Banks, Mr. McAdoo says, will not prevent member banks from carrying on and enlarging the business they are now doing in foreign countries, but the capital and resources of the Reserve Banks utilized for the extension and promotion of commerce "would give them unrivaled financial power."

Calls Ship Question Fundamental.

"The question of adequate steamship facilities," says Mr. McAdoo, "is fundamental and underlies every other question concerning our trade and future relationships with the Latin-American Republics. The quick and effective solution of this problem is for the Government of the United States to put itself behind a shipping enterprise so that the necessary financial support to make it successful will be assured. We cannot expect private capital in this country to engage in this essential undertaking. It is too big at the outset for private capital."

Secretary McAdoo supports his contention by saying that steamships of the sort he proposes could be used as naval auxiliaries in time of war. He says the Navy Department has informed him that in order to bring the United States Navy to its maximum usefulness and efficiency in wartime there is need of 400 merchant vessels of approximately 1,172,000 gross tons and in addition about 324 vessels of 150 tons each to be used for mine sweeping in case the coasts are invested or visited by an enemy. Only a small portion of the larger vessels needed in such contingency, he says, are to be found under American registry. The wise course, he concludes, is for the Government to create the necessary naval auxiliary fleet and use it in time of peace in the South American and other foreign trade.

The task of the United States High Commission on Uniformity of Laws, he says, is both great and difficult and an appropriation of $25,000, he thinks, modestly sufficient. The subject of direct cable communications between North and South and Central America, considered of great importance by the conference, the Secretary declares, could be studied by the High Commission if the appropriation is granted.

The first conference, Mr. McAdoo says, gave convincing proof of the advantages of such meetings and the recommendation for a $50,000 appropriation for a second next year is made with the idea that they may become annual affairs. The Secretary says that it is the purpose to work in harmony with the Pan-American Union.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Weed Ended Sept. 4, 1915

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Am. Sm. Sec. pf.	85	85	85	..
500	Am. Zinc	54	53⅝	53⅝	− 2⅞
800	Br.-Am. T. ord. bearer	14½	14	14½	− ⅝
3,605	Can. C. & F.	107	100	105	+ 5
3,050	Can. C.& F.pf.	117	113	119	+ 3
15,525	Can. Nat Gas Corp.	2⅛	1½	1⅝	− ½
55,500	Car Lt. & P.	11	8⅝	9	− ⅝
1,800	Cent. Fdy.	13	11	11	..
5,475	Cramp Shipb.	86¾	79	81	− 5
3,285	Driggs-S., w.i.	99	92	99	+ 2
1,242	Elec. Boat	580	477	477	−68
255	Elec. Boat pf.	570	530	531	−10
237,000	Subm. Bt., w.i.	57	47⅝	48¾	− 6¼
810	Emer. Phono.	14	13	13¾	− ¼
1,723	Guantan. Sug.	66	63	64	..
1,260	Hall Signal	20½	17	17	− 2¾
3,555	Hendee Mfg.	38	35	35½	− ½
530	H. & A. Arms	63	53	55	− 5
48,500	Int. M. M. cfs.	4⅝	2¼	3⅞	+ ⅞
62,000	I.M.M.pf., cfs.	15¾	9⅛	14⅝	+ 5⅜
1,060	I.M.M. pf., w.i.	67	63½	67	+ 2½
1,040	I. M. M., new, w. i.	54	48	53½	+ 7½
10,800	Int. Motors	35	29	29	− 4
4,250	Int. Motors pf.	73	60	62	+ 2
1,490	Int. Nickel	188	179	188	+ 8
6,200	Inter. Petrol	10¼	9⅛	9½	− ½
450	Int.Rub.Tr.ctfs.	8½	7⅞	8½	+ 1
3,830	Kath.Bronze pf.	4	3½	4	+ ⅜
550	Kelly-Spgfld	205	185	202	+17
400	Kelly-Spgfld.T. new 1st pf.	87	87	87	+ 1
10,640	Lake T. B.	16	10	12	− 3
625	LakeT.B.1stpf.	20	16½	17	..
375	Lima Loco	26	21½	26	− 7½
6,700	Marconi of Am.	4¼	3¾	3¾	− ¼
745	N. Y. Transp.	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
638	Pyrene Mfg.	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
5,600	Riker & Heg.	6¼	5¾	6	+ ¼
1,800	M.Rumely, new	26	24	24	− 4
400	Savoy Oil	9¾	9½	9½	+ ½
10,100	Std. Motors	12⅞	11⅛	11½	− ⅜
900	Sterl. Gum, w.i.	2⅞	2½	2⅝	..
7,130	SteelCo.of Can.	35½	32	33	− 2
11,700	St. Jo. Lead	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅝
24,100	Triangle Film ctfs	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
13,300	U. Cig.St., new	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
9,800	U.Prof.Sh., new	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	− 1/16
3,900	U.S.L.&H., new	3	2½	2⅞	+ ¼
250	U. S. L. & H. pf., new	4½	4¼	4¼	− ¼
1,400	Wayl'd O.& G.	3¾	3⅝	3⅞	..
10,100	World Film	4¼	3¾	4⅛	+ ¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
29	Atlantic Ref.	610	600	610	+15
75	Buck. P. L.	103	101	102	..
38	Eureka P. L.	249	245	249	− 2
63	Gal. S. Oil	168	164	164	+ 4
311	Ill. P. L., w. i.	151	147	151	+ 3
233	Ind. P. L.	104	99	99	− 1
204	Natl. Tran.	34	32½	32½	− 1½
183	Ohio Oil	156	153	155	− 2
50	Penn. Mex. F.	62	61	62	+ 4
1,050	Pierce O., n.	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼
176	Prairie P. L.	180	175	178	− 2
2,421	Prai'e O. & G.	415	398	402	−13
55	Solar Ref.	260	245	260	+10
33	South. P. L.	216	211	216	+ 3
178	South. P. L.	348	336	340	− 5
7	S. W. P. P. L.	125	125	125	+ 2
163	Stan. O. of C.	308	305	306	..
98	Stan. O. of I.	470	450	470	+20
17	Stan. O. of K.	430	390	420	−55
13	S. O. of Ky.	272	270	271	−11
6,307	S. O. of N. J.	450	441	443	− 7
210	S. O. of N. Y.	195	192	194	+ 1
1	Stan. O. of O.	473	473	473	..
75	Union Tank	84	84	84	− 2
202	Vacuum Oil	227	217	227	+13

MINING

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
31,050	†Atlanta	31½	22	28	− 3⅛
11,000	†Alta C. Min.	42	32	34	− 4
8,500	Al. Ju., w. i.	13⅝	12⅛	13	− 1⅛
153,950	Am. Com'der	14	12	13	..
6,200	Ariz. Duq.	40	39	39	− 1
9,300	†Big Cot'nw'd	6½	5	6	− ½
6,300	Big L. D. Co.	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
8,700	Braden Cop'r	8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	− ⅛
8,200	†Booth	43	40	42	− 1
5,900	†Caled. Cop'r.	100	97	97	..
48,000	†Cashboy	2	4	5	+ ½
1,600	Chile C., w. i.	19	18½	18¾	− ⅛
1,400	Cons. Ar. Sm.	⅞	¾	⅞	..
1,950	Cons. Nev.-U.	5/16	¼	5/16	..
11,000	†D. Bl. Butte	3	2	2	− 1
18,400	†Emma Cop.'r	47	34	35	− 7
850	†Florence	47	44	45	..
700	†Genesee	38	36	37	− 1
1,026	Goldf'd Cons.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ 1/16
31,850	†Goldf'd Mer.	21	16½	18	− 2
2,700	Howe S., w. i.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	..
1,400	†Iron Blossom	70	70	70	+ 3
16,000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1 1/16	1½	− ⅛
200	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
28,150	†Kewanas	21	14	20	+ 2½
184,000	Ken'c't Cop'r.	55⅝	51⅝	54	+ 2⅝
1,000	Lone Star	3½	3½	3¼	−
11,970	Magma Cop'r.	15¼	14¼	14½	− ⅛
450	†Majestic M.	55	40	40	−13
100	Mason Valley	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
15,100	†McIntyre	50	47	49	+ 1
2,100	†McK.-Dar'gh.	25	22	22	− 3
272,800	†Mother Lode	29	24	28½	+ 2
20,830	Nat. Zinc & L.	43	33	40	+ 3
200	†Nevada Hills	20	20	20	+ 2
7,100	N. Utah Bing.	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
2,400	Nipissing M.	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	− ⅛
500	N. Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	..
52,800	†Oro	7½	5	5½	− 2
66,700	Rex Con. M.	56	53	54	+ 1
4,600	†Sandstorm K.	7	6	6	− ¼
1,100	†Silver Pick.	9	8	9	..
2,100	Stand. S.-L.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ 1/16
11,000	Stewart	1¼	1 1/16	1⅛	− 1/16
78,900	Success Min.	1 3/16	†94	94	− 9
22,600	†Superstition	24½	24	24	..
2,000	†Tonopah Mr.	36	35	35	+ 3
4,986	Tonopah Ext.	2⅝	2 7/16	2½	+ 1/16
1,700	T. C. of Nev.	6	5⅜	5⅜	+ 1/16
100	Tri-Bullion	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
1,000	Tuolumne	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,355	Wasatch	1	..	⅝	− ¼
7,005	†West End C.	60	56	56	− 2
9,000	†Wett. Sil. M.	12	9	9	− 3
1,435	Wh. K. C. pf.	2½	2⅝	2½	..

†Cents per share.

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,070	Wabash, w. i.	12	10¼	10⅜	− 1
920	Wabash pf.(a)	41¾	41	41	− 1
2,000	Wabash pf.(b)	22	19½	20⅝	− 1⅝

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$4,400	D. & H. rts.	¾	⅛	⅛	− ½
100,000	D.&H.c.5s,w.i.	102¼	100¼	100½	− 1⅝
93,000	I. M. M. n. 5s	78½	77½	78¼	+ 1
860,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	178	154½	171	+18
25,000	Pierce Oil 6s	80	78	78	..

M. RUMELY COMPANY

(Rumely Products Company)

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company issued under Deposit Agreement dated May 25, 1915, for

Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes and Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes of M. Rumely Company

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to said Deposit Agreement, that the undersigned Committee, constituted thereunder, has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of M. Rumely Company, dated August 26, 1915, and has filed a copy thereof with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, the Depositary under said Deposit Agreement.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their notes upon the terms and in accordance with the provisions of said Deposit Agreement on or before September 30, 1915, shall conclusively and finally be deemed for all purposes to have accepted and assented to such Plan and Agreement and will become bound by all the terms and provisions thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
F. N. B. CLOSE,
ALLEN CURTIS,
M. HELY-HUTCHINSON,
A. H. S. POST,
FREDERIC W. SCOTT,
HOWARD C. SMITH,
Noteholders' Committee.

CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York City.
WHITE & CASE, Counsel.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary.

M. RUMELY COMPANY

(Rumely Products Company)

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company issued under Deposit Agreement dated February 1, 1915, for

Stock of M. Rumely Company:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to said Deposit Agreement, that the undersigned Committee, constituted thereunder, has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of M. Rumely Company, dated August 26, 1915, and has filed a copy thereof with The New York Trust Company, the Depositary under said Deposit Agreement, and said Deposit Agreement has been terminated.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement, desiring to become parties to and avail themselves of the privileges of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, must surrender such Certificates of Deposit on or before September 30, 1915, to The New York Trust Company in exchange for its Certificates of Deposit, as Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. By acceptance of the Certificates of Deposit issued upon such exchange, the holders thereof will be conclusively deemed to have accepted and assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and will be bound by all the terms and provisions thereof.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit not desiring to avail themselves of the privileges of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, will be permitted to withdraw the stock represented by such Certificates upon the surrender of such Certificates and the payment of fifty cents per share for each share of stock withdrawn.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Chairman,
JAMES B. BELL,
I. de BRUYN,
C. EDGAR ELLIOTT,
OGDEN H. HAMMOND,
ALLEN T. WEST,
Stockholders' Committee.

CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York City.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

M. RUMELY COMPANY (Rumely Products Company) REORGANIZATION

TO HOLDERS OF
Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes,
Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes,
Other obligations and claims,
Preferred and Common Stock,
of M. Rumely Company or Rumely Products Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of M. Rumely Company and Rumely Products Company, which has been approved by the Noteholders' Committee and the Stockholders' Committee, acting under Deposit Agreements of May 25, 1915, and February 1, 1915, respectively, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee, and copies of said Plan and Agreement have been lodged with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company and The New York Trust Company, Depositaries under the Plan.

Holders of Two-Year Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes and Six Per Cent. Commission Gold Notes who have not already deposited such Notes, and who desire to participate in the Reorganization, must deposit their Notes, bearing coupons maturing March 1, 1915, and subsequently, with United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, on or before September 30, 1915.

Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of the M. Rumely Company and of Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated February 1, 1915, who desire to participate in the Reorganization, must deposit their certificates of stock or Certificates of Deposit with The New York Trust Company, Depositary, on or before September 30, 1915. All stock so deposited must be assigned in blank or be accompanied by assignments or powers of attorney in blank, and, if required by the Committee or the Depositary thereof, duly stamped. Application will be made to list on the New York Stock Exchange all Certificates of Deposit issued by The New York Trust Company, as Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of other obligations of and claims against the M. Rumely Company or Rumely Products Company, desiring to participate in the Reorganization, must do so on the terms and in the manner provided in the Plan and Agreement, by depositing with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, New York City, or with any one of its agents named below, such obligations and claims, if evidenced by an instrument in writing, or, if not so evidenced, by depositing a statement of such obligations or claims, and in either case accompanied by an appropriate assignment or transfer thereof without recourse and duly acknowledged, and in such form and bearing such stamps as may be required by the undersigned Committee, and transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor by such Depositary in form as may be determined by the Committee. The Committee in its discretion may at any time require proof of any obligation or claim deposited or offered for deposit under the Plan, or proof of allowance thereof by the Receiver. In default of such proof the Committee may at any time reject or exclude any such obligation or claim.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, under the Deposit Agreement of May 25, 1915, who assent to the Plan and Agreement, may be required by the Committee in its discretion to present their Certificates of Deposit to the Depositary under the Plan, in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any holder of any such Certificate of Deposit may present the same to such Depositary for such purpose.

The Joint Reorganization Committee submits and recommends such Plan and Agreement of Reorganization for their acceptance to the stockholders and creditors of the M. Rumely Company and to the creditors of the Rumely Products Company, or any subsidiary company with respect to which provision is made in such Plan, for their participation therein.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from either of the Depositaries, or the Agents, below named, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York City, August 26, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, LEWIS L. CLARKE,
F. N. B. CLOSE, ALLEN CURTIS,
M. HELY-HUTCHINSON, C. EDGAR ELLIOTT,
STEPHEN S. STRATTAN, ELISHA WALKER,
HENRY H. WEHRHANE,
Joint Reorganization Committee.

CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York City.
WHITE & CASE, Counsel.

Depositaries and Their Agents

Convertible Notes, Commission Notes and Other Obligations and Claims	United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Depositary, 55 Cedar Street, New York City. The Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Agent, Chicago, Ill. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Agent, 67 Lombard Street, London, England. Adolph Boissevain & Co., Agent, Amsterdam, Holland.
Preferred and Common Stock	The New York Trust Company, Depositary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.

CITY ROOKIES START EXODUS FROM CAMP

Business Men's Regiment, Regretting End of Training, Begins to Muster Out.

GIFTS FOR ARMY TEACHERS

Many Service Rifles "Lost" by Regretful Recruits, Who Gladly Recompense the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 5.—The business and professional men's military training regiment is being mustered out of service. More than 300 of the 1,400 members of the organization left tonight for their homes in various parts of the country, and tomorrow about 900 more will leave. About 200 men, it is expected, will remain here for a second month's training with the new command, which goes into camp on Wednesday morning.

The command now in process of disbandment was organized a month ago. Most of the recruits had had no military experience. These same men, bronzed and hardened as the result of the most strenuous month of their lives, returned to Plattsburg today, at the end of a nine days' hike, during which they worked out field problems side by side with picked regulars.

These rookies led the returning column of troops back to camp, while all Plattsburg looked on and marveled at the progress that they had made. Although they only had time to be grounded in the rudiments of the military art, they came swinging back from mimic war marching like regulars, and looking like regulars. From General Wood to the junior of his subordinate officers there was not a regular army officer who was not proud of this regiment of greenhorns.

It is get-away day in the big, tented city, and it is safe to say that at least 50 per cent. of the men are sorry that the end of the tour of duty is at hand. They have worked hard and long, and they are tired and footsore, but they are sorry, just the same.

"It's been the greatest month of my life," said Charles E. Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank. Hundreds of others expressed themselves similarly today. Every one you met would tell you he surely was coming back for another month's hard work next Summer.

The troops returned from the mimic war this morning, arriving at the camp shortly after 9 o'clock. Ten days ago, when the campaign began, the regulars led the way out of camp, and the business men's organization was the last in line. Today General Wood personally led the returning column, and the place of honor at the head of the organization was given to the business men's command.

Captain Halstead Dorey, the regimental commander, rode at the head of his command, the companies marching four abreast, and the whole regiment forming a line nearly three-quarters of a mile long. Mayor Mitchel, as a Lieutenant of Company A, marched near the head of the leading company.

After the business men came the Third and then the Thirtieth Infantry, and after them the mounted commands, with Battery D of the Third Field Artillery leading, and the Second Cavalry following. The wagon train, nearly three miles long, lumbered in behind the troops. The entire column was more than an hour passing a given point.

Arriving at the camp the mustering out of the men commenced without delay. Each man turned in the ordnance and other property furnished to him by the Government. First of all he cleaned his rifle and gave his field mess kit a final polish, neatly folded his blankets, packed his pack for the last time, and reported to the muster officer. If anything was missing he paid for it.

The work of mustering out the regiment had not been under way more than an hour when it was discovered that many of the men were reporting their rifles as having been lost and were turning in checks to reimburse the Government. As a matter of fact not a single man had lost his rifle, and those that reported them as having disappeared had them securely hidden or packed away ready to take home with them. They had come to love these Springfields, and parting with them was like saying good-bye to an old friend.

It was estimated that about ten men to a company managed to retain possession of their rifles on the plea that they had lost them. Scores of others were unable to get this excuse accepted, and were compelled to find the lost property and turn it in.

"The Government doesn't need the money half as bad as it needs those rifles," explained an officer as he relieved a disconsolate rookie of his Springfield.

By noon half the regiment was back in citizens' clothing. Those who were to leave tonight rushed about the camp bidding officers and fellow-rookies good-bye until next year. Every man paid a visit to the tents of Captain Dorey, the regimental commander, and of Captain Johnston, the Adjutant. Lastly, each man paid his respects to General Wood and his officers. It was a series of pleasant ceremonies, the genuineness of which impressed every one who witnessed them.

There was a special celebration in each company street in honor of the company commanders. To each commanding officer and the junior Regular, the company gave keepsakes. Captain J. R. Kelley of Company A received a gold cigarette case, as did Lieutenant Corlett. Binoculars and a compass formed the gift to Captain G. H. White of Company B, while Lieutenant D. H. Scott of the same company received a gold cigarette case and a compass.

Silver services were presented to First Lieutenant S. J. Sutherland and Second Lieutenant J. G. Ord of Company C, while Company D's men gave silver loving cups to First Lieutenant R. M. Parker and Second Lieutenant C. A. Baehr. Silver services also were presented to Captain W. L. Reed and Lieutenant T. G. Johnson, the officers of Company E, while to Sergeant Flower of the Regulars that company gave a fine gold watch. The Sergeant was taken completely by surprise, and instead of making a speech of thanks, broke down and cried.

Field glasses were given to Captain "Jimmie" Regan and a silver mounted sabre to Lieutenant F. S. Clark of Company F. A saddle and bridle was the gift presented to Lieutenant H. T. Bull, the commanding officer of Company G, and silver services were given to First Lieutenant A. D. Chaffin and Second Lieutenant C. M. Milliken of Company H.

The men of the Second Training Regiment are expected to begin arriving tomorrow night. This camp will be officially organized on Wednesday morning.

ASKS CONCESSION FOR CUBA

Agent Wants Lower Tariff on Tobacco in Return for Sugar Reduction

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A proposal that the United States give preferential tariff rates on Cuban tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes was advanced today by Gabriel Carol, Inspector of Agriculture in the Cuban Agricultural Department, who is now in Washington. Sugar goes on the free list May 1, 1916, and no arrangement has been made to compensate Cuba for this abrogation of the special treaty provision with the United States, which gave a reduction of 20 per cent. in the duties on sugar imported from the island. Mr. Carol argued that if a preferential duty was given on Cuban tobacco it would not only be beneficial to Cuba, but to the United States, as Havana tobacco is healthier than other tobaccos in that it contains a smaller percentage of nicotine.

"On Dec. 27, 1903, the commercial treaty between Cuba and the United States went into force," said Mr. Carol. "Undoubtedly the advantages obtained by the Union are immense, inasmuch as its commerce has increased out of all proportion, due to the benefits derived by its products through said treaty. From 1902 to 1903 the Island of Cuba imported $25,714,000 worth of merchandise from the United States, and from 1913 to 1914 $71,420,000.

"Sugar, which constitutes the real wealth of Cuba, had a discount of 20 per cent. on the $1.685 on each quintal which was the duty fixed by the United States. From March 1, 1914, the reduction of 25 per cent. duty became law, and Cuba thereafter paid only $1.004. Therefore, we have lost 8 cents and .58 mills on each quintal, as against what we paid before. We sell annually more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar, each ton weighing 2,240 pounds to the United States, which, at the rate of 8 cents and .58 mills, amounts to $3,843,840.

"If we have lost said advantages, wherein have the United States compensated us? Unfortunately, in nothing. The American Nation, which boasts of being just in all its acts, we hope, will recognize our right to be compensated in part for our great loss; the treaty, therefore, should not continue in the same form. It is only just that the American tariff concede us a reduction of 50 per cent. on the duty paid on cigars and cigarettes, on the specific as well as on the ad valorem duties now paid; also that the duty on leaf tobacco and its by-products be reduced 25 per cent. All these reductions, according to our calculations, turn out to be less than the advantages we have lost in the case of sugar."

50 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Cleveland Excursionists Injured When Express and Local Collide.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Fifty persons were injured today when two interurban trains collided on the Lake Shore Electric Railroad. An eastbound limited train crashed into a westbound local train at Sage's Siding, near Huron. There were no fatalities. Many of those injured proceeded on their way after their bruises were dressed by physicians, who arrived on relief trains.

The limited train was carrying excursionists to Cleveland. The local train had discharged most of its passengers at Linwood Park, five miles east of the scene of the wreck.

Pastors Fight Sunday Movies.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 5.—Notwithstanding the protest of churchgoers, a moving-picture theatre opened here today and gave performances throughout the afternoon and evening. A written protest was sent to the manager of the house which was signed by the pastors of all the churches in town. In the protest the clergymen pledged themselves to do all in their power to keep the theatre closed on the Sabbath.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Sept. 4, 1915.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El......	$9,500,000	..	..	....	14	16
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	....	49	53
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	‡2	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	48	50
Am L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Aug 2, 15	325	330
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108½	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Sep 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79½	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	64	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	5	7
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	....	55	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	15	18
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Corp....	5,000,000	..	..	....	9	12
Do pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 15	93½	96
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. R.& El. s.f. mg. 5s, '35.....	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	54	60
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	95
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Buf. Gen. El.	3,724,000	1½	..	Sep 30,14	101	102½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr..	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	87	88
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47..	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105¾	106½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99...	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	17	19
Do 7% pf...	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	93	97
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	50	52
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	78	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	85½	87
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¾
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Dt. Ed. Co..	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	116	117½
East, P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	60	65
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	....	60	70
Do 5s....	3,000,000	..	..	....	73	78
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	91
Ev. G. & E.L 1st 5s, '32..	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Sg. W.. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	14	18
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	52	60
Ft. Worth P. &Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81½	83
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101¾
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s....	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st ln. 6s,'33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	62
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	74½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L	9,543,080	..	..	....	27	31
Dopf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	46	51
Do1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	74
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	85
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	98
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97½
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	....	10	20
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Do. ext, 1st & ref. 5s..	824,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Aug 15,15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.......	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26......	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	58	63
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	82
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31......	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	28	29½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	86	87
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	80
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28......	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,369,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	..
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	60	62
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	92½
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	..
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	10	13
Do pf......	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	42	46
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y...	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P 5s, '38......	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	91
St.Jo.(Mo.)R, L., H. & P. 5s, '37......	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.....	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	90	92½
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82	85½
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,15	70½	73
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	97
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)........	9,343,150	..	..	....	$6	$7
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	$29½	$30½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '36......	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
Tenn. R., L. & P........	20,000,000	..	..	....	5	6½
Do pf.......	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	20	25
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37......	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81⅛
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	....	36	40
Do 1st pf...	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	69
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	13	14½
Do 6s, '22...	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	79	80
Wash. R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	86	89
Do pf.......	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 15	81½	82½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81⅜	81½
West'n Pow..	14,670,000	..	..	....	14	16
Do 6% cm.pf	7,080,000	..	..	....	48½	50
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$42	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Cities Serv...	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.......	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	53	55
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100½
Do db.5s,'30.	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s......	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94½
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	129
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37......	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	8½	10
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	80	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	30	45
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29......	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	..	Apr 13,15	48	49
Old pf.......	9,621,300	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	86
• New pf......	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16,15	84½	86
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102½
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103¼
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946......	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	70½	70¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60......	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104¾	105¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	....	120	123
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 25, 15	77	80
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)...	4,495,738	1	Q	Aug 16,15	35	38
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48½	50
Am. Brass...	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2. 15	188	191
Am. Chicle..	8,000,000	1	M	Aug 20,15	123	128
Do pf.......	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	86	89
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jul 29,15	62	65
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	82	83
Do. pf.......	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Au 16, 15	94	95
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	216	220
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	95½	97
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	‡2½	Q	July 1, 15	370	390
Do pf.......	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	128	140
Bord. C. M..	21,264,400	4	S	Aug 14,15	108	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	104	107
Braden Cop..	6,000,000	..	..	....	7⅞	8
Bush Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	80
Can C. & Fy	3,975,000	..	..	....	105	107
Can. Explos..	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,15	325	375
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	101	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	138	145
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	43	47
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	88	92
Colt's Arms..	2,500,000	§4	Q	July 1, 15	570	585
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	....	34	36
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	77	79
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2½b	Q	July 1, 15	290	310
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	Q	Jun 15,15	690	696
Herc. Powd. Co. pf......	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Au 15, 15	112	116
Int. Nickel..	38,031,500	5	Q	Sep 1, 15	184	186
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	106	110
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	104	107
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	23	28
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	80	82
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	155	165
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	96
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	3⅝	3⅞
Merg. Lino..	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	175	177
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	95
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	....	14	15
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	60	62
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	40	41
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	150	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	102½	104
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	105½	107½
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	290	310
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	215	220
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	2½	2¾
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	88	91
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	2400	2550

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 50% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	355	365
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	422	440
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	485
Columbia ...	2,000,000	*7	Q	Jun 30,15	473	480
Central	3,000,000	30	Q	July 1, 15	982	988
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	412	422
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 2. 15	1110	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	197	203
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	235	245
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	270	285
Guaranty ...	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	600	605
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	Aug 2, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr...	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	125	135
Kings Co.....	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	620	640
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	100	110
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	98	103
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	137	143
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	415
New York...	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	575	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	950	975
People's Tr...	1,000,000	1	M	Sep 1, 15	280	290
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	380	..
Union	3,000,000	‡5	Q	July 1, 15	330	345
U. S. M & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	380	390
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	115	125
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 14,15	270	275
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	100	150
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	890	915
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	295	305
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	250
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	475	490
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	295	310
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	155	170
Home Fire...	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15, 15	380	395
Lawyers Mtg..	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	173	180
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	115	121
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	200	203
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co. ...	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	105	115
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	38	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Aug 2, 15	500	530
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Sept. 4, 1915.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	557
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	205	212
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	170	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	‡4	S	July 1, 15	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	Aug 2, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	100	125
Century	1,250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	179	187
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	535	560
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	180	187
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	124	135
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 15	400	410
Cit's C. Nat..	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	166	172
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	390	395
C'l & I. Nat..	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	167
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	158	160
Corn Exch....	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 2, 15	303	..
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av	100,000	§25	Q	July 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat ...	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	250	300
First Nat ...	10,000,000	†7	Q	July 1, 15	870	880
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	180	200
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	135	145
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich ...	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	620	..
Harriman N..	500,000	..	..	....	315	325
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	500	520
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	620	..
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 15	300	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	235	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 10,15	..	253
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	175	185
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	300	320
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	175	185
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	July 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 15	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,15	158	165
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	200	220
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	390	400
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	230	245
Seab'd Nat...	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	410	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	..	130
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,15	134	140
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	275	..
West Side...	200,000	6	Q	July 1, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,15	475	550

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra. §Also a special dividend of 100%.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16½	17
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	607	612
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	275	285
Buck. P. L..	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 19,15	101	103
Chese. Mfg..	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 21,15	730	750
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	....	130	140
Contin. Oil...	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,15	240	245
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Jun 15,15	46	48
Cumb. P. L	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,14	50	58
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	245	250
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	162	165
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	135	140
Ill. Pipe Line.	20,000,000	5	..	Jul 20, 15	149	151
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Au 15, 15	101	103
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Jun 15,15	32	34
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 15	220	225
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	Q	July 1, 15	101	103
Ohio Oil.....	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Jun 1, 15	153	155
Pierce Oil....	10,500,000	..	..	....	12½	13
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	402	405
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	177	180
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	260	270
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Sep 1, 15	213	217
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	338	342
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Jun 30,15	123	127
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Jun 15,15	304	307
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Au 31, 15	460	465
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 27,15	410	420
St. Oil (Ky.).	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	272	277
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,15	330	340
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Jun 15,15	443	445
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Jun 15,15	191	194
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	July 1, 15	470	480
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	130	135
Union T. L..	12,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 25,15	81	83
Vacuum Oil..	15,000,000	5h	..	My 15,15	225	228
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	38	42

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar...	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	110	111
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy..	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Au 10, 15	85	90
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	320	350
J. S. Young...	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	107	110
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	155	165
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	99	101
P., R.-A. T..	1,999,400	4	Q	Sep 3, 15	182	190
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jul 1, 15	395	410
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	119	121

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	174
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	170	175
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.....	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	8
2d Av.Ry.1st con 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1915	101	101⅛	2.00
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100¾	5.25
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.75
Argentine Government	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98¾	6.30
City of Montreal......	5	Dec., 1917	99	99¾	5.05
City of Quebec........	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99½	5.20
Dom. of Canada.......	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.95
Dom. of Canada.......	5	Aug., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.96
French Government...	5	Apr., 1916	97½	97⅝	10.00
German Government..	5	Jan., 1916	98	99	8.00
New York City.........	6	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102¾	3.27
New York City.........	6	Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	3.87
Norway Government..	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Government..	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Switz. Government....	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Switz. Government....	5	Mar., 1918	96⅜	97¼	6.20
Switz. Government....	5	Mar., 1920	96	96½	5.75
Swedish Government..	6	Mar., 1916	99¼	99⅜	6.20
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Alabama Power.......	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
American Locomotive.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.20
Am. Power & Light...	6	Aug., 1921	97	99	..
Am. T. & T. sub......	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101	3.30
Anaconda Copper......	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Balt & Ohio...........	4½	June, 1917	99½	99¾	4.60
Balt & Ohio...........	4½	June, 1918	98½	98¾	5.00
B'klyn Rap. Transit...	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Canadian Pacific Ry..	6	Mar., 1924	101½	101⅞	5.70
Chesapeake & Ohio....	5	June, 1919	92	92¼	7.25
Chicago & West. Ind..	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	1.00
Chicago Elevated......	5	July, 1916	92	93½	11.30
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	98½	99	6.38
Con. Gas, Balt........	5	Mar., 1917	98½	99½	4.98
Cons. Power (Minn.)..	6	May, 1917	98½	99½	6.50
Erie R. R.............	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.55
Erie R. R.............	5	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
Erie R. R.............	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	4.85
General Rubber.......	5	Dec., 1918	98¾	99	5.60
Gr. Rapids Ed'son....	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Gr. Rapids Ry.........	5	June, 1916	100	100½	4.47
Havana Elec. Ry......	5	Sept., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hocking Valley Ry....	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	100¾	1.50
Int. Harvester.........	5	Feb 15, '18	100	100¼	4.95
Lackawanna Steel......	5	Mar., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
L. S. & Mich. So......	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	101	1.00
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	98¾	99¾	6.30
Michigan Railway.....	6	1919	99½	100	6.00
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P..........	6	Apr., 1917	95	98¼	6.95
N. E. Navigation......	6	May, 1917	96	96½	8.20
N. Y. Central & Hud..	5	Oct., 1915	100	100½	1.00
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	4.25
North St. P...........	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
P. R. R. cv...........	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	1.00
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J..	5	Mar 19,'16	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Saginaw City Gas.....	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Seaboard Air Line.....	5	Mar., 1916	100½	100⅞	3.25
Southern Railway.....	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.40
Southern Railway.....	5	Mar., 1917	98	98¾	6.15
Sulzberger & S........	6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
U. S. S. R. M.........	5	June, 1918	98	98¾	5.45
Union Tyepwriter......	5	Jan., 1916	94	95	14.80
United Fruit..........	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102¼	4.75
United Fruit..........	6	May, 1918	99	99⅝	5.15
Utah Co...............	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100¾	5.40
Western Power........	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99½	6.25
West. States G. & El..	6	1917	98¼	99¼	6.58
W. Va. Trac. & El....	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.12

$2,067,919 REVENUE BONDS.

Bureau of City Inquiry Says City Has Exceeded Yearly Limit.

The Bureau of City Inquiry has sent a letter to George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, saying:

"The City Charter provides that special revenue bonds may be issued for expenses not anticipated in the annual tax budget, except that the amount shall not exceed $2,000,000 in any one year. In the first seven months of this year the Board of Aldermen has approved the issue of Special Revenue Bonds to the amount of $2,067,919.38. The legal limit, therefore, has been exceeded by $67,919.38 for seven months.

"Special revenue bonds are for emergency expenses. They cost the taxpayers high interest, the usual rate being 6 per cent. The framers of the Charter took precautions against their issue by requiring sixty out of the seventy-nine votes in the Board of Aldermen, and the unanimous vote of the eight members of the Board of Estimate. Six out of the eight members of the Board of Estimate sit in the Board of Aldermen, and must accept responsibility for exceeding in seven months the limit fixed for a full year.

"It appears to be the immediate duty of the Board of Aldermen to meet and vote rescindments, bringing the total within the law, and, if possible, leaving a margin for emergency special revenue bonds to Dec. 31."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.
Aug. 30........	.98¼	.95¼	.96¼	.93⅜
Aug. 31........	.95⅝	.92⅞	.93¼	.91
Sept. 1........	.97½	.93⅛	.94⅝	.91⅝
Sept. 2........	.98¼	.95½	.95¼	.93⅝
Sept. 3........	.97⅝	.95½	.94	.92¼
Sept. 4........	.95	.93⅝	.91⅞	.90⅛
Week's range..	.98⅜	.92⅞	.96¼	.90½
	—May.— High.	Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Low.
Aug. 30........	$1.01⅛	.98¼	$1.06½	$1.05
Aug. 31........	.98⅛	.95⅜	1.02½	1.01½
Sept. 1........	.98⅛	.95⅞	1.07	1.01
Sept. 2........	.99	.97¼	1.07	1.06½
Sept. 3........	.98⅛	.96½	1.07½	
Sept. 4........	.96	.94⅝	1.04	1.03½
Week's range..	1.01⅛	.94⅝	1.07½	1.01

CORN.	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.
Aug. 30............	.75	73½	64¾	63⅞
Aug. 31............	.73⅜	71¼	63⅝	61¼
Sept. 1............	.72	70⅝	61½	60¼
Sept. 2............	.73⅜	71⅝	60⅞	59⅞
Sept. 3............	.73¼	72	60	58⅞
Sept. 4............	.71⅝	70	58	57½
Week's range.......	.75	70	64⅝	57½
			—May.— High.	Low.
Aug. 30............			.65⅞	64⅝
Aug. 31............			.64½	62⅜
Sept. 1............			.62⅝	61¼
Sept 2.............			.61⅞	60⅞
Sept. 3............			.61⅛	59
Sept. 4............			.59	
Week's range......			.65⅞	58½

OATS.	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.
Aug. 30..........	.36⅝	35½	36⅝	35¼
Aug. 31..........	.36⅜	35⅜	36¼	35½
Sept. 1..........	.36⅜	35⅝	36⅜	35⅞
Sept. 2..........	.37¼	36	36⅜	36⅛
Sept. 3..........	.36⅜	36	36⅜	36
Sept. 4..........	.36¼	35¾	36	35⅝
Week's range	.37¼	35⅝	36⅜	35½
	—May.— High.	Low.	—Cash— Standards. High.	Low.
Aug. 30..........	.38⅝	37½	41	40
Aug. 31..........	.38⅛	37⅜	40	..
Sept. 1..........	.38⅝	38	40	..
Sept. 2..........	.38⅞	38⅜	40½	40
Sept. 3..........	.38⅝	38¼	40	..
Sept. 4..........	.38¼	37⅞	39	38¼
Week's range......	.38⅞	37⅜	41	38¼

Provisions.

LARD.	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Oct.— High.	Low.
Aug. 30..........	$8.07	$8.02	$8.20	$8.15
Aug. 31..........	8.15	8.05	8.25	8.12
Sept. 1..........	8.15	8.05	8.27	8.17
Sept. 2..........	8.10	8.02	8.22	8.15
Sept. 3..........	8.15	8.12	8.22	8.17
Sept. 4..........	8.20	8.17	8.30	8.22
Week's range.....	8.20	8.02	8.30	8.12

RIBS.	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Oct.— High.	Low.
Aug. 30..........	$8.45	$8.32	$8.62	$8.47
Aug. 31..........	8.35	8.27	8.47	8.42
Sept. 1..........	8.35	8.10	8.42	8.25
Sept. 2..........	8.15	8.10	8.30	8.15
Sept. 3..........	..	..	8.32	8.20
Sept. 4..........	8.30	8.27	8.45	8.32
Week's range.....	8.45	8.10	8.62	8.15

PORK.	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Oct.— High.	Low.
Aug. 30..........	$13.55	$13.32	$13.72	$13.52
Aug. 31..........	13.40	13.25	13.57	13.45
Sept. 1..........	13.40	13.02	13.60	13.25
Sept. 2..........	13.07	12.65	13.32	12.77
Sept. 3..........	12.62	12.50	13.00	12.60
Sept. 4..........	12.70	12.00	12.95	12.72
Week's range.....	13.55	12.50	13.72	12.60

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	—Oct.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—Jan.— High.	Low.
Aug. 30..	10.02	9.66	10.30	9.96	10.45	10.10
Aug. 31..	9.88	9.67	10.20	9.98	10.34	10.10
Sept. 1...	9.98	9.71	10.29	10.03	10.42	10.17
Sept. 2...	9.92	9.67	10.26	9.99	10.41	10.13
Sept. 3...	9.90	9.71	10.25	10.07	10.38	10.25
W'k's re.	10.02	9.66	10.30	9.96	10.45	10.10
	—Mar.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Aug. 30..	10.70	10.36	10.92	10.58	11.00	11.15
Aug. 31..	10.60	10.40	10.80	10.61	10.97	10.97
Sept. 1..	10.70	10.43	10.80	10.65	11.09	10.81
Sept. 2..	10.64	10.39	10.85	10.62	11.00	10.82
Sept. 3..	10.60	10.48	10.80	10.74	10.93	10.87
W'k's re.	10.70	10.36	10.92	10.58	11.09	10.81

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wm. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits, furs; 41 Union Sq.; Park Av.

BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; W. C. Garrison, general mdse.; 16 E. 33d.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; C. O. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Jensen, toilet goods; F. Phillips, ladies' coats, raincoats; J. F. King, Mrs. Barrett, machine-made dresses; Miss I. Mahoney, ladies' skirts; J. F. O'Brien, misses' and ladies' coats, suits; basement buyers. H. Levy, waists; A. C. Smith, children's, juniors' dresses, coats; W. Silverman, skirts; Mr. Hahn, leather goods; Mr. Koch, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

CHARLESTON—Bluestein Bros., H. Bluestein, men's furnishing goods, clothing, shoes, hats; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—Sprague, Warner Co.; Mrs. M. D. Lough, ladies' wear; Imperial.

CHICAGO—A. Decker & Cohn; A. Cohn, youths' suits, overcoats; 200 5th Av.; Latham.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Scott, knit goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Kaufman & Wolf; C. Kaufman, men's furnishing goods; Longacre.

CHICAGO—H. Resler & Co.; H. Resler, silk, cotton fabrics; Grand.

CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. Bailor, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Mrs. S. B. Kronthal, women's neckwear; 220 5th Av.

DETROIT — Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; Miss E. A. Tea, laces, veilings, trimmings; 220 5th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; C. Trankla, merchandise manager; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.

HAVANA, Cuba—L. Gonzalez & Co.; Mr. Gonzalez, hats, caps, umbrellas, furn. goods; R. 1004, 377 B'way.

HONOLULU, H. I.—M. McInerny, Ltd.; A. I. Silva, clothing, men's furnishing goods; Manhattan.

HOUSTON—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; A. M. Levy, general mdse.; 148 W. 33d.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; H. C. Block, gloves, underwear, embroidery, handkerchiefs; 1,261 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; G Bernheimer, representing; 7 West 22d.

LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; E. H. Steckley, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—C. J. Ray & Co.; C. J. Ray, general mdse.; Breslin.

MONTREAL, Can.—Model Hat Co.; S. Levine, hats; Broztetti.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; H. Ross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—E. Majerus & Co.; E. Majerus, Mrs. E. Majerus, women's tailoring, dressmaking; Park Avenue.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; L. A. Hubach, rugs; 470 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.

RICHMOND—Kaufman & Co.; Miss E. Beston, millinery; J. I. Kaufmann, hats; 621 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO—Manhattan Cloak and Suit Mfg. Co.; M. Heyman, cloaks, suits; Park Av.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—M. Garcia & Co.; Mr. Garcia, men's underwear; R. 1004, 377 B'way.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; E. T. Wingert, misses' ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; M. J. Donahue, domestics, prints; 258 Church.

ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Merc. Co.; E. Levis, millinery, 621 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Miller-Rottmann Hat Co.; H. Miller, hats, gloves; Flanders.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

WACO.—Goldstein, Migel Co.; L. Migel, men's, boys' clothing, notions, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; 353 4th Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—The Hub; J. H. Insky, children's, infants' wear; McAlpin.

WILKES-BARRE — Lichtenberg's Specialty Store; M. Weinberg, millinery; Martinique.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED TO BUY.—Felt roundings or felt hats, suitable for making felt rugs. Submit sample and price to Cole Rug Mfg. Co., 97 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass. Felt rugs for sale to wholesalers.

WANTED.—SHOP, with 20 Singer machines, .31-.15, between 50 and 75 miles from New York City. Box H 365 Times Downtown.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

CASH for plushes and plush coats. Call, with samples. Merrit, 15 West 24th St.

JOBBER IS LOOKING all week at ladies' wash skirts for next Spring. 137 West 25th, eleventh floor.

CONTRACTORS.—Good workmanship on pile fabric coats. Apply any morning before 12, 9th floor, 5 West 17th St.

1,500 WHITE COONEYS to close out cheap. 56 Great Jones St., second floor.

MANUFACTURERS.—I want to sell your goods of Fall suits, dresses, coats, sweaters, on weekly payments; good results. S. A., 18 French St., New Brunswick.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN—Manufacturer of decorative linens is open for salesman, commission basis, city and vicinity; only those with experience need answer. V. V., 142 Times Downtown.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Tuesday.

Burling & Dole, 11 Greene Street.—Arlington Mills "seconds," 133 pieces, fine worsteds, serges, suitings, and mixtures; 525 pieces fancy worsteds, trouserings, cassimeres, poplins, gabardines, dress goods, &c., 10 A. M.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal Street.—Cloaks and suits; also fixtures of cloak and suit house, 11 A. M.

Gross Franzblau & Co., 29 Greene Street.—Ladies' coats, suits, and dresses.

D. Hartman, 34 West Twenty-seventh Street.—Queen Manufacturing Company, retiring; office, show room, factory fixtures, and plant, 10:30 A. M.

J. Weisz & Sons, 7 Lispenard Street.—General dry goods, 10:30 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 2,572 Broadway.—Gentlemen's furnishings and fixtures of store, 10:30 A. M.

National Purchasing Company, 8 Lispenard Street.—Cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, plush coats, petticoats, skirts, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale.—Elizabeth Flamm, 539 Broadway, ladies' underwear, gloves, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales.—Hervey Thompson, at 176 East 119th Street, tools, drill cutters, iron, office furniture, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

S. Scheuer & Sons, 539 Broadway.—Skirt belting, 10:30 A. M.

David W. Biow, 520 Broadway.—General merchandise and clothing.

D. Greenwald & Co., 610 West 139th Street. Household furniture, 10 A. M.

Wednesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, bankrupt sale—1,807 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, liquor store.

Charles Shongood, bankrupt sales: John Leon Martin, boat at Johansen's Ship Yard, Meadowmere, Hook Creek, Jamaica, L. I., 2 P. M.; Alco Film Corporation, 218 West 42d St., machine, office furniture, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Henry Lilly & Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, also full line of boots and rubbers.

Thursday.

J. Weisz & Son, 7 Lispenard St.—Clothing, dry goods, &c., 10:30 A. M.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 1,433 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, bankrupt sale—Furniture, upholstery, &c.

Friday.

Henry Lilly & Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes, also full line of boots and rubbers.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 1,760 Broadway.—Overland automobile on part payment.

Liberty Auction Room, 124 University Place.—High-class and medium household effects, 10:30 A. M. Sale continues Wednesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 113 University Place.—General household effects.

Thursday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Household appointments from the Misses T. B. Platt and various other sources; art objects, bric-a-brac, rugs, &c., also Steinway parlor grand, Knabe miniature grand. Sale continues Friday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M. each day.

Friday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household furnishings and effects.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.—Household furniture of all kinds.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS, TAKE NOTICE!

For sale or rent, a completely equipped plant, suitable for manufacturing shirts and kindred lines, with cutting tables and machine knives.

S. HEILMANN AND COMPANY, 5 West 4th Street.

Plaiting AND Fluting Machines For Petticoats, Waists, Etc. O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

THE ENTIRE HIGH GRADE STOCK OFFICE, SHOWROOM and FACTORY FIXTURES and PLANT

Inventoried at over $10,000.00, Formerly of The Queen Manufacturing Company, (retiring,) Will Be Sold Tomorrow, TUESDAY, Sept. 7th, 1915, commencing at 10:30 A. M., On Premises, 34 West 27th St., N. Y. City, By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

This Stock Consists of an Entire Line of Silks, Velvets, Velveteens, Chiffons, Laces, Trimmings, Embroideries, Ribbons, Notions, etc., of large varieties in colors and designs. A great part of the stock only imported recently.

THE PLANT consists of over 100 Wilcox & Gibbs Singer Hemstitching and Special Button Machines with Plain and Individual Motor; Power Tables, 1 General Electric and 1 Diehl 3 H. P. Motor, 1 Complete Pressing Plant, Cutting Tables, Cabinets, Shelving, Electric Lamps, Chairs, Baskets, Tables, etc. The SHOWROOM consists of an elegant large Partition with Dividers to match, large Carpet, Desks, Tables, Chairs, Safe, Typewriter, Electric Fans, and, in fact, everything found in an establishment of this kind. Will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information telephone 4299 Spring.

LIQUIDATION SALE

DANIEL GREENWALD, Auctioneer, Will Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday Sept. 7, At 1 P. M., at 26 EAST 22D STREET, NEW YORK, On Premises of CECILE DRESS COMPANY, ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF LAWNS, PERCALES, Ginghams, Muslins, Challies, Laces and Embroideries, Thread and Buttons, etc.

MACHINERY

28 Singer 44-13, Two Motors, One 71-23 Singer Special, Two Union Specials, Two Wilcox & Gibbs Specials, One 68-6 Singer Special, 36 Machine Tables, Fixtures, Cutting Tables, Blower, Partitions, Desk, Safe, Remington Typewriter, etc.

By Order of GEO. W. RETZ, Liquidator. Stern, Barr & Tyler, Attys., 299 B'way, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership of ENGELBERG, WEIDMANN & COMPANY, composed of the undersigned, heretofore conducting business under said firm name at No. 68 Thomas Street, Manhattan, New York City, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, Mr. Louis Engelberg having purchased the interests of said other two partners in the firm assets and assumed all the liabilities of said co-partnership.

Dated New York, August 28, 1915.

LOUIS ENGELBERG,
JOHN WEIDMANN,
GEORGE F. THIES.

B. R. S. Co.

—Auctioneers—

32 Greene St.

Offer Visiting Buyers Bargains in Up-to-the-Minute Merchandise. 50% Below Manufacturer's Prices. Handle Women's Wearing Apparel Exclusively. Goods Open for Inspection at All Times. Telephone 358 Spring.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. COLEMAN & CO., 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763. Accounts Financed.

ADVERTISING. "What the Male can sell the Mail can sell." SACKERMAN-EDELMAN CO., 303 Fifth Av.

APRONS. 1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 East 17th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS. Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

CLEANING SERVICE FOR THE TRADE. Sanitex process restores garments or piece goods that are shop worn, soiled, spotted in the making. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Sq.

CLOTHING SPECIALTIES. BLANKET BATH ROBES MACKINAW HOUSE Coats. The House of Huchberger, 93 5th Ave.

COATS AND WRAPS That are business-builders and customer-catchers. Call, write or 'phone Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35th St. Tel. Greeley 876. N. Y. C.

COMBINATION DRESSES. Silk plaid and Botany serge, $7.50 up. STAR DRESS MFG. CO., 126 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS. SPECIALISTS AT $16.50 A DOZ. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 B'way.

CURTAINS (Novelty.) Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

DRESSES. Serge and Silk Dresses. Great values. MARK & PAUL, 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged. N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS. Attractive Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Xmas line. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th.

FURS. Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y." 49 East 21st St.

HOSIERY. BLACK CAT HOSIERY Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc., 140 Fifth Avenue, cor. 19th Street.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cottons $2.00-$8.00. Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT Buyers: Watch for our important announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 W. 17th St.

SHOW CARDS. Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SKIRTS $18 doz. to $5 each. Best values, best styles. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (nr. 31st.)

SNAPPING MOTTOS & DINNER FAVORS 1,000 "Uneak" designs—Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving & Xmas. Selling Novelty Co., 10 E.23.

SILKS Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy SILKS Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave

WAISTS. BLOOM & MILLMAN, Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33d St. $9.00 Waists and Middies.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1283.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 825.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3268 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

William Jacobus, 38 Park Row, specializing in scrap machinery and materials and condemned stores.

Will pay cash or advance money on all merchandise for special auction sales. Gross, Franzblau & Co., Inc., 27 Greene St. Phone Spring 886.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up 149 West 35th Street.

In The Annalist Today

Do Southern bankers need aid to finance the cotton crop?

The causes of the declining value of the English pound discussed by Eugene E. Agger of Columbia University.

The increased efficiency of American railroads in handling freight.

The jitney in its relation to the street railways.

"The Annalist Open Security Market."

On news stands this morning, 10c

THE ANNALIST Times Square New York

Annalist Binders, $1.25

8,000 FAMILIES FUME AS MILKMEN STRIKE

75 Sheffield Farms Drivers Quit in Bronx and Breakfast Deliveries Are Delayed.

MORE MAY GO OUT TODAY

Effort to Establish a Union Causes Disagreement Between Workers and Employers.

Nearly 8,000 families in the Bronx did not get their milk yesterday morning until long after breakfast time. While the worried householder was waiting for the days' milk supply about fifty drivers and helpers employed by the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, at the distribution station at 1,055 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, and about twenty-five drivers at the station at 1,126 East 180th Street were telling the officials why they had suddenly gone on strike at 2 o'clock in the morning.

The men complain that some of their number who were trying to organize a union among the company's employes were summarily discharged. They threaten that at least 400 of the drivers would quit within the next few days and that the Sheffield-Farms customers would suffer a milk famine.

Superintendent M. J. Mulvihill, at the 180th Street station, and the Superintendent at the Webster Avenue branch tried to reason with the strikers, and begged them to defer action until the return of Loton Horton, the President of the company, from Chicago. The men would not listen to the proposition, and their attitude was such that most of the men who had not struck were afraid to start on their routes until daylight.

Acting Inspector O'Connor and Captain McGirr of the Westchester Police Station and ten policemen were on hand to prevent trouble. They stood about the milk stations most of the night and discussed the strike, as well as the European war, with the strikers. There was no trouble at the milk stations, but a report reached the police that one driver had been stopped in the Fordham section and forced to return to the station. It was also reported that in Bathgate Avenue a driver had been assaulted and badly beaten, but there were no complaints to the police.

Milk Patrons Angry.

Later in the morning help arrived from the company's stations at Twenty-eighth and Fifty-seventh Streets, and after that the milk distribution proceeded more rapidly. Even with this assistance, however, the service was badly crippled and several large customers called personally for their supply. The officials were kept busy answering the questions of angry milk patrons who could not find filled milk bottles on their dumwaiters.

The men whose discharge brought on the strike, which threatens to spread to other stations, are Theodore Wandel, President of the new Milk Drivers' Union; James McCullough, Charles Breitenbach, and Martin Murphy.

"We have been trying to get a six-day week and we have formed a union," explained President Wandel. "We planned to wait upon the President of the company yesterday and lay our complaint before him. When we called we were told that he was out of town. We were perfectly willing to wait until his return before presenting our demands, but when we were ready to go back to our wagons we found that four of us had been discharged.

"We laid the matter before the men of the union and the men voted to go on a strike without waiting for Mr. Horton to get back to town. This strike is not a borough affair, though we now have the one station in the Bronx pretty well tied up. There were 300 at the meeting when we told of the result of our call at the President's office. There are 700 drivers, and we expect that by tomorrow more than 400 drivers will have turned in their wagons and gone out on strike. This will affect thousands of milk users, because it is estimated that each driver serves approximately 300 families."

The men say that while they do not like some of their superior officers the question involved in the present strike is primarily the right to unionize. This settled, they will then take steps to obtain what they believe to be just working conditions. The President of the newly formed union said the union seeks to be recognized by the firm.

The company denies that so many men have gone on strike, and President Wandel of the union, in explaining the situation, said:

"If any of the 400 drivers, I estimate will join in the strike, take their wagons out today they will quit after the morning distribution is over. Of this I am sure."

Strikers Hold a Meeting.

The strikers held a meeting in the afternoon in a hall at Southern Boulevard and Tremont Avenue, and at its close it was announced that the drivers at the Sheffield Farms stations at 531 West Twenty-eighth Street, 168 Dyckman Street, 142 Manhattan Avenue, 1,126 East 180th Street, and 105 Webster Avenue had joined the strike. It is probable that decisive action will await the return of President Horton. It is said that one reform desired by the men is the abolition of the $1 fine each time a driver is late.

The men promise there will be no disorder. They say it will not be necessary now because there can be no adequate retail distribution of milk, as strikebreakers would have to learn the routes. This is evident by the fact that five of the company's inspectors delivered milk from dawn to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they quit with the routes only partly covered.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. References. Tel. 256—Glen Cove.

Modern gentleman's place; fruit, poultry, dairy, farm; 90 miles; $9.00-$12.00; booklet; references. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Booklet, September Hotel and R. R. Rates. **Raquette Lake House** Raquette Lake, N. Y.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS. Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way., N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Rep.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 5c.

NEW JERSEY.

THE COLONIAL
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Open through September.
Misses Vanderhoof & Reynolds.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

TRAYMORE
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL
A Bold Original Creation
with the Local Color of Atlantic City
Belvedere Restaurant Traymore
SUBMARINE GRILL

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. BUKEYSER, Mgr.

CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW ENGLAND.

In Autumn
Touring in New England Is at Its Best

IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER THE HILLS AND MOUNTAINS ARE CLAD IN RAINBOW COLORINGS, THE AIR IS MOST INVIGORATING, THE ROADS ARE GOOD, AND THE ATTRACTIVE WAYSIDE INNS, PALATIAL RESORTS, OR MAGNIFICENT CITY HOTELS OF THIS VACATION LAND ARE BEST ABLE TO ENTERTAIN YOU.

Send for free illustrated road map in colors, "NEW ENGLAND TOURS," published by the NEW ENGLAND HOTEL ASSOCIATION, comprising over two hundred of the best hotels and resorts.

WM. M. KIMBALL, Secretary.
Draper Hotel. Northampton, Mass.

THE IDEAL TOUR
1,000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application, 1180 Broadway, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

STRAITSMOUTH INN,
ROCKPORT, MASS.
Directly on the rocks at the extreme end of Cape Ann. Every room has an ocean view. Suites with private bath. For rates and particulars address E. S. WILKINSON, Prop. Reduced rates in September.

"The White Mountains of New Hampshire." For Booklets write 171 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO, PA.
Catering to a clientele who appreciate the best; private baths; free garage; open all year; special Fall and Winter rates. Booklet.
W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Open until Oct. 15. Home of Shawnee Golf Course.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Two to Fifteen Day Tours,"—Booklets free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau. 1183 Broadway, New York.

600 METAL WORKERS QUIT.

Employes of Eiseman Magneto Co. Demand 48-Hour Week.

About 600 employes of the Eiseman Magneto Company at the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, have gone on a strike, the Brotherhood of Metal Workers announced yesterday. The workers quit when their demands for a forty-eight-hour week were refused after negotiations lasting two weeks.

The company offered the toolmakers the eight-hour day, and a fifty-four-hour week to the rest of the 550 employes, but declined to make further concessions.

Charles Hyde, Secretary of the brotherhood, said yesterday: "The outlook for success is good, as the company has orders which will probably keep it busy for two years."

A meeting between the Superintendent and shop Chairmen has been arranged for the purpose of discussing the situation, and to receive word from the general manager of the plant, who is now at Lake George.

NEW SLIDE AT PANAMA.

Steamers Kroonland and Finland Are Held Up—New Dredging Record.

PANAMA, Sept. 5.—A new slide in the Panama Canal has blocked the passage of all ships, including the steamers Kroonland and Finland. There are twenty-two vessels at different points along the canal, waiting for the reopening of traffic. The dredges have excavated 40,000 cubic yards of the mud and stone in the last twenty-four hours, a record in dredging.

There is no chance for any vessels to pass through the waterway for two more days. The Kroonland and Finland probably will be delayed in passing until the end of the week.

TOURISTLESS SWITZERLAND

A Native Rejoices in a Country Restored to Itself.

Switzerland without tourists seems as much out of character as a Gruyère cheese without holes. But some of the Swiss—doubtless persons who own no stock in the great hotel companies of their native land—appear to enjoy the novel situation which the great war has forced upon the country. This is how it strikes a writer in the Journal de Genève:

"No crowd, no hurry, no jostling. You travel at your ease; you can choose your seat. The railway employes, no longer harassed with importunate inquiries and overwhelmed with work, are delightfully courteous. They do not slam doors any more. They give you information accurately and cheerfully. No railway carriages taken by assault when the train stops at a station. No frantic families with eighteen parcels invading your compartment as the train starts.

"No shouts, no complaints. The gentleman who lets his bag fall on your head without making an apology, the lady who kilts up her skirts in public, and that other, fuming and apoplectic, who seats herself on your hat and says, 'This is my seat, Sir!'—all these familiar personages have disappeared from our horizon. And the couple on their honeymoon whose effusive endearments force you to keep your eyes on the passing landscape, whether you wish to do so or not, are no longer encountered. Switzerland is now a really fine country.

"All is peace and harmony. The frightful posters have been suppressed. People no longer form in line to look at the waterfalls. All the veneer that disfigured Switzerland in Summer seems to have dropped off. When you come out on the glacier at the frosty hour of dawn, when the last stars are twinkling and the snowy summits blend one with another, you no longer, at the turning of the path, bump into a party of twenty-five Cook tourists who are waiting for the sunrise, silent and shivering under their shawls. No one on the snow field, nobody but herdsmen on the pastures, nothing but chamois and grouse on the rocks covered with moss. And at night no Viennese waltzes on the terrace, no Venetian illuminations, nothing but the tinkling of a goat-bell on the hillside and the voice of the torrent under the great vault of the sky.

"The landlord no longer scorns you if you arrive without huge trunks. You have the best rooms with the finest view. Your meals are of home cooking; the bill of fare is simple and does not now include seafood at an altitude of 6,000 or 7,000 feet. No longer must you remain at table for an hour and a half while the sunset is empurpling the mountain tops. At night, around the church where the chimes are playing, there is no irritating hubbub recalling the outer world; no display of showy toilets. The few foreigners are old friends of the country; they respect the customs of the place and smile at the inhabitants.

"Why is it necessary, alas! that all this should signify so much trouble and misery, and that such grief and horror in the world at large should be required to restore Switzerland, for the time being, to the Swiss?"

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair; moderate s. winds.

Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., and East Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.

West. Texas, Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Ohio—Showers, followed by clearing Mon. Tues. fair; fresh, shifting winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Mon. Tues. fair; fresh e. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon and Tues.; moderate variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues., preceded by unsettled in n. Mon.; warmer Mon.

Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Wis.—Cloudy Mon., with warmer in e. Tues. probably fair.

Minn., S. Dak., eNb., and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in e. Mon.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in n. w. Mon.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:31 | Sun sets..6:26 | Moon rises..2:20

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:11	5:30	11:20	11:57
Governors Island	5:50	6:01	12:00	12:00
Hell Gate	7:40	7:51	1:40	1:40

Arrived—Sunday, Sept. 5.

SS Cameronia, Liverpool, Aug. 27.
SS Ardgair, London, Aug. 23.
SS St. Kentigern, London, Aug. 23.
SS Bayamo, Cienfuegos, Aug. 25.
SS Manuel Calvo, Vera Cruz, Aug. 27.
SS Tokuyama Maru, London, Aug. 23.
SS Merton Hall, Oran, Aug. 14.
SS Mayaro, Port of Spain, Aug. 28.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 2.
SS City of Macon, Leghorn, Aug. 21.
SS Capac, Norfolk, Sept. 2.
SS Urbino, Hull, Aug. 20.
SS Strathearn, Boston, Aug. 26.
SS Angelica Accame, Barbados, Aug. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Dante Alighieri	Palermo	Aug. 27
I. P. Justesen	Ayr	Aug. 24
Housatonic	Rotterdam	Aug. 20
Lackawanna	Manchester	Aug. 21
Columbian	Colon	Aug. 25
Camino	Balboa	Aug. 27
California	Barbados	Aug. 26
Ulebos	Greenock	Aug. 20
Pastores	Havana	Sept. 2
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 29
George Hawley	Bellingham	Aug. 17
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 4
Tivives	Jamaica	Aug. 31
Creole	New Orleans	Sept. 1
Honduras	Freeport	Aug. 28
Coamo	San Juan	Sept. 1
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 31
El Mundo	New Orleans	Sept. 1
DUE TOMORROW.		
Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 29
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 28
El Siglo	Texas City	Sept. 2
Clearpool	St. Nazaire	Aug. 26
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 4
America	Naples	Aug. 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 4
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Athinai	Gibraltar	Aug. 20
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 29
Strathord	Bordeaux	Aug. 24
Satilla	Gulfport	Sept. 1
Neches	Mobile	Sept. 2
DUE THURSDAY.		
New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Samland	London	Aug. 28
Lapland	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Zacapa	Colon	Sept. 2
Ben Nevis	Bordeaux	Aug. 28
Bukbergen	Rotterdam	Aug. 26
Den of Airlie	London	Aug. 29
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 4
DUE FRIDAY.		
Indian Monarch	London	Aug. 25
Portland	London	Aug. 27
Galby	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Guiana	Demerara	Aug. 31
Retlaw	London	Aug. 25
Hindoo	Middlesboro	Aug. 27
Fred Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 2
Zulia	San Juan	Sept. 4
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 7
DUE SATURDAY.		
Nebraskan	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Narragansett	London	Sept. 1
Indra	Balboa	Aug. 30
Kansas City	Bristol	Aug. 27
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 25
Marengo	Hull	Aug. 27
Wilhelmina	Cardiff	Sept. 1
Melderskin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Stanja	Hull	Aug. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Falkranger, Archangel		12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenaventura, St. Lucia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Roma, Azores		3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Pathfinder, Cardenas		12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
T. di Savoia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Montoso, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Cretic, Naples		3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Matanzas, Santiago		12:00 M.
Mundale, Sagua		12:00 M.
Manhattan, London		12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bulgarian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Brunswick		1:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
St. Kentigern, London		12:00 M.
Urbino, Hull		12:00 M.
Colorado, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., SEPT. 5.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 182 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 48 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, New Orleans to New York, was 289 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 125 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, New Orleans to New York, was 27 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 53 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 215 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, passed Sand Key at 1:30 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 23 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 214 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New oYrk, was 57 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 320 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 142 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Colorado, Brunswick to New York, was 109 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 509 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Brunswick to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 180 miles W. of Havana at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Tuscania, at Liverpool, Sept. 4.
SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 11, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 10, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 7, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 7, SS Noordam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Ancona; at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Tomasi di Savoia, and at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS America.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Talthybius	Sept. 5
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hyades	Sept. 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline	Sept. 9
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Moana	Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia	Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru	Sept. 12
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Texan	Sept. 13

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 6; Shanghai, Aug. 14; Kobe, Aug. 18, and Yokohama, Aug. 19—which arrived per steamer Hawaii, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 2, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 7.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Southern storm has moved directly North, and Sunday night its centre was over Ohio. It has decreased greatly in intensity, but during the last twenty-four hours it caused general rains over the south portion of the region of the great lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Southeast States. Showers are also reported from the east slope of the Rocky Mountains. Temperatures continue near the seasonal average in all parts of the country, and changes within the last twenty-four hours were unimportant. In the Middle Atlantic and New England States, overcast with local showers Monday will be followed by fair Tuesday. No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, moderate east and southeast; South Atlantic, East Gulf and West Gulf, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Cloudy Monday; probably local rain; Tuesday cloudy.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Partly cloudy, with probably local showers, Monday; Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Showers, followed by clearing, Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	59	73	4 P. M.	73	74
6 A. M.	55	74	6 P. M.	72	73
9 A. M.	63	74	9 P. M.	66	70
12 M.	69	77	11 P. M.	65	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 65; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees, at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 68 degrees, at 11 P. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M., 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—Central Park W. and 110 St.; Auto 12,312	Slight
3:40—398 E. 155 St.; Bellwood A. C.	Slight
4:00—50 Sheriff St.; Chas. Shineberg	Slight
9:15—229 E. 100 St.; H. Schuleff	Slight
P. M.	
1:55—68 West St.; Berlin Shawl Co.	Slight
2:10—433 Beach Av.; A. McKenzie	Slight
2:25—288 Monroe St.; Minnie Lieban	Slight
6:30—34 Bond St.; N. Mashkow & Sons	Not given
7:20—239 W. 125 St.; John Fay	Slight
8:25—15 E. 33 St.; D. W. Co.	$20
9:00—20 Madison St.; Pasquale Pitti	Slight
9:12—237 E. 10 St.; Mrs. Stoopleer	Slight
9:40—2,013 5 Av.; James Winsess	Slight

EXCURSIONS.

Labor Day Outings
On the big Day Line steamers
"Hendrick Hudson" and "Robert Fulton"
Kingston Point & Return, $2
Also excursions to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 8:40 and 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 and 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M.
Restaurant and Orchestra on all Steamers
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N.Y.

LABOR DAY TRIPS
The New England S. S. Co.
Steamer CITY OF LOWELL OUT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., 10:15 A. M., for trip out on Long Island Sound. (No landing.) Return, due N. Y. 5:15 P. M. Music, Restaurant. Tickets, $1. Children, 50 cents.
Steamer RICHARD PECK TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Restaurant. Tickets, $1.50. Children, 75 cents.
Tickets limited. On sale at Piers.

LABOR DAY AT THE SEASHORE LONG BEACH
Lve. N. Y. (Penn. Sta.) 5:54, 6:47, 7:48, 8:36, 9:20, 10:02, 10:50, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00, 12:47, 1:40, 2:06, 2:52, 3:00, 4:02, 5:00, 5:33, 5:54, 6:04, 6:24, 7:10, 7:50, 8:10, 9:50 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn station 5:56, 6:47, 7:40, 8:38, 9:12, 10:01, 11:07, 11:09 A. M.; 12:05, 12:49, 1:30, 2:08, 2:10, 2:42, 3:00, 4:01, 5:00, 5:32, 5:58, 6:23, 7:13, 8:14, 9:58 P. M.
Last train returning from Long Beach, 1:45 night.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Frequent service from Penn. Station and Brooklyn.

GLEN ISLANDS
"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
New Features Every Day
Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 2.30, 3.30 P.M. East 24th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

UP THE HUDSON
Labor Day $1 Round Trip
A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.
Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
on the handsome Steamer
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves foot of Franklin St., Labor Day, 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9.30 A. M. Excellent music. Restaurant and Lunch Room.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

VALLEY GROVE
EVERY SUNDAY and LABOR DAY
Bathing, Dancing.
STR. "MONTAUK" **75c** ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P.M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments.

S. S. "MANDALAY" To Atlantic Highlands
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. Each Way.
Lvs. W. 131st St., 9:30 A. M. Battery, 10:30 A. M.
Lve. Atlantic Highlands 5 P. M.
Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4399. Broad 179-3263.
Knights Columbus Day, Highland Falls, Sept. 12
CARNIVAL NIGHTS, see Amusem't Cols.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers Rosedale & Cimbria Today
Leave—West 129th St., 9:30, 1:00
" West 23rd St., 10:15, 1:30
" Battery, 10:45, 2, 3.
" Coney Island, 5, 6.
" Rockaway, 4:30, 5:30.

DAILY AND SUNDAY
50¢ YACHT TRIP 75¢
10.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.
YACHT CLIFTON LEAVES FOOT WEST 42nd ST. Encircling City. Sight Seeing Sat. & Sun. 25c add'l. Tel. Bryant [illegible]. Folders in all Hotels & Tkt. Ofcs.

TO SHORTEN SHIP LAY-UPS.

Daniels Abolishes Custom Which Gave Men Long Shore Leave.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—American warships no longer will lay up at home yards three months of the year for overhauling with free shore liberty for officers and men. Secretary Daniels announced tonight that at the recommendation of Admiral Fletcher, the navy's ancient custom had been abolished and that, while hereafter the ships would be docked twice a year for painting and minor repairs, general overhauling would be given only upon recommendation by the Board of Inspection and Survey.

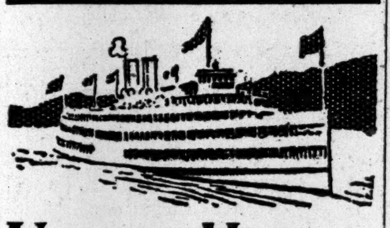
"When a ship was sent to its home yard annually for overhaul," said Mr. Daniels, "officers and crew received extensive leave and of necessity all drills and exercises had to be wholly suspended or imperfectly carried out. The consequence was that upon completion of the repairs would be found that the ship and crew, instead of resuming active service in a state of trained efficiency comparable to what it possessed on entering the overhaul period, would have suffered in discipline, in morale and ship spirit, and required subsequent months of active drills and exercises before they could be restored to their former state of readiness for war.

"A routine, of course, will be adopted which will allow ample leave to both officers and men, always having in view, when at all possible, leave for Christmas."

Killed by Stray Bullet.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 5.—Leroy Vaniman, a youth of this city, who was practicing with a twenty-two calibre rifle at a boy's camp on the outskirts of town, missed the target this afternoon and the bullet struck John Viasso in the heart, killing him. Vaniman was locked up pending an investigation by the authorities.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Str. "Albany"
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Special Labor Day Excursion to Kingston Point on great Str. HENDRICK HUDSON.
Afternoon Boat
for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1.45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to West Point, returning by boat or rail.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Strs. lv. Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palensville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00), Catskill and Hudson. FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.75**
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 **BOSTON** $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for illustrated Folder.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE $1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

TO ATLANTIC CITY
About 8 hours, all daylight. "Never out o' sight o' land." Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 46, N. R., foot W. 10th St., New York.
ONE WAY, $2.50. ROUND TRIP, $3.50.
Send for Folder "R," or 'Phone Spring 712.
Atlantic City Steamship Line

ROUND TRIP **RED BANK LINE** 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 6:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M. Suns. & Hols. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 A. M.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3378.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

TO CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS—See Jamaica, Havana, Panama Canal en route. Send for booklet. United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl. City Ticket Office, 1254 B'way, N. Y.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route. New Jersey Central.

RAILROADS.

N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS. Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

Searchlight Route

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 5:30 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00 one way, $1.50 round trip.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8:00 P.M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday mornings boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Albany—Leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany 10:00 A. M.
Tourist Automobile Rates, $5 and $10 one way; $7.50 and $15 round trip.
Extra service southbound Labor Day night, SS. Berkshire, Adirondack, Trojan, Rensselaer, and Frank Jones. Northbound Labor Day night, SS. Greenport at 5:30 P. M. and C. W. Morse at 8 P. M. Night express leaves New York Labor Night 8 P. M. S. S. Rensselaer will make day trip to Kingston Point and Albany Labor Day, leaving New York at 10:30 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Co.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
BOSTON Metropolitan Line Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.
Portland Maine Steamship Line Steamships
NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR.
Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tkts. and information at Piers, also at all Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

$25 Vacation Cruise
FOR TWO **To Boston** Every Day in the Week
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
on the Great Express Passenger Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill of the Metropolitan Line.
$12.50 each includes transportation, staterooms, hotel, sight-seeing auto trip and sight-seeing yacht trip encircling Manhattan Island.
Itineraries, reservations and tickets,
GEO. E. MARSTERS, Inc.
1246 BROADWAY.

CUNARD
Established 1840
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SAXONIA, WED., SEPT. 8, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA, - - SAT., SEPT. 25, 10 A. M.
SAXONIA, - - SAT., OCT. 9, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA, - - SAT., OCT. 23, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA, - - FRI., OCT. 29, 5 P. M.
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*En Route to Glasgow.
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POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
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CHICAGO . . . Sept. 18, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Sept. 25, 3 P. M.
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Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Dwinsk, Sept. 9
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1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
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Under the American Flag
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White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic.....Sept. 8 | Lapland.....Sept. 15
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Sept. 9, 3 P. M. | Canopic..Sept. 30
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DIRECT Regular Service Between NEW YORK GENOA NAPLES
The New Twin Screw Steamer, 14,000 tons,
Dante Alighieri Sailing from NEW YORK Sept. 11
1st Class, $90 up; 2d Class, $65 up.
McDONNELL & TRUDA, General Agents, 2 Battery Place, New York.

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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
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NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CAMERONIA - - Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A.M.
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FABRE LINES TO PARIS
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SANT' ANNA..Sept. 7 | PATRIA (new)..Sept. 30
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LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, SEPT. 18 | TAORMINA, SEPT. 29
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of Leo Berlow, Bankrupt, in Bankruptcy Notice.

Take notice that the undersigned Receiver will sell at public auction at the store, No. 197 Main Street, Orange, New Jersey, on Wednesday, September 8th, 1915, at 11 A. M., subject to the confirmation of the Court, all of the personal property belonging to said bankrupt, consisting of a stock of men's, women's and children's shoes, boots and rubbers, besides furniture and fixtures. The property may be inspected from now until sale.

FRANK A. BOETTNER, Receiver,
828 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

MORTGAGE LOANS. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Guaranteed First Mortgages
Paying 5½% Net.

We are offering for sale a number of first mortgages on new houses in Westchester County and New Jersey suburban towns. These mortgages run three years and the interest is payable semi-annually. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed. Titles insured by title guarantee company. The mortgage in each case is only about fifty per cent. of the value of the property which it covers.

These mortgages vary in size from two thousand to three thousand dollars, and are as safe an investment for such amounts as human ingenuity can devise.

THE WHEELER CORPORATION,
503 Fifth Ave.
J. T. Clarke, Mortgage Dept. Tel. Murray Hill 8977

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BINGHAMTON, N. Y., IS PROSPEROUS
BINGHAMTON IS GROWING FAST
Real Estate in Such Growing, Prosperous Communities Is a Sure Buy
We are about to hold an auction sale of 250 very fine large plots, averaging about 50x150, in the Port Dick section of GREATER BINGHAMTON. The real estate experts there all agree that THIS IS THE COMING SECTION. It is high and dry, on a plateau overlooking the city. A new trolley extension is now being built right to this property, bringing it within the 5-cent zone. The main highway of the section, Chenango Street, is being repaved with brick. The property must be sold regardless of what it brings.
ARE YOU INTERESTED?
WE WILL EXECUTE ORDERS.
CONSULT US NOW.
'Phone Rector 3093, or Write

MORGENTHAU JR CO
AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY

We are prepared to handle the sale at auction of choice Real Estate Tracts in prosperous, growing sections east of the Mississippi.
Write for particulars of our recent sales.

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BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park
Only 29 Minutes from Park Row, on
Sea Beach Subway.
Beautiful Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Paym'ts—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
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Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

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MANY NEW HOUSES JUST COMPLETED.
Prices from $8,500 to $22,500, on convenient terms. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.
Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley—5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens. Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—8:17, 9:00, 10:02, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon; 12:30, 12:47, (1:15 Sat. only,) 1:24, (1:52 Sat. only,) 2:06, 2:45, 3:00, 3:43, 4:02, 4:29, 5:00, 5:13, 5:33 P. M., etc. Sundays—8:25, 9:05, 9:57, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:29, 3:03, 3:30, 4:04, 4:45, 5:27 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND.
House 12 rooms and 3 baths; hot water, heat, water, gas, electricity, sewers, anchorage, private bathing beach; restricted neighborhood; title guaranteed; 80 minutes to centre of Manhattan; 44 trains daily. $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. No agents. A. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

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Laurel Beach Residential Park
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The Superb Seashore Resort of New England.
Healthy, refined, quiet. Clean bathing on fine, safe beach. Beautiful Park. Private Pier. $7,000.00 Cement Beach Walk.
For information apply to LAUREL BEACH LAND CO., Box 1, Milford, Conn., or Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TILLY ALLEN, Bankrupt.—No. 23.—Under Act of 1841.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND:

Pursuant to order of the Court, all persons having claims against the said TILLY ALLEN, Bankrupt, as beneficiaries of any trust whereof he was trustee, or as creditors, are required to present to and file with Mr. Robert A. B. Dayton, as Special Master and Commissioner in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 15 William Street in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, depositions for the proof of their claims on or before the 11th day of October, 1915.

WM. FORSE SCOTT, Assignee.
FRANCIS J. McLOUGHLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 233 Broadway, Manhattan Boro., New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES WATSON WEBB, Bankrupt.—No. 2,378.—Under Act of 1841.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND:

Pursuant to order of the Court, all persons having claims against the said James Watson Webb, Bankrupt, are required to present to and file with Mr. Robert A. B. Dayton, as Special Master and Commissioner in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 15 William Street in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, depositions for the proof of their claims on or before the 11th day of October, 1915.

WM. FORSE SCOTT, Assignee.
FRANCIS J. McLOUGHLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 233 Broadway, Manhattan Boro., New York City.

Business Progress.
The Annalist presents each week the important news of the business world—an invaluable publication for the business man, banker, broker, and investor; on all news stands, ten cents a copy; $4.00 a year.—Advt.

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We have for Sale or to Let 3 beautiful new Houses. Prices, $12,500, $15,500 and $20,000. Rents $1,000 to $1,500
Acre and ½-Acre Building Sites—At most reasonable prices.
BUILDING loan provided to party who buys and wishes to build for own occupancy.
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FOR RENT **FURNISHED**
Country Estate at New Rochelle
7 master's rooms, 5 maids' rooms, 3 baths, 2 acres, stable, garage, chicken houses and runs, beautiful lawn, shade; fine garden.
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New House, ⅓ acre of ground, between Mount Vernon and Bronxville; trout stream; 9 rooms; 1st floor of stone; highly restricted section.
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Can You Spare 50c Per Week
That amount will purchase 4 very choice lots at Huntington, L. I., $30 each; near schools, churches, and trolley; high and dry; title guaranteed. Call for free tickets. HUNTINGTON ESTATES, C 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

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$100 down, 8 monthly on fine big corner plot of good soil and shade trees; well built 5-room house; near trolley, town, and station; ideal for poultry and truck farming; call for tickets. C. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

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In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.
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Large, modern house; plot 216x274; fine trees, shrubbery; greenhouse. Will sell great reduction. Real estate moving upward; take advantage this offer now. OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

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Desirable Houses in Good Locations.

86th St., near East End Av.	$540
123rd St., near 7th Av., 3-story	$720
83rd St., near Lexington Av., 3-story	$1,000
97th St., near Central Park West, 4-story	$1,200
Madison Av., near 86th St., 3-story	$1,200
47th St., near 9th Av., 3-story, 16 rooms	$1,500
Livingston Pl., nr. 16th St., 3 & 4 sty., $1,200-	$1,600
85th St., near Columbus Av., 3-story	$1,500
18th St., near 3rd Av., 4-story	$1,800

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30 East 42d St.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK WEST
Near 86th Street.
Elegant four-story house.
All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before.
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A five-story apartment building will be leased to one tenant, 46th St., near Broadway. Possession.
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Furnished Houses and Apartments
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HERBERT A. SHERMAN
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Stores to Let in Good Locations.

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241 3d Av., near 20th St.	$600
37th St., 268 West	$780
526 3d Av., near 35th St.	$900
51 3d Av., near 10th St.	$1,200
8 East 17th St., near 5th Av.	$1,200
426 3d Av., near 29th St.	$1,200
89 W. 25th St., near Broadway	$1,200
5 West 39th St., near 5th Av.	$1,800
200 3d Av., near 18th St. "L" Station	$1,800
3d Av., near 14th St.	$1,500-$2,400
7th Av., near 41st St.	$1,800-$3,600
13-15 Lispenard St., near W. B'way	$2,400

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39TH STREET
Adjoining the Corner of
5TH AVENUE
OPPOSITE LORD & TAYLOR'S.
20-Foot, 5-Story Building to Lease.
Immediate Possession.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actieselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pay the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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(Belmont or Steinway Tunnel)

Now in Operation

Connecting

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With Interborough Subway System.

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Or Present **COUPON,** printed below, Good for **FREE SUBWAY TICKET** to Long Island City, to Representative at **QUEENSBORO SUBWAY ENTRANCE TO TUNNEL** on south side of 42d St., between Lexington Av. & 3d Av.

SEE LONG ISLAND CITY,

its marvelous industrial growth, the new transit systems nearing completion, and think what its growth will be when the dual subway system is in complete operation. **5 Cent Fare** via Interboro Subways, B. R. T. Subways and Interboro Elevateds to all parts of New York.

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At Long Island City Terminus of Queensboro Subway and at the Bridge Plaza. "Long Island City" Trolleys run east on 42d St., Manhattan, via 3d Av., 59th St. and Queensboro Bridge direct to Plaza. Queens Boulevard (Thomson Ave.) Trolleys from Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. & 2d Av.) pass the property.

Inspect the

293 Fully Improved Dual Subway Station LOTS

on Queens Boulevard (200 feet wide), Greenpoint Ave., Bliss St., Carolin St. and adjoining Streets, to be sold at

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

without reserve, to the highest bidders, to close out interests in the Courtney Development Co., on

Saturday, September 25, 1915,

on the premises at 1:30 P. M., rain or shine.

LIBERAL TERMS:—60% on mortgage at 5% or 50% at 4% or payments may be made in 24 equal MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

Send for map and full particulars.

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Real Estate Auctioneer,
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CUT OUT THIS COUPON
QUEENSBORO SUBWAY.
Representative at Queensboro Subway entrance, on south side of 42d St., between Lexington Av. and 3d Av., will give bearer
FREE TICKET TO LONG ISLAND CITY.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer.
Good To-day, Monday, Sept. 6, 1915, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Free Auto Bus in L. I. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,

KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof. Unfurnished. $30-$80. Furnished. $37.50-$95.
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3 Rooms	**135 W. 79th St.** Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, 19x20 Chambers, 13x16 Rental, $840 to $1,020.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	**The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $40 to $67.50. Furnished. $50 to $82.50. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.
2 & 3 Rooms	**Whitestone** 609 West 127th St.	Bath, Kitchenette, unfurnished, $32.50 to $42.50. Furn., $42.50 to $57.50.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

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7&8 ROOMS 2 BATHS

RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,800

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
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393 West End Avenue,
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Modern elevator apartment. Spacious rooms. Numerous closets.

Grand floor corner; doctor's office,
8 rooms and bath................ $1,000
7 rooms and bath................ $1,500
8 rooms and bath, cor. apartment.. $1,800

Supt. on premises.

HENRY D. COCHRAN, 2 West 125th St.

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110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)

6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1000 to $17?0

Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Seven rooms, ground floor, for physician. Representative on premises, or

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3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms.........$65
5 " $75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.

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THE ADRIAN,

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

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Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

141 WEST 110TH STREET,

NEAR 7TH AVENUE.

High-class elevator apartments, eight extra large light rooms; living-dining room (six windows) faces Park; excellent transit facilities; rent moderate.

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21 Claremont Ave.,
Just Above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
With Extra Lavatory.
Overlooking Columbia Grounds.
$1,400-$1,600.

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New 9-story fireproof apartments. Southern exposure.

ONLY THREE

5 Room Apartments Left

$1,075 upward.

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
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North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS

Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

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1 studio, furnished or unfurnished; north light. Also unfurnished apartment 3 rooms and bath. Ideal for bachelor or couple.

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3 ROOOMS AND BATH
RENT, $55.
3 Washington Square North.
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117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Av.

Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

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7 large rooms, bath, single flat, all improvements; refined neighborhood, near "L," Subway, $40. Also 9 Rooms and Bath. $60.

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5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

READY FOR INSPECTION

The Duncraggan

181ST ST.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE

3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. **Rents $30 to $60.**

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

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New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. COR. 180TH ST.

One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms.

Rivercliff

628 WEST 151st ST.,
Building just completed.
AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3, 4 ROOMS, $35-$47.50

JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs

106 NORTHERN AVE.,
JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.
3,4,5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65

EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION. AGENT PREMISES.

The Fairfield

97 Ft. Washington Ave.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.
Overlooking Parade Grounds.
4, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85
Extra Large, Light.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND HUDSON RIVER; STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF MANHATTAN. AGENT PREMISES.

None but desirable tenants accepted.

Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or

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YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Unusual concessions allowed desirable tenants in the following superior apartments:

WEST END HALL,
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7-8-9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,200 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

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NO. 100 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
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4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
$540 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

ROBERT FULTON COURT,
NO. 559 WEST 156TH ST.,
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4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
$480 PER ANNUM UPWARD.

Inspection invited. Supts. on premises.

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No. 260 West,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Surrounded by Private Dwellings.

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Service & Floor Plan Unexcelled.

9 exceptionally large, light Rooms, spacious foyer, pantry and 3 baths.

Also Apartment of
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Apply on premises, or
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SPENCER ARMS,

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Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.

Most Convenient location in city.

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4-5-6-7 Rooms
1-2-3 Baths
Overlooking Columbia University.
$810 to $1,850

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4-5-6 ROOMS.
$1,100 to $2,000

31-3 WEST 11TH ST.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four and five room suites.
Rents, $60 to $95.

45 WEST 11TH ST.
Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites.
Rents, $50 to $70.

J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

51st, 318-328 W. The Washington The Jefferson
5-8 ELEGANT LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. **$55 up**
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

DENTIST'S APARTMENT.

301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. FIVE LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; ground floor; hall service; telephone, clean; tidy, all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; electricity.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

4 WEST 101ST ST.

Large, light 5, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $30 to $48. Hall boy, on premises.

226 Central Park West.

7 Rooms & Bath, $75 & $85.

Elevator, heat, electric lighted, parquet floors.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 WEST 79TH ST.

Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9-Room
Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

AMHERST

204 West 110th St.

8 ROOMS	$1,700
3 BATHS	PER ANNUM

STRAND VIEW

309 West 99th St.
Near West End Ave.

7 ROOMS	$1,500
2 BATHS	PER ANNUM

Under the Management of
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Tel. Bryant—6410.
Manager on Premises.

31-33 West 11th St.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartments, four and five room suites.
RENTS $60 TO $95.

45 West 11th St.

Eight-story fireproof elevator Apartment, four-room suites.
RENTS $50 TO $70.

82 West 12th St.

Six story elevator apartment; four-room Suites;
RENTS $40 TO $50.

J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th Street.

73 WEST 92D ST.

PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
8 Large Rooms, $67.50

Beautifully decorated; abundant closet space. Short walk to all transit lines and prettiest part of Central Park. Agent on premises or

KEMPE & CO. 87th St.-Broadway. Schuyler 5610.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4-5 & 6 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.

805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

FORT TRYON APARTMENTS

561 WEST 180TH STREET,
Corner St. Nicholas Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Elevator; Electric Light; $33 to $60.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 B'way, at 74th St.

"THE ENDYMION,"

352 WEST 117th ST.,

near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. or

WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

428-38 West 204th St.

Three blocks from Subway Station

4 and 5 extra large and light room apartments, electric light, shower bath, etc. Rents $25 to $33 month. New buildings. Superintendent on premises.

X THE URANIA X

240 West 129th St.

5 and 6 sunny outside rooms; electric elevator, steam dryer, every improvement; quiet, homelike house. Faultless service. $480-$600. Superintendent or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00. Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

REFINED APARTMENTS

8 and 9 rooms, $80 upward.

All outside, restricted avenue, high-class service; modern. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

DAYTON ARMS

603 West 140th St.
Only One Apartment Left.
Three Rooms, Rent $35.00.

NEW HOUSES

4-5-6 Rooms, $30 up.

Every improvement; refined neighborhood; owner's management; high class. 365 West 180th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Great Rent Reduction

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Northern

Northwest Cor.
181st St. & Northern Av.

8 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.
Immense rooms and finest in city. Size 16x20 feet. Southern exposure.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)..........$95 Formerly $125.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry (Corner)..........$75-$85 Formerly $110.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Butler's Pantry..........$70 Formerly $80.
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry..........$60 Formerly $75.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, Butler's Pantry..........$50 Formerly $60.

The Kenilworth

45 Pinehurst Av.,
Northeast Corner 179th St.

Highest location in city, most desirable residential section.
All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)..........$70 Formerly $75 to $80.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front)..........$55-$60 Formerly $65 to $70.
5 Rooms & Bath (Front)..........$50 Formerly $55.
4 Rooms & Bath (Front)..........$40 Formerly $45.

Riverside Drive, 745 Onondaga

Southeast
Corner 152d St.

Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.

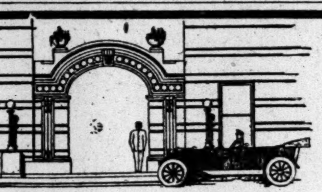
7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner)..........$95 to $100 Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths..........$60 to $80 Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths..........$55 to $70 Formerly $85

Regent Hall,

3100 Broadway,
N. E. Corner 123d St.

High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner)..........$65-$70 Formerly $80 to $85
6 Rooms and Bath..........$55-$60 Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath..........$40-$50 Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms and Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician..........$40 Formerly $50



IDEAL HOMES

Splendid arrangement, large airy rooms, immense foyers, spacious closets and unexcelled service are a few of the features to be found in

The Hampstead

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 161st St.

5 Rooms & 2 Baths, $720 to $1,000.
Wonderful 6 Room Suite, with 2 Baths, $1,000.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,200.
Corner Apt. of 8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,400.

This Building is a duplicate of "The Letchworth" at N. W. Cor. B'way & 160th St., in which every Apt. is leased.

Renting Agent on the Premises.

Herbert Dongan Construction Company
600 West 161st St. Phone—Audubon 3832.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner

The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street,
N. E. Corner Broadway
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $37.50 to $60.

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 156th St.

THE CAMPUS

39-41 Claremont Ave.
Above 116th St., Adjacent to Riverside Drive.
4 & 6 Rooms & Bath

overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University; all rooms facing the outside and splendidly laid out. Also an attractive Suite

7 Rooms & 2 Baths

Modern fireproof building; under the personal management of the owner.

Rents Very Reasonable.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)

4, 5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $720 to $1,400.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $75-$85.

THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,050.

200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

6 rooms.... $780 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

536 W. 111th St.

Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.

3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath.......... $570 to $700
4 Rooms and bath..... 780 to 825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory.......... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250

APPLY MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

High Class Apartments

Near 207th St. Broadway Subway Station.
Amid the most delightful country surroundings.

127 Vermilyea Av., 5 rooms..........$30
611 W. 204th St., 2-3-4 rooms, $15, 20, 25
57 Vermilyea av., 5 rooms, $30

These apartments contain every newest improvement—telephone, electricity, &c.

Apply on premises or
M. Just, 612 West 207th St. 'Phone, Audubon—461.

The Sutherland

Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 158th St.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Low rents; sunlight and quiet.
1 short block from subway station.
Look at these attractive Apartments.
Renting agent on premises.
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 W 34th St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS

Front Apartments.

An exceptional opportunity to secure a very attractive apartment, in perfect condition.

4180 Broadway, cor. 177th St.

Every room being outside, with southerly exposure and view.
VERY LARGE BEDROOM.
Elevator—all-night service.
Rent $38-$60.
W. D. Morgan, Agent,
3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

Bachelor Apartments.

Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St.
Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW

UNIVERSITY COURT

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

4 Rooms, $480-$540.
5 Rooms, $720.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.

7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets,	$900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets,	$1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms,	$1,200

Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

Strathcona on the Hudson

709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue

Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 2 and 3 rooms.

2-3-4-5 rooms, all improvements
NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE.
Rents $275 to $780
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.

4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85

Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.

RESTAURANT OPTIONAL

40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

Cliffcrest

938 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
S. E. COR. 157TH ST.

Best Located Elevator Apartments at Lowest Rents.

5, 6, 7 & 8 ROOMS
$540 to $900

Two blocks to "L" or Subway stations; half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement.

The Ferncliff

High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.

7 and 8 large, all light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent reasonable, **$55.00.** The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.

504 WEST 111TH ST.

MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day, Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
5 Rooms and Bath, $720 to $780

MANAGER ON PREMISES

New High Class Apartments

72-82 Seaman Ave.,
4 blocks west 207th St. B'way Sub. Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, $33 to $42.50.

Telephone each apt.; parquet floors, large closets; tennis courts; near 4 parks. Apply M. JUST, 612 West 207th St., Aud. 461.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,

568-570 WEST 183D ST.

1½ blocks from Subway Station; modern six-story elevator apartments; 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $48 to $65. Superintendent, on premises.

4-5-6 & 7 ROOMS

Very convenient location, close to subway and 145th crosstown line; attractively decorated; elevator; all night service; low rentals.

530 WEST 144TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent.
3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

CONCORD HALL

468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE HAMPTON,

22 EAST 31ST STREET.

Attractive, furnished or unfurnished elevator apartment; two, three, four rooms and bath; now leasing for the coming season.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

Comprehensive Selection of

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

In Modern Fireproof Buildings,

Moderate Rentals **Excellent Service**

ROOMS	Building	Address	Location	Rent
5	The Wellwyn	260 West 72d St.	adj. W. E. Av....	$1,500
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway...	1,000
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway...	840
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr.	750
6	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr..	1,100
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub...	1,100
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	near Broadway...	1,200
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway...	840
	Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	near Broadway...	840
7	The Victoria	315 West 97th St.	cor. Riverside Dr..	1,200
	The Dartmouth	509 West 110th St.	near Broadway...	1,400
	The Broadview	606 West 116th St.	adj. Broadway....	1,300
	The Flora Ville	616 West 116th St.	near Broadway...	1,100
	The Porter Arms	620 West 116th St.	adj. Riverside Dr..	1,200
	Barnard Court	15 Claremont Av.	adj. 116th St.....	1,350
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,500
8	The Osborne	174 West 79th St.	cor. Amst'dam Av.	1,500
	The St. Albans	515 West 110th St.	near B'way Sub..	1,800
	Columbia Court	431 Riverside Drive	cor. 115th St......	1,400
	445 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,700
	448 Riverside Drive	near 116th St.		1,500

Also, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Rooms
With 1 to 5 Baths

Booklets on Application. Superintendents on Premises.

Earle & Calhoun
Phone Columbus 5116. Broadway, Cor. 72d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—East Side.

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410 Bryant.

NEW APARTMENTS

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
LEASES FROM OCTOBER 1.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St.	10-11 Rooms 3 Baths	$2,800 to $4,300
955 Park Av., Near 82d St.	7-9 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$2,400 to $3,500
1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St.	8-10-12 Rooms 3-4 Baths	$1,900 to $3,900

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.
An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co.
Open for inspection in each house.

ALSO

Brentmore, **88 Central Park West,** Corner 69th St.	9 Rooms 3 Baths	$3,750 to $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex.
For rent from October 1st.
Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing
119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

159 East 79th Street,

JUST OFF LEXINGTON AV.

7 & 8 Rooms, 3 Baths.

RENTS $2,000 TO $2,700

Highest type construction. Two apartments on each floor.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.
Renting agent, on premises, or
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 MADISON AV.

Apartments

998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000

500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000

776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840

120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at

10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson
Charles S. Brown Co

122 E. 76th St.

Near Park Av.
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartments
6, 7 & 8 Rooms
Rentals $1,700 to $2,250.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.,
AGENTS,
421 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone, Murray Hill—5600.

71 East 87th St.

Northwest Corner Park Ave.
5 Rooms and Bath, $35.
7 OUTSIDE ROOMS and Bath, $75.
Steam Heat. Hot Water.
Elevator Service.
Superintendent on Premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Cor. 45th St. 546 5th Av. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

CORONADO

Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.

Choice apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

BRONX.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments

NEW BUILDINGS

fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $24; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $43.

179TH AND MORRIS AV.

Take subway to 180th, then crosstown car, get off at Morris Avenue; or Jerome Avenue car to 179th.

BROOKLYN.

NEW APARTMENTS

Ready Oct. 1st

6 Extra Large Rooms. All Improvements.

$40, $46, $47 & $48

LINCOLN PLACE

BET. UNDERHILL & WASHINGTON AVES. Easy walking distance to subway. Block from Flatbush and Vanderbilt Ave. cars. Superintendent on premises.

9 Montague Terrace

Between Remsen and Montague sts; one and two rooms; maid service; ten minutes to Manhattan; $18 to $50; comfort, convenience and elegance.

BROOKLYN.

EASTERN PARKWAY

AT FRANKLIN AVE.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms

Large and light; every improvement, including telephones.

$28, $40 & $45

FROM OCT. 1.
Office 796 Franklin Ave., on Premises.
Phone Prospect 8900.

FLATBUSH.

THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS
Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. F. W. YATES, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John, or Shachardt Realty Co., 1,503 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn.

NEW JERSEY.

ARE YOU TO MOVE THIS FALL?

Would you like to live in one of the finest apartment houses in the Oranges at low rental? The climate of the Oranges is recognized by many as the healthiest in the United States. For your health's sake, live where the climate is healthful. Only 30 minutes to New York by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. The best railroad service that you could ask for. Write me today and say "Yes" and I will show you something that will please you. Owner, P. O. Box 128, Madison Square P. O., N. Y.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

—SUNSHINE
—AIR
—LIGHT
} In Each and Every Room
—VIEW
—COMFORT
—CONVENIENCE
—CUISINE
—ACCESSIBILITY
—QUIET (Strictly Residential)

are the features of an apartment. These can be obtained to please the most discriminating tastes and requirements at the most astoundingly

LOW PRICE

in the history of New York high-class Hotels. 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, 4 rooms and 2 baths, 4 unobstructed windows and 2 exposures average for every room. Week, month or year. Beautifully furnished or unfurnished. American and European plans. Also a la carte restaurant.

2 Rooms and Bath, $50 & up per mo.
3 Meals (Amer. Plan) $8 Week.
Furnished to Suit.

JUST COMPLETED

HOTEL NOBLETON

126 West 73rd Street,

1 Block from Subway and "L" Express, 6 Surface Cars, and Bus Central Park, Riverside Drive.

Come and See for Yourself or Write for Booklet. Really New and Exceptional.

GRAMPION

MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.

One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $80. Superintendent, on premises, or

WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.

WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone 8264—Plaza.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobiles.—Model "20" and "32" roadsters and touring cars, with and without electric equipment; guaranteed A1 condition; will sacrifice to make room for new models. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—Cadillac, Haynes and Maxwell touring cars; Scripps-Booth roadster; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Cadillac 1912 seven-passenger; electric lights and starter; sacrifice price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels, hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard 18 limousine, by month; reasonable; owner driver. MARTER, 204 East 73d.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

O'Connor Packard Renting Co. Touring Limousines, Landaulets; all occasions; special shopping rates. 235 West 50th. Tel. 2177 Circle.

Packard, 7-passenger touring, day, week; special monthly rates. Maroney, Tel. 7261 Columbus.

Packard seven-passenger touring car; day, week, month. Henry Abbey; Col. 1504.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in
WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and
Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920
302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

No. 238 West 75th St., a few doors west of Broadway.—Very desirable ten-room private dwelling, in best location in New York, ready to be leased from Oct. 1, 1915; now being thoroughly renovated and redecorated throughout and new electric lighting system being installed. Inquire on premises.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Corner Shore Road and 93d St., an elegant piece of property known as Bay Cliff Villa; contains three buildings and a garage, plot 100x125 feet to Marine Av.; main building has 16 rooms; one in rear, large dining room, 5 bedrooms, and one adjoining 5 bedrooms; has been occupied by boarders for twenty years. Address J. A. Deraismes, 3 Howe Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Factory site, near Bush Terminal; fine corner plot; fronts railroad; brokers paid. Gilbert Elliott, 165 Broadway, New York.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Do you want to own my fine home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, in town 30 minutes from city, by paying $17 monthly? Concession to good party. Write for particulars. Owner, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Being in need of ready cash, will sell my 2 Jamaica lots at a sacrifice for $115 each; 2 blocks from trolley and railroad station; act quick. C. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

$100 CASH BUYS 7-ROOM HOUSE, all improvements, 35 minutes from city; balance $16 monthly; title guaranteed. Floral, Box 179 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful cheap bungalow plot, near sea; fine shade trees. P. O. Box 23, Great Kills.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

An attractive furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 toilets; electric lights and parquet floors throughout; on West End Av.; two minutes from subway; complete for $2,500 per year. Apply I. E. Newburger, 23 West 21st St. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT.
GRAMERCY SECTION.

138 East 19th St. Owing to closing of estate, 14-room 25-foot brownstone private house; exceptionally large rooms; good condition; concessions to desirable tenants. Owner on premises.

127th St., 113 West.—14 rooms; only $65 per month. Apply John Kirk, 41 West 8th St.

129th, 106 W.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot-water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL.
Modern homes for rent in Mount Vernon.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house; 2 story and attic; best material used; open plumbing, excellent heating plant and all improvements; plot 8,000 square feet; two blocks from bathing beach; near trolley connecting with Kings County elevated, schools, churches, hotels, stores and all conveniences; price $4,950; terms $400 cash and $40 per month; possession by Oct. 1. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 84th St., N. Y. 1760 Greeley.

THE VENICE OF NEW YORK.
Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."

All year round homes for refined people; motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot sub-division; will build to suit if purchased before September 30th; titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 208 West 96th St., near subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

RENT OR SALE.—Modern house; large front and side porch, 8 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat, garden; 28 minutes from Manhattan; rent, $50; 100 trains daily; 4 minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. J. Mead Briggs, telephone 6202 Hollis, Queens, Long Island.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; decorate to suit; all latest modern improvements; beamed ceiling; panelled walls; open fireplace; modern kitchen; beautiful bath; heat; running water; extra large veranda; on large plot; about one block from bay and bathing beach; built under personal care of owner; 42 minutes out; price $2,950; easy terms. Johnson, 185 Times Downtown.

Five-room house, bungalow style, well built; all modern improvements; 5,000 square feet of land; price $2,900; terms same as rent; near railroad, trolley and bathing beach. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 84th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

Bungalows and bungalow sites, Jamaica Bay; 8 miles water front; improvements; titles granted. Write J. S. Moriarty, 51 Chambers St., (Suite 1,111,) Manhattan.

7-room house; improvements, hardwood floors, easy terms; 35 minutes out. Holberg, Hinsvale Av., Floral Park, Long Island.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.

Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RENT—Westfield; magnificent new house, $25; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD homes; lots and plots for sale. Gorham Co., Englewood, N. J.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Choice 14-acre Greenwich farm; good house, good buildings; improvements; near residential section, in good neighborhood, two miles either Port Chester or Greenwich; bargain. HENRY A. FISCHER, Weaver St., Port Chester, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 150 acres; house, 2-story, 10 rooms, 4 fireplaces; 2 barns; fruit, wood, timber; 1,400 ft. above sea level; stock, crops, tools and furniture; price $3,000; bargain. J. K. Smith, Sta. A, Winsted, Conn.

Poultry Farm.—2,000-chick plant in full operation; 22 acres; modern house; $4,000; request particulars. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

Elliswood.—Good board; Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Bryant 84.

Staten Island.

The willows, Hugenot Park, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

In large Colonial house, spacious grounds, garage; attractively furnished rooms; 426 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Phone 2761—N. R.

Long Island.

Fall and Winter home; beautiful surroundings; large and small rooms; unexcelled home table; convenient to train and trolley. 96 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J. In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

A real homelike boarding place in a beautiful suburb; desirable location; excellent references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

To Let For Business Purposes

Loft, New York; rent 3,500 feet or more in fireproof building, Bushwick section, Brooklyn; cheap. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,235, (Cor. 84th.) Large corner store, occupied as cafe 18 years, now vacant; rent reasonable.

Office of one or two fine rooms to sublet. Apply Room 3,109, City Investing Building, 165 Broadway.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

DESK ROOM.—206 Broadway, Room 26. Telephone. Low rent, with desk. Call.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park. Why not live within walking distance of your business in the most central, homelike, fireproof hotel in New York City?

Three-room suite also large studio; suitable for club purposes in interesting old house, 122 East 17th St.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences and comforts at apartment house rates.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette;
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.
CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

APARTMENTS, NEWLY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED TO SUIT, one, two, three rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths; month or year; $30 a month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; full hotel service; quiet location; one block from "L" and subway express, ten car and bus lines; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST. How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342; six and eight rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

51st, 855 West.—New elevator building; unusually furnished two, three, four rooms and bath, kitchen and kitchenettes; adjacent subway and "L"; $12 up; references necessary.

Handsomely furnished apartment of eight rooms and two baths; overlooking Hudson and one block from subway station; references required. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

Attractive 7-room apartment, completely furnished, newly decorated, 3 large, sunny master bedrooms; especially good closet room; modern elevator building; until June 1, or longer. 220 West 107th. Apt. 62.

94th, (Adjoining Broadway.)—High-class 5-room apartment; all outside rooms; newly decorated; immediate possession; $80. Particulars apply office, 208 West 96th St. Open Labor Day.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

Apartment, 6 or 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on upper west side, for 7 months. Apply, stating price, A 286 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—West End Av., 738, (corner 96th.)—Furnished housekeeping apartments, five, three, two rooms; improvements; telephone; subway express.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Select list; handsomely furnished; all prices.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

A.—6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartment; all corner rooms; completely furnished; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 84TH, north corner 120th.—Eight, eleven, all light, well-furnished rooms to let. Call, address, W. R. Stewart.

77th, 109 West.—Large outside room, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; service; telephone.

A.—3-room apartment, living room, bedroom, and kitchen; Broadway exposure; reasonable; references. 225 West 80th St. Saunders.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 858.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

7 rooms, by private family; references. Z 254 Times Annex.

168th, 601 West, (Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $150. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 87TH ST. 7 unusually light rooms; electric light, parquet floors; elevator service. $1,200.

THE LISPENARD
53 East 86th St. Exceptional arrangement; 7 extra large, light rooms. Rental $75. Others $65. Agent on premises.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

152 East 35th St.—Only one apartment to let; 8 elegant, large, light rooms and 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment house; all improvements; $1,800 per annum. Superintendent, on premises, or Franklin L. Partridge, 49 Wall St.

30th St., 10 East.—Attractive apartment, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; fine southern exposure.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
Fine apartment, seven rooms and bath; all light rooms; rent $1,600.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son. 30 East 42d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

Apartments 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone; maid service; newly decorated to suit; $30 per month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St. Write for booklet.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST.—How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $60 per month, two rooms and bath. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342. Apartment, six and eight unusually large, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 20 by 20; bedroom 16 by 22; sunlight every room; high class elevator house; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Particulars, Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th St.

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 181st St.-Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptionally high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinarily large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

Newly decorated, excellently appointed apartments; all light rooms; centrally located, 2 minutes from subway and Riverside Drive; 7 rooms and bath, $65; 8 rooms and bath, $70; only two apartments left. 257 West 92d St., between Broadway and West End Av.

STAMFORD-ARLINGTON,
NOS. 502-8 WEST 113TH ST.
BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AV.
Modern high-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath, $480 upward.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, 901 Colum. Av., Cor. 104th.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.
Very light rooms, 4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night 5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator, 6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c. 7 rooms, bath, $70 up
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH.
Parkway, near "L" and subway; all improvements; biggest values in New York; $26 and up; to select tenants only. Superintendent, on premises. 2,207 7th Av., near 130th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

104th, 218 West.—7 extra large rooms, overlooking Broadway, 104th and 103d Sts.; all improvements; just decorated; near Central and Riverside Parks, subway and "L"; $45-$50. Janitor.

$23—4 AND 5 ROOMS—$24.
105th, 8 West, near Central Park.—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families only; no dogs. Janitor.

7 AND 8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS
and bath; all improvements; convenient to all cars, park, and schools; $40 up; lease to select tenants only. 6 West 103d St.

118th St., 203 West.—6 rooms, 3d floor; all rooms direct light; $27-$33; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks, subway, "L." Janitor.

St. Nicholas Av., 430, (facing St. Nicholas Park.)—Seven large, light rooms; steam heat; modern plumbing; location first class; $30. Janitor.

Wadsworth Av., 86-88 (Corner 177th.)—5-6 rooms, all improvements, $27-$36; Broadway Subway, 181st St.; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

Beautiful corner two-room apartment; parlor 23x15.7, bedroom 18.6x14.9, bathroom 12.4x6.6. Miss Elflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

156th St., 554 West, (near Broadway.)—New single flats, 4 extra large, light rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; $32 to $35.

109th, 245-247 West.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam-heated hall and closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $19-$22; subway, L.

228 WEST 58TH ST.
Two rooms, tiled bath, and kitchen; also studio apartments; $35 up. Lovell.

Broadway, 2708 (103d).—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

Will rent exceptional two-room and bath hotel apartment at great sacrifice. L 36 Times.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

47th St., 120 West, (Bet. 6th & Broadway.)—Seven rooms; elevator apartment. L. Biloon & Co., agents, on premises.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

57th St., 329 West.—Three large light rooms, bath; modern improvements; rent $50 to $60. Inquire on premises.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

804 West 180th, (corner Pinehurst Av.)—High-class 4-6 room apartments; elevator.

177th, 507 West.—7 large room apartment; modern improvements; on premises.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

High-class apartments all over town. Berlin Renting Agency, 3,883 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

Bronx.

Cauldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—Seven large, light, newly decorated rooms; every modern improvement; electric light, telephone; select neighborhood; 161st St. 3d Av. "L," subway one block; rent $35-$37; reliable parties only.

Fox St., 760-762-764-766-768, five blocks east Prospect Av. station.—Four, five rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $18 to $24. Apply janitors or telephone Orchard 5818.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL.
Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, (or part of residence,) electricity; well ventilated; convenient to 48th St., Madison Av.; gentleman and wife. Z 247 Times Annex.

Apartment, seven or eight rooms, west side preferred; state rental and lease required; references exchanged. Sardou, 125 Times.

Six-eight rooms, two baths, 72d-110th, west side; reference; will pay $100 to $125. Write W 48 Times.

Apartments wanted, furnished; clients waiting. Particulars, Mrs. Dingleman, Renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients, permanent; table board.

21ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; private lavatories; good service; in artist's private home; French cuisine; choice residential district; refined people only.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful, renovated rooms; steam, hot water; excellent table.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor large room; also single room; excellent table.

70TH ST., 173 EAST.—Large room; strictly private family; gentleman only.

A.—A.—Madison Av., 210.—With board, desirable rooms, private baths; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Private boarding house; for the Winter, large and single rooms; private baths; table exceptional.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 W.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; southern exposure; conveniences; excellent table; reference.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, table unexcelled; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single, cool rooms, private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suits; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathrooms; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Accommodation for paying guests; high-class, newly furnished rooms; private baths, electric light; cuisine unexcelled.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 210 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished; arrangements for Fall.

72D, 120 WEST, newly decorated and refitted, offers suites with private baths. M. Luez, phone 6941 Columbus.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, good table; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting bath; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room, steam, first-class house, board.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; superior board; table board.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public bath; satisfaction guaranteed.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; references.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private bath.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; references exchanged.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; excellent cuisine; electricity; phone.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive house, second floor front; private bath; single; medium rooms.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, newly-decorated room, with connecting bath; excellent board.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; parlor dining room; references.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, can accommodate Jew couple or gentlemen; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few couples or gentlemen.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

90TH, 9 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern; Jewish home; references. 1783 River.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; kitchenette suite; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; wholesome food; telephone; business people desired.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; reasonable.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large room; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; room suitable for 2 students; $16 per week; excellent board. Maslin.

102D, RIVERSIDE DRIVE-WEST END.—Private Christian family owning elegantly furnished home; one, two rooms, private bath; excellent board. Y 336 Times Annex. Telephone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 216 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; excellent table; gentlemen; elevator apartment. McIlhenney.

102D, 250 WEST, (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first class.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable. Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

130TH, 144 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; excellent table; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

145TH, 623 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Large front rooms, with board; private family; view of Hudson; subway at corner; home comforts.

149TH, 552 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable; near subway.

152D, 545 WEST.—Lady having private house convenient to subway and street car lines can accommodate a few guests; board optional; best references required.

152D ST., 513 WEST.—Private family; large second floor front room; references. Audubon 7392.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; home cooking. 7388 Riverside. Jantzen.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience.
STEIN. PHONE 9957 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Jewish family, three adults, will rent room, with board; gentleman; liberal table. D. C., 3,525 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Large and small rooms; running water; home cooking.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, (101 Waverly Place.)—Newly renovated, modern improvements and management.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

WIDOW, charming home, Riverside Drive, will rent cool, large, handsomely furnished connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. 8926 Audubon. Write L 78 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

Nurse takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN, wife would like home from Oct. 1, in refined family, where they could have one (or two) large, well ventilated rooms, with private bath, first-class board (breakfast and dinner;) convenient to 48th St., Madison Av. Box 36-90, William St.

JEWISH young man desires reasonable room, board, good neighborhood, private family; conveniences. W 63 Times.

TWO YOUNG JEWISH MEN, Southerners, would like room and board in small private family Oct. 1; state price and particulars; references. D. L., 2,483 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Back parlor, suitable physician; other attractive rooms.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms on bathroom floor; moderate.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room, all conveniences; choice location; gentleman.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with baths; also suites.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

43D, 16 EAST.—Attractive accommodation for fastidious gentleman; room, with or without bath.

58TH ST., 506 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private family, private house.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

82D, 130 EAST.—Call, convince yourself; extra large steam-heated room. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 26th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; gentleman; references.

YOU CAN LIVE at a hotel as economically as in a private house and enjoy comforts not obtainable elsewhere; Broadway and 3d St., (Broadway Central Hotel,) $4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms in a 500-room hotel, with telephone, free use of baths, and other conveniences; inspection solicited.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors, hot water, electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with private bath; also medium room.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; refined atmosphere; exceptional surroundings.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

13TH, 104, (West 6th Av.)—Exceptionally desirable rooms, adjoining bathrooms, for gentlemen.

16TH, 18 WEST.—Fine parlors, 2-3; telephone; private bath; other rooms.

23D, 326 WEST.—Large rooms, $3.50-$4; hall rooms, $2.50.

32D ST. and Broadway.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

56TH ST., 49 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; business gentlemen; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Light, medium-sized rooms; modern conveniences; attractive location. Hammond.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; electric light, steam heat; gentlemen.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; modern convenience; private home.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Parlor floor, studio suite, grand piano; day or week.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living and bedroom; exclusive apartment; shower; electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 268 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Excellent medium rooms, large closets, running, continuous hot water; references exchanged.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well-furnished private house; moderate terms; reference.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny front room for one or two; modern improvements; large closets, wash room; private house. Telephone 3426 Columbus.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room with private bath; all convenience; board; near Riverside Drive, subway, "L"; phone.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior accommodations, with and without bath; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large, small room; gentlemen; high-class references; owner.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bath; gentlemen; reference.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; electricity; also large, medium; adjoining bath.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; exceptionally well kept house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Doctor's office; other rooms; newly renovated; private baths; reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 172 WEST, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—Two single rooms; reasonable; private apartment. Gessell.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; large, small, with, without bath; electricity; telephone.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adjoining private baths; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath, high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

83D ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished sunny, large room; business gentleman; one flight. Reade.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Unusual unfurnished parlor floor, suitable for doctor; also other newly furnished large and small rooms.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Attractively furnished, clean room, suitable two; running water; $4.

88TH, 265 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, running water; refined surroundings; private dwelling.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity, parquet floors, large rooms; $7-$9.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; convenient "L," subway; shower baths; reference.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; conveniently located; rooms $5, $6, $8; electricity.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Physician's office ten years; retiring account illness. Riverside 786.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, and stenographer, 19; understands transportation; 3 years' experience; at present employed. Address M., 133 East 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—8 years' experience; trial balances; competent, capable; executive ability. T 153 Times.

CASHIER.—Young woman, American; experienced; under bond. Pilkinton, 2,136 Clinton Av., Bronx.

GOVERNESS.—Position desired as resident German governess, private family; country preferred; highest references as to character, ability. Apartment 1, 559 West 140th. 2560 Audubon.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, bright girl; beginner; American; plain penman; graduate of full course; no agency; $7. H 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; high school education; $10. Edna Lyons, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1819.

STENOGRAPHER, 23, experienced; general assistant; good appearance; salary $12. Miss Ackermann, 2,183 Washington Av., Bronx. Telephone Tremont 2249.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, office worker; three years' experience; Christian; $8. H 347 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, neat, clean, wishes care bachelor's or lady's apartment part day; 5 years' references from last employer. Mrs. A. Dahlgren, 8 West 64th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, refined, competent; all duties; business or elderly people; highest country references, character and service. L 76 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, $25; houseworkers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

91ST, 66 WEST.—Suite three rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; single rooms.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms, with dressing rooms; $7-$9.

93D, 270 WEST.—One, two, three rooms; private; adjoining baths; furnished, unfurnished.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; baths; private residence.

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Front room; running water; private family; gentleman only; reference.

93D ST., 251 WEST.
Single, outside; connecting lavatory. Crane.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Front room with dressing room; private house; telephone; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house, unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; quiet, well kept house; telephone.

98TH, 243 (Corner Broadway.)—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; piano; breakfast optional. 6B.

102D ST., (Broadway.)—Large, front room, adjoining bath; telephone. Riverside 4529.

105TH ST., 243 WEST.—Attractive outside room; single room; breakfast; gentlemen; references. Clark.

109TH, 301 WEST, Near Riverside.—Two beds, 1 sitting room, adjoining, separately or together; no other roomers; gentlemen. 3B.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Outside, attractive rooms; shower; private; convenient location. Apt. 4E.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny room, facing vacant lot; lavatory; telephone; $3.25. Wilford.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen. Bridges.

113TH, 541 WEST.—In cool, airy apartment, large, light, single room, bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, airy front room; all conveniences. Apartment 83.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, with bath, and single; private house; near Columbia University.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptional, attractive front suite two or three rooms; (can be rented singly;) every convenience; business men or married couple. Apt. 3 west.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive; near Columbia; suite two rooms; private bath, kitchenette; $4-$7.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Single, $2.50, $3, $3.50, 4; double, $5, $6, $6.50, $7; board optional, $4.50; elevator. Gayer.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms, with view of campus and southern sun, single or double, one to three windows, $6, $7, $8 week; front or rear, with running water, $4.50 to $7; with morning sun, $5, $6; other rooms front, side and rear, with kitchen privilege, $3.50 to $7; parlors for callers; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway; chaperons. At No. 501, Mrs. Young; telephone Morningside 4887. At No. 519, Miss Williams; telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST ST., 414 WEST, (Apartment 54.)—Desirable rooms for teachers for the school year.

122D ST., (180 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large, small; all conveniences. Wells.

122D, 512 WEST, Apt. 6 E.—Large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartment.

136TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; neat, cool; electricity, telephone; near subway, Riverside Drive. Pusey.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

141ST, (94 Hamilton Place.)—Block Broadway; outside room; elevator; gentleman, $4. Schaeffer.

141ST, WEST, (87 Hamilton Place.)—Large, light; one, two; reasonable. Apt. 4.

148TH ST., (414 Convent Av., near 148th St.)—Desirable large front room.

164TH ST., 559 WEST.—Large, light rooms, adjoining bath; private family; board optional; one, two gentlemen; elevators. Apt. 6.

LARGE, light, nicely furnished; modern conveniences; business man; West 81st. W 9 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Unusually attractive outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson. Apt. 92.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive, well-furnished outside room; private family. Apartment 85.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 815.—Private family of three adults; luxuriously furnished front room; suitable two gentlemen; also single room; excellent cuisine.

WEST END AV., 569.—Steam-heated rooms; exclusive neighborhood; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 986, (corner 106th.)—Large rooms facing park.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.
Large, newly decorated bachelor rooms; tiled bath, running water, electric lights, telephone; $5 and $6. 192 State St.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

63d, 105 West.—Large, attractive room; private bath; moderate; private house; references.

Brother and sister want two nice rooms with lavatory, private family, west side, below 110th St.; state terms; references exchanged. B. S., Box 150, Times Harlem.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2851.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z, 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, long, varied experience, seeking an opportunity where he can demonstrate his real worth; married man. Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Typewriter desires position; 13 years' experience in last position; well recommended; salary $18. H 344 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 10 years' experience, own repairs, thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy, city, country; references. Wright, 48 West 20th.

CHAUFFEUR—Colored; first class machinist; city driver; willing; best references; 7 years' experience. Call Thomas, 704 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—LL.B. desires position in law office; expert stenographer, notary; highest references; seven years' experience. H 336 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING MAN.—A first-class clothing man seeks position as turn-over man or salesman; can fill any position in the clothing line; excellent references; no objection to out of town. Address Z, 250 Times Annex.

CUTTER and FITTER.—Just arrived from Paris; speaks English; best Paris and city references; seeks position in high-class dressmaking or ladies' tailoring concern. M. N., 146 East 46th.

FARMER.—Position as herdsman or dairyman; good butter maker; long experience with registered stock; good character. T 165 Times.

JANITOR, &c.—Young man, colored, wishes position as janitor, porter, or in private family; married; has references; will take position in New York, Jersey, or Long Island; all-around man, do anything. Address Ben Stewart, 17 Bradford Av., Flushing, N.Y.

JAPANESE desires work as valet or cook for one or two gentlemen; if necessary do some housework. Naka, 798 Lexington Av.

JAPANESE seeks position at anything; working morning and afternoon; references. K., 624 Lexington Av., City.

PAINTER—Rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50; halls, fronts; anywhere. Klein, 4 Ridge St.

SALESMAN, 10 years' business and selling experience, at present employed, looking for some staple line where there is a future; best references. T 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Willing, earnest boy; beginner; good penman; quick at figures; plain appearance; no agency; $7. H 323 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, thorough mechanic; general repairing; take charge one or more properties; city or country; references; rent collected. Harlem Awning Works, 49 West 116th.

YOUNG MAN desires position with reliable concern; handy at books and selling. A. Schwartzberg, 1,787 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A NUMBER of young ladies between the ages of 16 and 23 wanted to learn telephone operating for central office work; salaries paid while learning; positions to those who qualify; permanent employment and rapid advancement to the competent. Apply after 9 A. M. to New York Telephone Company, Application Department, 58 West Houston St., New York City.

ASSISTANT MILLINERY BUYER.
Blauner's require the services of a first-class assistant millinery buyer; only those having thorough knowledge of the position are requested to apply to Blauner's, 833 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Male or female; must be capable; one with knowledge of fur business preferred; give full particulars as to age, where last employed, and salary desired. Opportunity, Box D 64 Times Annex.

CANVASSERS for a pure food product for family trade; excellent opportunity; permanent position; preference given to ladies with social acquaintance; commission basis. Apply 1,624 Masonic Bldg., 71 West 23d St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Competent; must understand simple cooking; references; good wages. T 186 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED MILLINERS,
COPYISTS,
IMPROVERS.
LONGEST SEASONS AND HIGHEST
SALARIES PAID.
APPLY ALL DAY AT EMPLOYMENT
OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED STAMPERS FOR THEIR ART NEEDLEWORK
DEPARTMENT.
APPLY 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE,
TUESDAY.

MILLINERY MAKERS.

NONE BUT THOSE HAVING
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY
EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY.
J. M. GIDDINGS & CO.,
564 5TH AV.

MILLINERS ABLE TO DO GOOD WORK ON FINE MATERIAL. WORKING IN IDEAL WORKROOM. PAID BEST SALARIES, WITH CHANCE FOR YEARLY POSITION. OUR WORKROOM NEVER CLOSED. WM. ROSENBLUM CO., 7 E. 37TH ST.

SALESWOMAN to sell high-class line of ladies' specialties to department stores; state experience. Manufacturer, 157 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND FILING CLERK.—A thoroughly competent and experienced woman stenographer and filing clerk wanted, familiar with architectural and engineering drawings, who, in addition to this work, must answer telephone and receive office visitors; replies must be in applicants' handwriting and state in full experience, references, and minimum salary. T 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, with dry goods experience; not afraid of hard work. Apply Monday, 9 to 11. A. M. Brown & Macrae, 1,270 Broadway.

WOMAN, trained nurse preferred, for clerical work; card file record of cases, appointments, payments. Hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Monthly salary, $50. All-year work. W 61 Times.

WORTH,
45 West 34th St.,
require the services of several first-class saleswomen in their suit and coat departments; only those with specialty store experience need apply.

YOUNG GIRL, knowing stenography and typewriting, wanted; applicant must be of neat appearance, reside with parents, and furnish best references as to character. M. L., 25 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall 35 West 42d Street.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Pianos and Organs

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Pianos taken from a bankrupt conservatory of music must be sold at sacrifice price; standard makes, some nearly new. 35 W. 14th St. Ground floor, rear.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Sept. 1, small diamond horseshoe pin, between Baber's Hotel, 33d and 7th Av., and Belmont race track, in grand stand or clubhouse; reward. Return 509 West 121st St., Apt. 401.

LOST—Lady's silk handbag, containing jewelry, money, keys, and trunk check; liberal reward. Mrs. R. Anderson, 27 West 61st St., New York.

LOST—Sunday, on Long Island train from Arverne, black leather handbag with keys, money, ring initialed "N. B.," &c.; reward. Barth, 32 West 28th St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, sapphire and diamond bar pin, Arrowhead Inn or vicinity. Liberal reward, return 1,357 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Man's ring, diamond, ruby, and emerald, in gold band; reward. Madison Square 9220.

LOST—Friday, small diamond ring, forming star; reward. Murray Hill 863.

LOST—Open-face gold watch; photo; reward. Fitch, 258 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gunmetal meshbag, 111th St., Broadway; reward. Schwind, 447 Ft. Washington.

$25,000.00 REWARD.

Until Saturday, October 2, 1915, $25,000 reward will be paid and absolutely no questions asked for the return of the 71-pearl necklace with pearl clasp, also mar uise diamond ring, taken from owner's residence at Southampton, Long Island, on June 21st last. Proportionate reward for the return of any part of these articles and liberal reward will also be paid for information leading to their recovery. This reward will be positively withdrawn on October 2, 1915. This offer is made in absolutely good faith, and will be lived up to. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av., New York City.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of diamond and platinum bar pin, lost between Fordham Station and Valentine Av. Reply 536 West 111th, Apartment 35.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
Best and biggest in town; must sell before October 1st, on account of having two places; long lease; reasonable rent; adjoining Burlesque Theatre; big business during intermissions; seating capacity 200; any reasonable offer accepted; only little cash required. Inquire at 122 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J. R. A. Schwartz.

Established profitable women's wear jobbing business, with best accounts, desires active, capable partner; investment; $3,000 to $5,000 orders on hand and large profits in view. Opportunity, D 63 Times Annex.

PATENTS WE OBTAIN are making fortunes. Write today for our free new books.
Established in 1889.
D. SWIFT & CO.,
341 7th St., Washington, D. C.

Commercial man with experience, willing to invest about $1,500, can connect with established firm, guaranteed prospect. L 252 Times Annex.

Auto supply business for sale; half interest can be bought cheap; established seven years; owner going west. L 69 Times.

Fish stand to let in first-class meat market. 633 Amsterdam Av.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131, Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Yachts and Vessels

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Two Passenger Steamboats, Bristol and Gardiner, fully equipped and in running order; licensed for 150 and 170 passengers, respectively; no reasonable offer refused. Z 253 Times Annex.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STEEL FILING CABINETS FOR SALE.
A LOT OF MODERN STEEL FILING DEVICES, SLIGHTLY SHOP WORN, AT PRICES CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN WOOD.
FOR PARTICULARS PHONE CHELSEA 6389 OR CALL AT SANIT-AIR CO., 204 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK.

Furniture for living, dining, bed room; excellent condition; bedding, rugs, china, kitchen utensils; exceptional opportunity young couple; $175. Phone Audubon 1600, Apartment 41D.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOY, ambitious American, for apprentice in architect's office. Address in own handwriting, stating fully all particulars, T 146 Times.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMAN for maintenance department, capable of estimating, wanted; must have a general electrical knowledge and should know how to make lighting and electric power transmission layouts; familiarity with underwriters' rules required. In reply state age, nationality, references, experience and wages expected. P. O. Box No. 22, Brightwood, Mass.

EXPERIENCED MAN, acquainted with bacteriological and X-ray apparatus; good salary. Z 225 Times Annex.

HEAD TOOL DESIGNER, with good experience in designing jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, etc., for quantity production of small, accurate, interchangeable parts, mostly steel, brass for electrical apparatus and small motors; must be experienced in standardizing tools, in systematic tool designing and draughting, and be able to take charge of designing force; shop experience desirable; thorough, energetic man wanted. State age, nationality, places and periods of former employment, and salary expected, to Designer, P. O. Box V, Plainfield, N. J.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN over 20 to join Company F. See Captain Driges, 22d Engineers' Armory, 168th St., near Broadway, Tuesday, after 8 P. M.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR "THE GREAT WAR," WITH INTRODUCTION BY HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT; TEXT BY CAPT. HENRY C. WHITEHEAD OF THE U. S. ARMY, AND GEORGE H. ALLEN, PH. D.; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN PUBLISHING BUSINESS NOT NECESSARY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. JAMES R. BARRIE, 2 WEST 47TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

SALESMAN WANTED, who is used to handling orders of English period rooms and furniture; enumerate jobs carried out representing scope of selling and handling ability; give names of past employers, amount of yearly sales, and salary; salary and commission; no letters answered unless fully detailed; all correspondence strictly confidential. T 145 Times.

SALESMEN.—Advertising and specialty men preferred; wanted by large manufacturer to introduce two entirely new novelties; liberal commissions. Call before 10 A. M., American Blankbook Co., 150 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN for ladies' shirtwaists; only one with established trade need apply; must be A1 man; commission basis. Address H 366 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with established trade on ladies' muslin underwear; only A1 man should apply; salary and commission. Address H 367 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced men's neckwear, to handle line exclusively; commission. Z 223 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for high-class store and office appliance. Phone Morningside 6261 to R. S. Caperton for appointment; big commission.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience, capable; not afraid of long hours and hard work. Apply between 9 and 11, Monday morning, Brown & Macrae, 1,270 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) having good experience in all branches purchasing for hardware or electrical manufacturing; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. T 154 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall 35 West 42d Street.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LIFE PICTURES.

Ten numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, containing actual war scenes from every part of the war field, bound in cloth and sold for $1. Sent by mail to any address. Beautiful pictures by rotogravure process. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TO ASK WILSON'S AID FOR EUROPEAN JEWS

Convention Will Have American Peace Delegate Demand Equal Rights for Them.

FUNDS ARE NEEDED NOW

National Workmen's Committee Announces That It Considers Jewry as a Whole to be a Nation.

Delegates who were said to represent 1,000,000 American Jews met yesterday in Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, to consider ways and means by which American Jews can assist European Jews during and after the war. The delegates were sent to the meeting by a number of Jewish trade unions, and the united body was called the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights. The National Committee, which was organized in April, held its first meeting Saturday night in Cooper Union, and the last meetings of its three-day convention will be held today in Beethoven Hall.

Jacob Panken, the attorney for the United Hebrew Trades, acted as the temporary Chairman yesterday, and outlined the aims of the committee. With the assistance of President Wilson and the people of this country the committee hopes to be effective in procuring civil, political, and national rights for European Jews equal with the rights enjoyed by persons of other nationalities and faiths. It considers Jewry as a whole to be a nation, instead of holding with some of the modern Jews that the Jew is distinguished only by faith and not nationality.

The speeches of the delegates yesterday indicated that the committee expects the United States to play an important part in the peace conference at the end of the war.

"We want to induce the United States Government to send a delegate to the peace conference to speak for the Jews in the warring countries," said Dr. Frank F. Rosenblatt, who took a prominent part in the meetings and who was elected Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. "We want this delegate to insist that one of the terms of peace shall be that the Jew be granted equal rights in each of the countries. In Russia there are provinces in which the Jew is denied his civil rights, and provinces in which he is not allowed to live. This is just one example of what we hope to reform.

"It is probable that we shall send a delegate to wait on President Wilson and lay the case of the European Jew before him in the hope of inducing him to do whatever he can to insist on peace with justice in Europe when the opportunity presents itself. We have received from Russia a great number of official and other records, and a number of important documents from the Russian Duma, describing the atrocities that have been inflicted on Jews during the present war. We shall send copies of these to President Wilson and to every Senator and Congressman. Some of these records show that while 400,000 Jews have been fighting in the Russian armies, their families have been hounded from their homes and driven about the country like so many cattle. In places whole Jewish communities have been practically exterminated, despite the fact that the men of the communities were giving their blood for the Russian Government.

"But this does not mean that we hope for Russia's defeat in the present conflict, for we consider Jews as members of a distinct nationality, and there are tens of thousands of the members of this nationality fighting with every one of the countries at war. It is easier for us to follow President Wilson's neutrality requests than for any other people for this reason, for the Jews are forced to fight against themselves, and neither side is their side."

The National Workman's Committee planned yesterday to send appeals to working men all over the world to insist upon equal rights for Jews in every country, and decided to lay their appeal before the next International Socialistic Congress.

Among the organizations represented at the meeting, to which delegates came from all over the country, were the United Hebrew Trades, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Jewish National Order, the Workmen's Circle, and the Jewish Socialist Federation.

At today's sessions the committee expects to take up the question of the best methods to raise funds to alleviate the sufferings of Jewish war victims. Among those under consideration are: A plan to urge all Jewish trade unions to tax each of their members a certain per cent. of their weekly wages for the relief fund, a plan to send canvassers from house to house in every city in the United States to appeal for funds, and a plan to issue badges of merit for Jews who take up the largest collections for the fund.

Officers will be elected at today's meeting.

SPECIAL FAST DAY FOR JEWS.

Prayers for the Suffering of Those of Their Race in War Zone.

A special fast was called among orthodox Jews in this and other cities of the United States yesterday on account of the suffering caused among Jews in Europe by the war. The observance of a special fast day for prayers for the suffering and prayers for universal peace was decided upon on Aug. 25 at a meeting of orthodox rabbis held in the Henry Street Synagogue, and letters expressing approval were received from a number of rabbis of other cities. The special day of fasting was proclaimed in several synagogues on Sept. 1.

Rabbi M. S. Margolies of the synagogue at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, preached a sermon on the sufferings of the European Jews at the special morning service held in his synagogue between 5 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning. They should be considered brothers by the American Jew, he said, and the Americans should contribute to aid the sufferers. He told his congregation to spend the day of fasting in prayer for the war victims, and to pray that universal peace might soon be restored all over the earth, and might prove a lasting peace. Another service was held in his synagogue in the evening, at which prayers for peace were offered.

The special fast went into effect at dawn yesterday morning and lasted until sundown. During this time orthodox Jews were instructed to partake of no food or drink of any kind. The sick and weak, who could not do without food, were absolved from fasting.

URGES TRAINING OF JEWS.

Conference Hears Younger Generations Are Ignorant of History.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 5.—Declaring that young Jews are growing up in ignorance of the history and the achievements of the great men of the race, Joseph Brenner of New York, a National Field Secretary, appealed to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations today to meet the situation.

"Synagogues are not reaching the young people as they should and this and other similar organizations must bridge the gap," declared Secretary Brenner. "You must connect the old and the new ideas to develop a better American and a better Jew.

"Even with all the courses of lectures, free scholarships, free courses in special studies, the race is not beginning to do all it should to stop the flood of young men going into the jails and corrective institutions," the speaker said. "All the educational institutions are crowded with Jewish students insatiable in their pursuit of knowledge. We need to develop free lectures on all popular questions, and we should all develop Jewish melodies, so superior to the popular trash that is common today."

Several hundred delegates from places in New Jersey are attending the convention, which opened this afternoon in Beth Israel Temple. Action will be taken tomorrow, looking to arousing the thousands of Jews in this State in behalf of their suffering brethren in the war zones.

VICE RAIDS IN CHICAGO.

Police Make 669 Arrests After Reprimand for Inactivity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The biggest series of raids in the history of the city resulted in the arrest of 669 men and women Saturday night and early this morning. Only two station houses—Rogers Park and Austin—had no prisoners to report. Most of those arrested were "picked up" as suspicious characters. Others were brought to the stations after raids on disorderly houses.

The activities of the police were occasioned by the severe reprimands given by Chief Healey to the captains a week ago, when he was told that arrests had been made in only twenty-one of the forty-five stations in the city a week ago Saturday night.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM West 45th St. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and Robert Marshall's THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10.
LAST 2 WEEKS Mats. TO-DAY, Wed. & Sat. EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY.
The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Play Visit Danse de Follies. NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop This Theatre

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON in DADDY LONG-LEGS

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
SOME BABY! "A LAUGHING TRIUMPH." —N. Y. American.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
"Plenty of stirring action."—Sun.
UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
"HAS THE SPIRIT OF THE U. S. A."—PRESS.
Rolling Stones

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'y & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. To-day Mat. Evening Prices.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

PARK Col. Circle. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

May Irwin
"Laugh Genius"
in the new comedy,
"33 WASHINGTON SQUARE"
Spec'l Mat. To-day—Best Seats, $1

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mts. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
"SEE MY LAWYER"
WITH T. ROY BARNES AND CAPABLE CAST.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TO-DAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
DAVE MARION In an Entirely New Show.

SEAT SALE OPENS 9 A. M. TO-DAY
AT THE Vitagraph Theatre Broadway & 44th St.
FOR THE THRILLING PATRIOTIC PHOTO SPECTACLE,
THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE
By J. STUART BLACKTON.
FIRST TIME NEXT THURSDAY NIGHT AT 8:30
and twice daily, incl. Sunday, 2:30 & 8:30.
Prices { Ev. & Sat. Mat. $2, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Other Matinees. $1, 50c & 25c.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TO-DAY, Wed. and Sat.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS "A WHIRL OF SUSPENSE AND THRILLS." —Evening Journal.
By MAX MARCIN.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TO-DAY, Wed. and Sat.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:20.
YOUNG AMERICA "SO HUMAN, SO RICH IN HUMOR." —Telegram.
By FRED BALLARD.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH ST. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES THE SMASHING MUSICAL HIT!
BIG SISTER TO "ADELE."

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c & $1. Matinee TO-DAY, 25c & 50c.
Geo. M. Cohan's Mystery Farce, 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TO-DAY, 25c to 75c.
A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TO-DAY, 25c to 75c.
John Cort Presents THE NATURAL LAW

'MANDALAY' Carnival 7 Nights
Sept. 6 to 11, inclusive.
REFINED AMUSEMENTS & DANCING.
Sept. 6—Special Contests, Exhibition Dances.
Sept. 7—Cake Walk Night, Grab Bag Contest.
Sept. 8—Moving Picture Stars appear tonight.
Sept. 9—Masque Costume Ball, Singers; Messrs. Flynn, Grant, Young, Miss Barry, "Little Cafe Co."
Sept. 10—Dancing Contest, Championship of Hudson
Sept. 11—Contests, Dancing Specialties. Big Night.
LAST WEEK OF SEASON.
Leaving Battery Pier 7:30, W. 131 St. 8:30 P. M.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1.
GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN." FANNIE BRICE, EDDIE LEONARD, ORVILLE HARROLD, oths.

GARRICK Thea., 35 St., 6 Av. 10—15—25. Continuous
TO-DAY 1 TO 11 P. M. WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE NIGGER" in 5 Acts. Other Features.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c.
MARY PICKFORD, "Esmeralda." Strand Orch. & Soloists.
Nxt. Wk.—Blanche Sweet, "The Case of Becky."

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today. Brighton Beach.
Whiting & Burt, Elinore & Williams, Marshall Montgomery, Theodore Bendix & Symphony Players, oths.

DALY'S Burlesque Broadway & 30th St. Mat. Daily 10, 15, 25c. Nights, 25, 35, 50c.
Sam Rice's NEW DAFFYDIL GIRLS NEW DANCES, NEW FEATURES

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
THE MILITARY MAIDS

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. Howard & McCane, Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass & Co., Odiva, others.

ALHAMBRA MAT. DAILY, 25c. 4 MORTONS, Taylor Granville & Co., Ryan & Tierney, [illegible]

CORD'S MURDERER SEEN BY AUTOISTS

Eight Persons Tell Prosecutor They Can Identify Man They Saw Near the Body.

WITNESSES' NAMES A SECRET

Camden Authorities Expect to Put the Crime on a Man Who, They Say, Was Unassisted.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 5.—A large automobile with lights extinguished was seen late last Monday night standing in the lonely River Road in Pensauken Township, near here. It was opposite the gully where the body of Samuel C. Cord, wealthy real estate dealer of Laurel Springs, N. J., was found the next day. Beside the car lay a body, its face turned toward the fence at the brink of the gully. At its side stood a man. The body was that of Cord, and the man was his murderer.

Of this Prosecutor Kraft, his assistants, Wellington Butler and John Cleary are certain. Eight reliable persons saw this scene and talked to the man standing by the dead body. They have a perfect description of the man, and are prepared to identify him.

"They could pick him out of a number of men," said Assistant Prosecutor Butler today.

These persons who have supplied the necessary information for unraveling the mysterious crime composed an automobiling party. What words passed between the man by the body and the occupants of the automobile the Prosecutor would not disclose. Neither would he tell in which direction either car was facing nor the sex of the witnesses. The greatest secrecy is being preserved as to their identity.

It was learned, however, that a large electric light, which hitherto had burned nightly about thirty feet from where the body lay, was out on Monday night. Whether it had been previously extinguished by the murderer could not be discovered. The members of the automobiling party were probably able to obtain a good view of the man from the strong headlights of their car.

The tale of the eight witnesses bears out the story of the man who went to the Detective Bureau last Friday and told the detectives he had seen an automobile with a dead body in the tonneau about midnight Monday on the river road. It was then about two miles from the spot where Cord's body was found. But after a man by the side of the car had ordered the witness to move on, he had started the car up the road.

The supposition is, therefore, that, interrupted by the single traveler, the murderer drove onto the gully and had just dragged Cord's body from the car to the ground when he was interrupted again by the motoring party. After they had left, according to this theory, he quickly rolled the body to the fence, pushed it under the lowest rail with his foot and then jumped into the murder car and drove away. The body rolled twenty feet to the bottom.

"We feel that we are very close now to an arrest," said Mr. Butler today. "And all that is needed are a few missing links in the chain of evidence. We believe that the man seen by Cord's body was the actual murderer, and the instigator of the crime as well. One man did the whole business."

Cord's business partner, Olaf Peterson, is still held as a material witness.

MANY CONVENTIONS COMING.

International Dancing Masters Will Meet Next Saturday.

Several important conventions will be held in this city this month, according to an announcement to be made today by the Merchants' Association in its weekly publication. Among the organizations are the Ancient Order of Good Fellows, the American Educational and Vocational Training Conference, the Eastern Association of Car Service Officers, the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America, New York Department; the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, Board of Missions of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Societies, and the International Association of Dancing Masters.

The dancing masters' meeting is scheduled for Sept. 11 to 15. Dates for several of the conventions have not yet been selected.

In addition to these meetings for this month the Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association announces that the National Education Association has decided to hold its next meeting in this city, and that it will bring with it some twenty-eight allied organizations and a probable attendance of from 10,000 to 15,000 persons.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has decided to hold its 1916 convention in New York, and is expected to bring with it a large number of allied bodies.

HITS SOCIALIST DOGMATISM.

Professor Scudder Says Economic Determinism Doesn't Explain All.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, N. H., Sept. 5.—Professor Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley told the members of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, gathered at the Whittier Guest House today, that while the Socialists had failed to prevent the European war, it was interesting to notice that even the opponents of Socialism had in a measure relied on its doing so, and thus borne testimony to the fact that it was the only powerful force against war. Yet, so also had Christianity failed. In her opinion, only through a combination of Socialism and religion could the new life be introduced.

Professor Scudder said that Socialists had to be prepared to face the fact that their party would remain split up for a number of years. The only way of overcoming that condition speedily, she insisted, was to dethrone the reign of doctrine and formulae in Socialist propaganda, as economic determinism did not explain all the phenomena of life.

Florence Kelley of New York and John Spargo of Yonkers said Socialists ought to join in all attempts to ameliorate present social conditions.

J. S. Phelps Stokes of New York presided at a public meeting in the Town Hall today which was well attended.

CITY BREVITIES.

Giuseppi Saputo, 85 years old, 235 East 118th Street, was arrested in the Lincoln Hospital last night charged with attempted suicide. Henry Andersen of the Savannah Line scow Grace saw Saputo in the East River and rescued him. The police said Saputo said through an interpreter that he had tried to take his life after a quarrel with his daughter-in-law.

While Peter McSweeny, 1,494 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, a subway ticket agent, was in an epileptic fit on the platform of the Mott Avenue Station, Mari Thomas, 240 East 148th Street, pushed his way through the crowd and when he saw McSweeny fell in a fit.

Magistrate McQuade in the West Side Court yesterday held Charles McMahon, 516 West Fifty-second Street, in $1,500 bail on a charge of stealing the automobile of Theodore F. Sloan, 182 Railroad Avenue, Paterson, N. J. It was testified that McMahon took the car from Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street on Saturday night.

The International Brotherhood Welfare Association, otherwise known as the Hoboes' Union, will hold its annual Labor Day outing this afternoon at Fort George. The first regular Sunday meeting of the association in the new quarters at 128 Fourth Avenue yesterday was well attended.

The final tent meeting on the ground of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was held last night, and it was announced that the services probably would be held next Summer. The meetings were under the direction of the Churchmen's Association. The National Bible Institute will keep up its work until October.

The newly incorporated American Society of Safety Engineers will have its first outing at Point View Island, College Point, next Saturday. The society is composed of safety engineers of casualty insurance companies and State and City Inspectors.

THREE F SUBMARINES SMASHED AT ONCE

Steamer Puts Out of Commission Flotilla to Which Lost F-4 Belonged.

HONOLULU, Sept. 5.—The three submarines of the F group remaining since the loss of the F-4 were put out of commission today, when the United States steamer Supply crashed into the flotilla while docking here.

The vessels damaged were the F-1, F-2, and F-3. The latter was cut down to the water line and otherwise damaged.

GIRL AND ESCORT ATTACKED.

Six Men Accused of Assault in the Bronx—One Shot.

Motor Cycle Patrolman Frank Brarman of the Bronx was approached in Eastern Boulevard early yesterday morning by a man with blood flowing from many wounds about his head, who said six men had beaten him and seized a young woman he was escorting. The policeman went to a vacant lot to which the man pointed, and found a girl struggling with four men who fled at his approach. Mounting his motor cycle the policeman gave chase, revolver in hand. When shots in the air failed to stop the men, he shot one of them in the back. The wounded man cried out, but did not stop. Two of his companions surrendered.

In Morrisiana Police Court yesterday three men faced Magistrate Breen on a charge of participating in the attack. They were Antony Tofano of Bryant Avenue, near Faille Street, the Bronx; James Lynch, 1,188 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx—the two who surrendered to Brarman—and Daniel Sakaraised, 617 Faille Street, the Bronx. Sakaraisen was arrested on information given by Tofano and Lynch.

The complainant was Miss Lillian Rauch, 20 years old, 817 Faille Street. She said she was going home accompanied by Henry Kane, 1,654 First Avenue, early yesterday morning when in Manida Street, near Eastern Boulevard, six men set upon Kane, threw him to the ground and beat him, knocking out four teeth. She said the six dragged her into a vacant lot. Her left eye was blackened and she displayed numerous bruises. She said Kane escaped and ran for aid.

When Miss Rauch identified Tofano and Lynch they confessed. She said Sakaraisen was in the party. All three were held in $2,500 bail for further examination tomorrow.

A short time after Brarman got his two prisoners to the station, Claude Marks, 640 Faille Street, was taken to Lincoln Hospital with a bullet in his hip. He told the police he had got it in a fight, but on information given to detectives by the men previously arrested, he was charged with participating in the attack.

CUMMINS BOOM LAUNCHED.

Iowa Starts Campaign to Obtain Presidential Nomination for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 5.—Senator Cummins definitely threw his hat into the ring this week when he permitted a group of friends to launch a boom for his nomination as a candidate for President next year. A committee of 100 prominent Iowa Republicans, now being selected by Charles A. Rawson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, will be intrusted with the task of pushing the Cummins boom in the West.

Strenuous efforts will be made to foster Cummins sentiment in the five Western States which will hold their Presidential primaries early next year, in the belief that the other Western States will get into the Iowan band wagon.

For many months it has been known that Cummings was a probable candidate for the Presidency. He has intimated to friends that he would consider becoming a candidate in case there developed enough sentiment to justify his getting into the race. At a formal conference recently, attended by about thirty prominent Republicans, it was agreed that there was considerable sentiment in favor of an Iowa candidate.

Senator Cummins's swing through the Northwest on his return from a trip to Honolulu early in the Summer, is said to have convinced him that he has an excellent chance of capturing the Western States in the national convention. With this support he would go before the East as the most prominent contender for the G. O. P. nomination.

Announcement has been made that the Progressives will have a complete State ticket in the field next year. George C. White of Nevada, who ran for Governor last year, may be the leading candidate again this year.

FOUR BATHERS DROWNED.

Three of Them Victims of Unusual Undertow on Long Island Shore.

The strong undertow along Long Island yesterday, the strongest of the year, swept three bathers to death. All of the victims were good swimmers who didn't hesitate to venture out beyond the ropes, despite the warnings of the guards. Because of the swift outflow none of the bodies was recovered.

Ruth Henkle, 16 years old, of 321 Greenwich Street, was at Rockaway Beach with a party of friends to spend the Labor Day holiday. She had often been at the beach this Summer, and, with several of those in the party, seldom passed a week this Summer without a bathing trip to Rockaway. She was regarded as the best swimmer of the party, and none of her friends thought she was in danger when she swam far out beyond the ropes. Suddenly she was seen struggling and crying for help. Before the guards could reach her she had disappeared.

While his wife and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Korber, of 1 Borough Avenue, Winfield, were bathing near by, Christian Mattfeld, 29 years old, of 1,532 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was swept out by the undertow yesterday afternoon at Edgemere. When from out beyond the ropes his cries for help came, Mr. Korber started to the rescue, but Mattfeld had disappeared before he reached him.

Arthur Meyer, 20 years old, of 224 West 140th Street, was swept beyond his depth by the undertow at Edgemere and drowned.

John Seckerman, 37 years old, of 225 East 105th Street, was drowned yesterday morning while swimming in the North River off Fifty-fifth Street. Friends who tried to rescue him couldn't reach him in time. The body was recovered.

91 NEGROES SEEK BEDS.

Had Checks for Handling Horses Aboard Ships, but No Cash.

Ninety-one negroes, each with a check but not one cent in cash in the party, applied at the Municipal Lodging House for food and shelter last night. They had been employed on ships transporting horses for the English Government from Newport News to Liverpool. They were paid off with checks in Liverpool at the end of their last voyage and brought back to New York on the Cameronia. They went to the office of the English Consul to get their money. There they were told that because of the holiday no checks would be cashed until Tuesday.

They walked north to the colored Y. M. C. A. in Fifty-third Street and asked for shelter, but there were no accommodations for so many there. The negroes refused to separate, and in a body walked to the Municipal Lodging House, where they spent the night as guests of the city.

NAVAHOE DISABLED AT SEA.

Freighter Is On Her Way Here in Tow of the Comanche.

News was received by wireless yesterday from the Captain of the Clyde Line freighter Navahoe, which left New York on Sept. 3 for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C., that his engines had broken down 100 miles south of Sandy Hook.

A second message stated that the Navahoe had been taken in tow by the Clyde steamer Comanche, in-bound from Jacksonville, and would reach New York early today. The Navahoe has no passengers on board.

BALKS CIVIL ARREST BY FILING A BOND

Delay in Locking Up Van Damm in Suit by Sister-in-Law Serves to Keep Him Out of Jail.

TRIED TO SERVE HIS TERM

But Opposing Counsel Wouldn't File an Attachment and Now the Plaintiff's Hands Are Tied.

When Joseph B. Van Damm died on April 15, 1912, of a wound he received in the war with Spain, his widow and executrix, Heloise, sought information as to the value of his estate. Her husband had been associated with his brother, Albert, in the business of obtaining reductions of assessments on real estate and the business, Mrs. Van Damm believed, had yielded big returns. She was not satisfied with the information given her by Albert Van Damm, and brought suit for an accounting on the ground that her husband was entitled to an equal share of the profits of the business. Franklin Leonard, Jr., Mrs. Van Damm's attorney, procured the appointment of James W. Hyde as a referee.

There were many hearings. Albert Van Damm filed three different accounts and insisted that he owed nothing to his brother's estate. In order to thoroughly sift the matter, Mr. Leonard had every one of the clients of the Van Damm concern canvassed, and a record was finally obtained of the amount of money the firm had received. An examination of the bank book of Mrs. Van Damm's husband proved that some of the bills which the defendent claimed his brother owed had been paid.

The referee's report to the court was to the effect that there was reason to doubt the accuracy of the defendant's testimony, that he occupied a trust relationship toward the plaintiff, and that he owed the latter $5,742. The referee's report was confirmed by Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court, who ordered the defendant to pay the judgment to Mrs. Van Damm within ten days or be committed to jail for six months.

Then occurred an unusual situation. According to Van Damm he had called upon Mr. Leonard and asked him to issue a body execution so that he might begin serving his six months' term at once. But his request, he said, was not complied with. There was a long delay, and it was four months after his alleged request to Mr. Leonard that Van Damm presented to Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court a petition setting forth an account of his request to be arrested, and asking that the court enjoin Mr. Leonard from taking any further steps looking to his commitment.

In opposing the application Mr. Leonard told the court that the delay in the proceedings was due to the fact that for nearly three weeks he had unsuccessfully tried to serve upon Van Damm a copy of the judgment, and that the service was effected only after the process server had made a number of early morning calls at his residence, 6,112 Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. The Sheriff of Kings County returned the judgment unsatisfied on May 16, and then Mr. Leonard learned that Van Damm had moved to 210 Third Street, Manhattan. The judgment was again returned unsatisfied on Aug. 5. Mr. Leonard said he was on the point of asking the court to issue a body attachment against Van Damm when the latter sought to have all further proceedings against him enjoined because he was ready at one time to go to jail and was not accommodated.

Van Damm's application for an injunction was denied by Justice Delehanty and it looked as if he would be locked up. But at the last moment he procured a bond for $11,000 which keeps him out of jail, but which does not permit him to leave this county for six months. When this period is over he will be at liberty to ask the court to discharge the bond.

All that the plaintiff can do now is to have her brother-in-law examined in supplementary proceedings. If she can locate any property belonging to him in this way she may receive something on account of the judgment. Otherwise she will get nothing. The proceedings begun by Mrs. Van Damm have already cost her about $1,000.

SAVED FROM BURNING BOAT.

Fifteen Persons Rescued from Launch in Boston Harbor.

HULL, Mass, Sept. 5.—Fifteen persons, including nine women, and a baby, were rescued from the burning motor boat Nautilus off Long Island Head in Boston Harbor today. While other craft stood off in fear of an explosion of the 200 gallons of gasoline on board, a launch, manned by E. W. Reed and Fred Suther of Hull, dashed alongside.

They had room only for the women, who were in an hysterical condition, and the baby, all of whom they got off with difficulty. A life boat from the harbor excursion steamer Nantasket, took off the men a few minutes later.

The Nautilus, valued at several thousand dollars, was destroyed. It was under charter to Louis C. Carey, of Boston, who was on board with his wife and a party of friends.

HIT BY BONFIRE CARTRIDGES

Children Hurt While Playing in a Harlem Street.

A score or more children were playing about a bonfire in front of 309 East 115th Street last night, when two of them fell screaming to the ground, following a series of explosions. Patrolman Klaus pushed his way through the crowd, called an ambulance, and took Albert Brescia, 7 years old, and his sister Tessie, 6 years old, of 313 East 115th Street, to the Harlem Hospital, where Dr. Jennings found the boy was suffering from a wound near the left eye and the girl from a wound in the abdomen caused by cartridge shells.

Detectives from the Third Branch discovered that while the children were playing about the fire a boy had found some cartridges, and thrown them into the fire. When they exploded the shells flew out, and struck the two Brescia children.

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THE NEW ARROW COLLAR

PREPARE FOR NAVAL DUTY.

Volunteer Reserves Devote Sunday to Wigwagging in Park.

Persons walking in the shady paths of Riverside Park near Ninety-second Street yesterday afternoon saw a dozen men clad in the white uniforms of American sailors wigwagging signals under the directions of a man in shirt sleeves. Near by stood several drummers and buglers, ready to sound calls as ordered. The sailors were new recruits of the United States Volunteer Naval Reserve, and the man in charge was Charles M. Steinert, who was chosen to be Senior Lieutenant of the reserves at their first meeting, about a week ago.

In a pause in the signaling Lieutenant Steinert explained that the new organization was trying to prepare its members for any naval duty that might be required in time of war.

"We aim first to teach signaling," said the Lieutenant, who is a former member of the New York Naval Militia. "The city has allowed us to use this part of the park, and we expect to practice every Sunday until Winter. Then we hope for room in a school building or on the Granite State, the militia training ship in the Hudson just above here.

"We shall advertise for motor boat owners to list their craft with us, to be used in case of need. One of our officers, Ensign Robert G. Morehouse, a former navy man, is in Washington to see Secretary Daniels and put our plans before him. As soon as we have forty or fifty men who can pass naval inspection we hope for use of Government vessels and admission to the training school in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"But that is far off. We have fifty men enrolled for training, and have offers from a score of navy men in the city to assist us.

Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, U. S. N., retired, aided them in drawing their plans, Lieutenant Steinert said.

700 ANXIOUS TO DRILL.

Bronx Men Respond Quickly to I. M. Crane's Appeal.

Irving M. Crane, manager of a market corporation in West Twenty-third Street, living at 850 East 161st Street, the Bronx, who caused an advertisement to be published a week ago, stating he wanted to recruit 500 young men who were in favor of peace, but willing to enlist from the Bronx in event of war, announced yesterday that he had received more than 700 applications, and expected to enroll 5,000 men in his organization. Mr. Crane wrote to the Secretary of War asking his indorsement of the recruiting plan, and received in reply this letter:

> Secretary of War,
> Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1915.
> Mr. Irving M. Crane, 850 East 161st Street, New York City:
>
> Dear Sir: I have not had the opportunity to ascertain in detail the plan you advocate, but I am pleased at any intelligent activity with respect to military preparedness. The subject is of vital interest to the citizen, and he should intimately concern himself with it. Sincerely yours,
>
> LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

The 700 men whom Mr. Crane says he has recruited include many prominent business and professional men, as well as politicians in the Bronx. The organization is to be nonpartisan.

CHILD REFUGEES SUFFER.

French Red Cross Leader Appeals for Aid Here.

Deplorable conditions among children refugees from the Yser are described by Mme. J. L. Piettre, President of the French Red Cross Society, in a letter which has been received by Mrs. J. B. Bellinger, of Governors Island. She writes:

"I am nearly crazed by the want and misery around me. Twelve hundred children refugees from the Yser are now here to be sheltered. Sisters, (refugees,) from Flanders have arrived, and are caring for them. It is heart-breaking to see them all and hear of the suffering which has been their portion. Can you not speak in behalf of these little war victims, who have not as much as an inch of ground, nor a roof in the homeland to call their own?"

Persons who desire to aid in clothing these child refugees this Fall and Winter are requested to send two or more garments to Mrs. Bellinger at Governors Island. Their gifts will be forwarded through the American War Relief Clearing House, 150 Bank Street.

The Mother Superior of the Jeanne D'Arc Home, 253 West Twenty-fourth Street, will welcome donations of outing flannel and other clothing material to make garments for the suffering children of the Yser.

OPPOSES SCHOOLBOY DRILL.

Bayonne's Mayor Wants the Time Devoted to Study.

Mayor Pierre P. Garven is opposed to the proposed introduction in the high school of military training for the male students, as is being arranged by the Board of Education, which is also considering uniforming the boys and instructing them in rifle practice.

"I believe military training in the schools can be accomplished through other ways than by having the pupils waste their time during school hours," the Mayor said yesterday. "It is evident some people are allowing their fighting spirit to get the better of their good judgment. Let the child first get his life's work, and after that think of fighting qualifications. This country has never failed to find its fighting men ready to defend it. While I believe our country should be prepared to defend itself against enemies, nevertheless we are not and never will be a military nation. I think it senseless to attempt to take up the limited time of pupils by teaching them military science."

CHICAGO LEADS AS BUILDER.

Displaces This City as Greatest Spender in Constructing Operations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—New York lost its place to Chicago last year as the leading American city in cost of building operations. Statistics made public today by the United States Geological Survey show Chicago's 1914 building operations to have cost $83,261,710, while New York's total was $74,030,241. New York's decrease compared with 1913 was $33,074,466. San Francisco showed the greatest increase of any city with $7,140,299 more than in 1913; Brooklyn, N. Y., was second with a $7,109,801 increase.

During the year there was an apparent general decrease in building operations throughout the country, although ten cities showed increases over 1913.

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NEGROES WERE SEEN AFTER MOHR MURDER

Police Find Three Men Who Saw Them Standing on Side of Road with a Motor Cycle.

TWO WERE FISHING NEAR BY

New Witnesses Will Face the Accused Slayers Today—Mrs. Mohr Seeks Husband's Estate.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 5.—The police of Barrington today announced that they had found three men who might help clear up some of the circumstances surrounding the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, on the Nyatt Road, Tuesday night, and the wounding of his secretary, Miss Emily G. Burger.

Two of these men, the police say, were fishing in Echo Lake, not far from the scene of the shooting, when the murder occurred. They told the police that they heard shots and walked up the road to investigate. There they came upon two men standing by a motor cycle on one side of the road, apparently listening for something. The motor cycle lamp was out, but the fishermen expressed the opinion, according to the police, that they were negroes.

The third man, the police say, has told them that a week before the shooting he had seen a negro looking over the ground where Dr. Mohr's automobile was stalled when he was shot down. The police declined to give out the names of their informants, but stated that they would be taken tomorrow to the Bristol County Jail, where they will confront George F. Healis, C. Victor Brown, and Henry Spellman, the negroes who are charged with the murder of Dr. Mohr.

No one except those having official business was allowed today to see the prisoners, who yesterday repudiated their alleged confessions, in which they said that Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, the doctor's widow, had hired them to kill her husband and had promised them $5,000 for doing the job.

Mrs. Mohr, who was arrested as an accessory in the murder of her husband and is at liberty on $10,000 bail, spent the day quietly with her two children at the boarding house where she has lived since her separation from Dr. Mohr some time ago. It was learned tonight that she had petitioned the Municipal Court to be appointed administratrix of her husband's estate, valued at $100,000. A hearing on the petition will be held Tuesday.

It is understood that Charles Mohr, a son of the physician by a former marriage, will oppose the petition.

$500 FROM TICKET WINDOW.

Robbery at Grand Central in Rush Hours Reported by Gateman.

It was reported to THE TIMES last night that late Saturday afternoon during the rush hours $500 was taken from a window of a ticket agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the Grand Central Terminal while the agent was busy outside his booth.

At the Grand Central a ticket agent admitted that it had been reported that a man had robbed one of their windows, but it was said there was no way of checking up the loss until they went over the accounts.

"There was an enormous crowd here Saturday," he said. "We had eight windows going and long lines of people waiting at each window. Of course, we can't be at the window every moment, and it would be easy enough, as far as the physical possibility goes, for a man to thrust an arm or hook inside and take any amount of money.

"A gateman came over and reported to us that a passanger had told him a man had robbed the window at the west end of the line, but it doesn't seem probable."

None of the gatemen on duty last night knew anything of the alleged robbery, nor did the assistant station master.

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